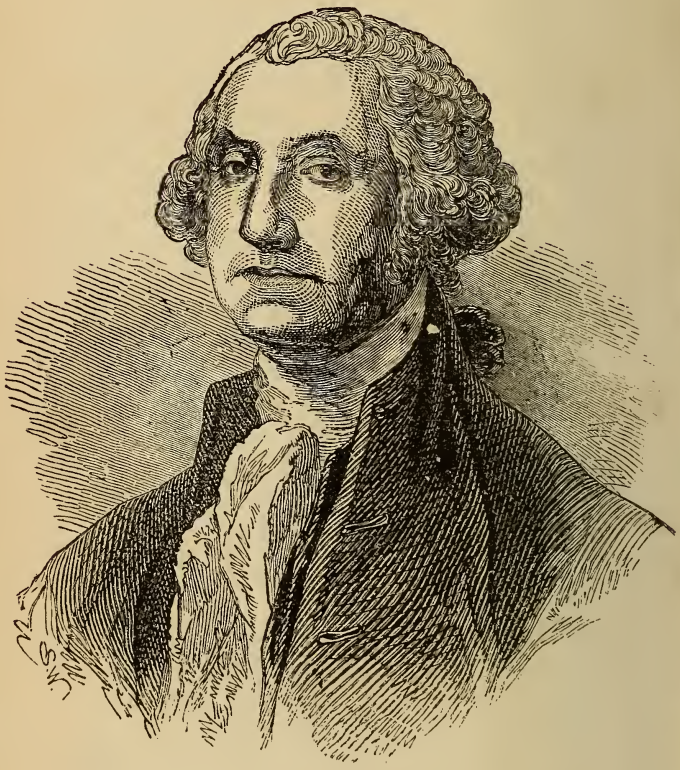

John B. Wells

WELLS'

Illustrated

NATIONAL HAND-BOOK,

EMBRACING A

COMPLETE COMPENDIUM

OF THE

Political History of the United States,

FROM THE

ORIGINAL FORMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

NEW YORK:
B. W. HITCHCOCK, 98 SPRING STREET.
164 VINE STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
PITMAN & CO., 22 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.
H. H. BANCROFT & CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
1868.

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1868
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Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1868, by

J. G. WELLS,

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York.

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JEFFERSON,	HARRISON,	BUCHANAN,
MADISON,	TYLER,	LINCOLN,
MONROE,	POLK,	JOHNSON.
J. Q. ADAMS,	TAYLOR,	

SEALS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SEVERAL STATES.

ALABAMA,	LOUISIANA,	NORTH CAROLINA,
ARKANSAS,	MAINE,	OHIO,
CALIFORNIA,	MARYLAND,	OREGON,
CONNECTICUT,	MASSACHUSETTS,	PENNSYLVANIA,
COLORADO,	MICHIGAN,	RHODE ISLAND,
DELAWARE,	MINNESOTA,	SOUTH CAROLINA,
FLORIDA,	MISSISSIPPI,	TENNESSEE,
GEORGIA,	MISSOURI,	TEXAS,
ILLINOIS,	NEBRASKA,	UTAH,
INDIANA,	NEW HAMPSHIRE,	VERMONT,
IOWA,	NEW JERSEY,	VIRGINIA,
KANSAS,	NEW YORK,	WISCONSIN.
KENTUCKY,	NEW MEXICO,	

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

[The following articles were drawn up by a committee of gentlemen, who were appointed by Congress for this purpose, June 12, 1776, and finally adopted, Nov. 15. 1777: the committee were Messrs. Bartlett, Samuel Adams, Hopkins, Sherman, R. R. Livingston, Dickinson, M'Kean, Stone, Nelson, Howes, E. Rutledge, and Gwinnet.]

In Congress, July 8, 1778.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION

Between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, nad Georgia.

Art. 1. The style of this confederacy shall be, "*The United States of America.*"

Art. 2. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

Art. 3. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendsdip with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

Art. 4. § 1. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers—vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted—shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and egress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions, and restrictions, as the inhabitants thereof respectively; provided, that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state, of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also, that no imposition, duties, or restriction, shall be laid by any state on the property of the United States, or either of them.

§ 2. If any person, guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor, in any state, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon the demand of the governor or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offence.

§ 3. Full faith and credit shall be given, in each of these states, to

the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

Art. 5. § 1. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November in every year, with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

§ 2. No state shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years, in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or any other for his benefit, receives any salary, fees, or emolument, of any kind.

§ 3. Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of these states.

§ 4. In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

§ 5. Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

Art. 6. § 1. No state, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty with any king, prince, or state, nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

§ 2. No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever, between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

§ 3. No state shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties entered into by the United States, in Congress assembled, with any king, prince, or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress to the courts of France and Spain.

§ 4. No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defence of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only as, in the judgment of the

United States in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field-pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition, and camp equipage.

§ 5. No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the United State in Congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of delay till the United States in Congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in Congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in Congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in Congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

Art. 7. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

Art. 8. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled.

Art. 9. § 1. The United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article, of sending and receiving ambassadors; entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made, whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever; of establishing rules for deciding in all cases what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what

manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated; of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of capture; provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

§ 2. The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another, shall present a petition to Congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they cannot agree, Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names, as Congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of Congress, be drawn out by lot; and the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges, who shall hear the cause, shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present, shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court, to be appointed in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress, for the security of the parties concerned: provided, that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection, or hope of reward." Provided, also, that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

§ 3. All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdiction, as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

§ 4. The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states; fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States; regulating the trade, and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided that the legislative right of any state, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated; establishing and regulating post offices from one state to another throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same, as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office; appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers; appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

§ 5. The United States in Congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated, "*A Committee of the States*," and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction; to appoint one of their number to preside; provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses; to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half-year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted; to build and equip a navy; to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state, which requisition shall be binding; and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, clothe, arm, and equip them, in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled; but if the United States in Congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should

not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed, and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm, and equip, as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared, and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled.

§ 6. The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defence and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same: nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in Congress assembled.

§ 7. The Congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state, on any question, shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

Art. 10. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States, in Congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the Articles of Confederation, the voice of nine states, in the Congress of the United States assembled, is requisite.

Art. 11. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to all the advantages of this Union: But no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

Art. 12. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the authority of Congress, before the assembling

of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

Art. 13. Every state shall abide by the determination of the United States in Congress assembled, in all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislature of every state.

And whereas it hath pleased the great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in Congress to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, in all questions which by the said confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands in Congress.

Done at Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1778, and in the third year of the Independence of America.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
JOHN WENTWORTH, jun.

Massachusetts Bay.

JOHN HANCOCK,
SAMUEL ADAMS,
ELBRIDGE GERRY,
FRANCIS DANA,
JAMES LOVEL,
SAMUEL HOLTEN.

Rhode Island, &c.

WILLIAM ELLERY,
HENRY MARCHANT,
JOHN COLLINS.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
TITUS HOSMER,
ANDREW ADAMS.

New York.

JAMES DUANE,
FRA. LEWIS,
WILLIAM DUER,
GOUV. MORRIS.

New Jersey.

JNO. WITHERSPOON,
NATH. SCUDDER.

Pennsylvania.

ROBERT MORRIS,
DANIEL ROBERDEAU,
JONA BAYARD SMITH,
WILLIAM CLINGAN,
JOSEPH REED.

Delaware.

THOMAS M'KEAN,
JOHN DICKINSON,
NICHOLAS VAN DYKE.

Maryland.

JOHN HANSON,
DANIEL CARROLL

Virginia.

RICHARD HENRY LEE,
JOHN BANISTER,
THOMAS ADAMS,
JNO. HARVIE,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.

North Carolina

JOHN PENN,
CONS. HARNETT,
JNO. WILLIAMS.

South Carolina.

HENRY LAURENS,
WM. HENRY DRAYTON,
JNO. MATTHEWS,
RICHARD HUTSON,
THOS. HEYWARD, jun.

Georgia.

JNO. WALTON,
EDWARD TELFAIR,
EDWARD LANGWORTHY

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS—THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1776.

AGREEABLY to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their further consideration the Declaration; and after some time the President resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported that the committee had agreed to a declaration, which they desired him to report. (The committee consisted of Jefferson, Franklin, John Adams, Sherman, and R. R. Livingston)

The Declaration being read, was agreed to, as follows:

A DECLARATION

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as *FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES*, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do

And, for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing Declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WILLIAM WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.

Rhode Island.

STEPHEN HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WILLIAM FLOYD,
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
FRANCIS LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICHARD STOCKTON,
JOHN WITHERSPOON,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
JOHN HART,
ABRAHAM CLARK.

Pennsylvania.

ROBERT MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
JOHN MORTON,
GEORGE CLYMER,
JAMES SMITH,
GEORGE TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEORGE ROSS.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBERT TREAT PAINE
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Delaware.

CÆSAR RODNEY,
GEORGE READ,
THOMAS M'KEAN.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
THOMAS STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton

Virginia.

GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
THOMAS NELSON, JUN.
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON,

North Carolina.

WILLIAM HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOHN PENN,

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOMAS HEYWARD, JUN
THOMAS LYNCH, JUN.
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,
GEORGE WALTON

THE JEFFERSONIAN ORDINANCE OF 1784.

On the 1st of March, 1784, less than one hundred days after the evacuation of our soil by the British army, Thomas Jefferson, from a Committee, consisting of himself, Mr. Chase, of Md., and Mr. Howell, of R. I., (a majority being from Southern States,) reported to the Continental Congress the following Ordinance for the government of *all* the National Territory outside the limits of the States. As many have understood this only to apply to the North-Western Territory, we insert it in full:

"*Resolved*, That the *territory ceded, or to be ceded by individual States* to the United States, whensoever the same shall have been purchased of the Indian inhabitants and offered for sale by the United States, shall be formed into additional States, bounded in the following manner, as nearly as such cessions will admit; that is to say, northwardly and southwardly by parallels of latitude, so that each State shall comprehend from south to north, two degrees of latitude, beginning to count from the completion of thirty-one degrees north of the equator; [the then Southern boundary of the U. S.] but any territory northwardly of the forty-seventh degree shall make part of the State next below. And eastwardly and westwardly they shall be bounded, those on the Mississippi, by that river on one side, and the meridian of the lowest point of the rapids of the Ohio on the other: and those adjoining on the east, by the same meridian on the western side, and on the eastern by the meridian of the western cape of the mouth of the Great Kanawha. And the territory eastward of this last meridian, between the Ohio, Lake Erie, and Pennsylvania, shall be one State.

"That the settlers within the territory so to be purchased and offered for sale shall, either on their own petition or on the order of Congress, receive authority from them, with appointments of time and place, for their free males of full age to meet together for the purpose of establishing a temporary government, to adopt the constitution and laws of any one of these States, so that such laws nevertheless shall be subject to alteration by their ordinary Legislature, and to erect, subject to a like alteration, counties or townships for the election of members for their Legislature.

"That such temporary government shall only continue in force in any State until it shall have acquired twenty thousand free inhabitants, when, giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority, with appointments of time and place, to call a convention of representatives to establish a permanent constitution and government for themselves: *provided, That both the temporary and permanent governments be established on these principles as their basis:*

"1. That they shall forever remain a part of the United States of America.

"2. That in their persons, property, and territory, they shall be sub-

ject to the Government of the United States in Congress assembled, and to the Articles of Confederation in all those cases in which the original States shall be so subject.

"3. That they shall be subject to pay a part of the Federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States.

"4. That their respective governments shall be in republican forms and shall admit no person to be a citizen who holds any hereditary title

"5. *That after the year* 1800 *of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States*, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty.

"That whenever any of the said States shall have, of free inhabitants, as many as shall then be in any one of the least numerous of the thirteen original States, such State shall be admitted by its Delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the said original States; after which the assent of two-thirds of the United States, in Congress assembled, shall be requisite in all those cases wherein, by the Confederation, the assent of nine States is now required, provided the consent of nine States to such admission may be obtained according to the eleventh of the Articles of Confederation. Until such admission by their Delegates into Congress, any of the said States, after the establishment of their temporary government, shall have authority to keep a sitting member in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting.

"That the territory northward of the forty-fifth degree, that is to say, of the completion of forty-five degrees from the equator, and extending to the Lake of the Woods, shall be called *Sylvania;* that of the territory under the forty-fifth and forty-fourth degree, that which lies westward of Lake Michigan, shall be called *Michigania;* and that which is eastward thereof, within the peninsula formed by the lakes and waters of Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, and Erie, shall be called *Chersonesus*, and shall include any part of the peninsula which may extend above the forty-fifth degree. Of the territory under the forty-third and forty-second degrees, that to the westward, through which the Assenisipi or Rock River runs, shall be called *Assenesipia;* and that to the eastward, in which are the fountains of the Muskingum, the two Miamies of the Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, the Miami of the Lake, and the Sandusky river, shall be called *Metropotamia*. Of the territory which lies under the forty-first and fortieth degrees, the western, through which the river Illinois runs, shall be called *Illinoia;* that next adjoining to the eastward, *Saratoga;* and that between this last and Pennsylvania, and extending from the Ohio to Lake Erie, shall be called *Washington*. Of the territory which lies under the thirty-ninth and thirty-eight degree, to which shall be added so much of the point of land within the fork of the Ohio and Mississippi as lies under the thirty-seventh degree; that to the westward within and ad-

jacent to which are the confluences of the rivers Wabash, Shawanee, Tanisee, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi, and Missouri, shall be called *Polypotania;* and that to the eastward, further up the Ohio, otherwise called the Pelisipi, shall be called *Pelisipia.*

"*That all the preceding articles shall be formed into a charter of compact,* shall be duly executed by the President of the United States, in Congress assembled, under his hand and the seal of the United States, shall be promulgated, and *shall stand as fundamental conditions* between the thirteen original States and those newly described, *unalterable* but by the joint consent of the United States, in Congress assembled, and of the particular State within which such alteration is proposed to be made."

On a test vote on adopting the anti-slavery provision above, sixteen voted aye, and seven no; but the requisite majority of *States* failing to vote in the affirmative, it was lost. And three years later, the Ordinance of 1787, for the Northwestern Territory alone, was adopted.

Forty-two years afterwards, Mr. Jefferson, only six weeks before he died, wrote as follows, in reply to a letter asking his views in regard to the ultimate eradication of slavery from the country.

MONTICELLO, May 26th, 1826.

DEAR SIR: The subject of your letter of April 20th, is one on which I do not permit myself to express an opinion, but when time, place, and occasion, may give it some favorable effect. A good cause is often injured more by ill-timed efforts of its friends than by the arguments of its enemies. *Persuasion, perseverance,* and patience are the best advocates on questions depending on the will of others. *The revolution in public opinion which this case requires is not to be expected in a day, or perhaps in an age; but time which outlives all things, will outlive this evil also. My sentiments have been* FORTY YEARS *before the public,* and had I repeated them forty times, they would only become the more stale and threadbare. *Although I shall not live to see them consummated, they will not die with me; but, living or dying, they will ever be in my most fervent prayers.* This is written for yourself, and not for the public, in compliance of your request of two lines of sentiment on the subject. Accept the assurance of my good will and respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

Mr. JAS. HEATON, Middletown, Butler county, Ohio.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WE the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its

members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States: If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determind by Yeas and Nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-

thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have Power—

To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SEC. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the

Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by Ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one vote; A Quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by Ballot the Vice-President.*]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

* This clause has been superseded and annulled by the 12th Amendment.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all Civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in Law and

Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another State;—between citizens of different States;—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of Impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but, no Attainder of Treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress;—*Provided*, that no Amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient

for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In Witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
Presidt and Deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAML. JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL: LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLEY,
WM. PATERSON, JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS, GEO: CLYMER,
THO: FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON, GOUV: MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO: READ, GUNNING BEDFORD, JUN'R.
JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT,
JACO: BROOM.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY, DAN: OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.
DANL. CARROLL.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT, RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.
CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW, ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*

ARTICLES,

IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

(ARTICLE I.)

CONGRESS shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

(ARTICLE II.)

A well-regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

(ARTICLE III.)

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

(ARTICLE IV.)

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

(ARTICLE V.)

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

(ARTICLE VI.)

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against

him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

(ARTICLE VII.)

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

(ARTICLE VIII.)

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

(ARTICLE IX.)

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

(ARTICLE X.)

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

(ARTICLE XI.)

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

(ARTICLE XII.)

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballot the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate:—The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States

and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

(ARTICLE XIII.)

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(ARTICLE XIV.)

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of

Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. That Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

THE Constitution was adopted on the 17th September, 1787, by the Convention appointed in pursuance of the Resolution of the Congress of the Confederation, of the 21st February, 1787, and ratified by the Conventions of the several States, as follows:

By Convention of		Delaware,	7th December, 1787.
"	"	Pennsylvania,	12th December, 1787.
"	"	New Jersey,	18th December, 1787.
"	"	Georgia,	2d January, 1788.
"	"	Connecticut,	9th January, 1788.
"	"	Massachusetts,	6th February, 1788.
"	"	Maryland,	28th April, 1788.
"	"	South Carolina,	23d May, 1788.
"	"	New Hampshire,	21st June, 1788.
"	"	Virginia,	26th June, 1788.
"	"	New York,	26th July, 1788.
"	"	North Carolina,	21st November, 1789.
"	"	Rhode Island	29th May, 1790.

The first ten of the Amendments were proposed on the 25th September, 1789, and ratified by the constitutional number of States on the 15th December, 1791; the eleventh, on the 8th January, 1798; the twelfth, on the 25th September, 1804; the thirteenth in 1865; and the fourteenth, in 1868.

WASHINGTON'S ADDRESSES.

THERE were not many occasions during his public career that Washington was called upon to exercise his abilities as a writer or an orator; but when such occasions did occur, he always acquitted himself with a degree of perspicuity and modesty which may be said to have been characteristic of himself alone. The addresses which follow mark, as it were, four distinct epochs in the history of this unexampled man:—the first, when he accepted the command of the armies by which our national independence was achieved; the second, when he surrendered his commission, after having driven the foes of freedom from his beloved country; the third, when he assumed the responsible duties of President, in which office his high qualities for civil government were as conspicuous as had been his military talents in the field; and fourth, when he resigned this great trust, and took leave of the people in his imperishable "Farewell Address," an inestimable legacy, which cannot be too frequently conned by every American who values his birthright.

WASHINGTON'S ELECTION AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

On the 15th of June, 1775, Washington was unanimously elected by Congress to "command all the Continental forces raised, or to be raised, for the defence of American liberty," and when he appeared in his place the next day, the President of that body acquainted him with his election, in a well-timed address, "and requested he would accept of that employment;" to which Washington replied as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: Though I am truly sensible of the high honor done me, in this appointment, yet I feel great distress, from consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust: However, as the Congress desire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in their service, and for support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation.

"But, lest some unlucky event should happen, unfavorable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered, by every gentleman in the room, that I, this day, declare, with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with.

"As to pay, sir, I beg leave to assure the Congress, that, as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment, at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses. Those, I doubt not, they will discharge, and that is all I desire."

WASHINGTON'S RESIGNATION OF HIS COMMISSION.

The War of the Revolution having terminated auspiciously, Washington took leave of his officers and army at New York, and repaired to Annapolis, Md., where Congress was then in session. On the 20th of December, 1783, he transmitted a letter to that body, apprising them of his arrival, with the intention of resigning his commission, and desiring to know whether it would be most agreeable to receive it in writing or at an audience. It was immediately resolved that a public entertainment be given him on the 22d, and that he be admitted to an audience on the 23d, at twelve o'clock. Accordingly he attended at that time, and, being seated, the President informed him that Congress were prepared to receive his communications. Whereupon he arose, and spoke as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: The great events on which my resignation depended having at length taken place, I have now the honor of offering my sincere congratulations to Congress, and of presenting myself before them, to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

"Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States of becoming a respectable nation, I resign with satisfaction the appointment I accepted with diffidence: a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task; which however was superseded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the Union, and the patronage of Heaven.

"The successful termination of the war has verified the most sanguine expectations; and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence, and the assistance I have received from my countrymen, increases with every review of the momentous contest.

"While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge, in this place, the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the gentlemen who have been attached to my person during the war. It was impossible the choice of confidential officers to compose my family should have been more fortunate. Permit me, sir, to recommend, in particular, those who have continued in the service to the present moment, as worthy of the favorable notice and patronage of Congress.

"I consider it an indispensable duty to close this last act of my official life by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to his holy keeping.

"Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life."

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In accordance with previous arrangements, General Washington met Congress in New York on the 30th of April, 1789, for the purpose of being inaugurated as the first President of the United States. The oath of office having been administered by the Chancellor of the state of New York, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives the President delivered the following Inaugural Address:

"*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:*

"Among the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the present month. On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years; a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary, as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health, to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpracticed in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver, is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected. All I dare hope, is, that if, in executing this task, I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me, my error will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country, with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

"Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides in the councils of nations—and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes; and may

enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow-citizens at large, less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations, and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none, under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

"By the article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the President 'to recommend to your consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.' The circumstances under which I now meet you will acquit me from entering into that subject, farther than to refer to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled; and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism, which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications I behold the surest pledges that, as on one side, no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views, nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire: since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness—between duty and advantage—between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards

the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained, and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, staked, on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

"Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the Constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture, by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good; for, I assure myself, that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience, a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question, how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

"To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will, therefore, be as brief as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed; and being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline, as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department; and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

"Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication, that, since he has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquillity, and dispositions for deciding, with unparalleled unanimity, on a form of government for the security of their Union, and the advancement of their happiness, so his Divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures, on which the success of this government must depend."

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the Executive Government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence, in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness . but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions contributed towards the organization and administration of the Government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience, in my own eyes—perhaps still more in the eyes of others—has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me, more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that

if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals that, under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead; amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging; in situations in which, not unfrequently, want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans, by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows, that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration, in every department, may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these states, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and the adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be afforded to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel; nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice

of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of *American*, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts—of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest: here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communication, by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth

and comfort; and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must, of necessity, owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions, to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in UNION, all the parts combined cannot fail to find, in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues, would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty; in this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation, in such a case, were criminal. We are authorized to hope, that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs, as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western: whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those

who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government, and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties—that with Great Britain, and that with Spain—which secure to them every thing they could desire in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable. No alliance, however strict between the parts, can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in all time, have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems, is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of Government: but the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish Government, pre-supposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive to this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of

faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common counsels, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of Government, destroying, afterwards, the very engines which had lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of Governments as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a Government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a Government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is indeed, little else than a name, where the Government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes, in all Governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads, at length, to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the

absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosities of one part against another; foments, occasionally, riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the Government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties, in free countries, are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in Governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our own country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are

destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation *desert* the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in the courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular Government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free Government. Who, that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding, likewise, the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned; not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised, which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace

and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is, in some degree, a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection; either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the Government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation to another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interest of their own country, without odium; sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the art of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient Government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronising infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable

to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying, by gentle means, the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the Government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinions will permit, but temporary, and liable to be, from time to time, abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay, with a portion of its independence, for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon, real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records, and other evidences of my conduct, must witness to you and the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest, for observing that conduct, will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error; I am, nevertheless, too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this, as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate, with pleasing expectation, that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free Government—the ever favorite object of my heart—and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, 17*th September*, 1796.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE OF 1820.

When Missouri applied for admission into the Union, a proposition was started in Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the new state. This had the effect of arraying the South against the North—the slave-holding against the non-slave-holding states—and the whole subject of slavery became the exciting topic of debate throughout the country. The question was finally settled by a *Compromise*, which tolerated slavery in Missouri, but otherwise prohibited it in all the territory of the United States north and west of the northern limits of Arkansas.

As the principle then settled has often since been the prolific source of much sectional controversy and angry debate, and as it is desirable that every one should be familiar with the *real* provisions of the act by which Missouri was admitted, we have concluded to insert here so much of the law as is necessary to a full understanding of the subject. All the sections except the following relate entirely to the formation of the Missouri territory, in the usual form of territorial bills:

"Sec. 8. That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, for ever prohibited. *Provided always*, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT DECENNIAL PERIODS.

Census Years.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.			Total Population.
		Free.	Slave.	Total	
1790...	3,172,464	59,466	697,897	757,363	3,929,827
1800...	4,304,489	108,395	893,041	1,001,436	5,305,925
1810...	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	1,377,810	7,239,814
1820...	7,861,937	238,156	1,538,038	1,776,194	9,638,131
1830...	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	2,328,642	12,866,020
1840...	14,195,695	386,303	2,487,455	2,873,758	17,069,453
1850...	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	3,638,808	23,191,876
1860...	26,973,843	487,970	3,953,760	4,141,730	31,443,322

It will be seen by the above table that the population increases naturally and by immigration at the yearly rate of three per cent, which would give, in 1865, about 36,000,000, and in 1870 nearly 41,000,000.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW OF 1850.

An Act to amend, and supplementary to, the Act entitled "An Act respecting Fugitives from Justice, and persons escaping from the Service of their Masters," approved Feburary 12, 1793.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed Commissioners, in virtue of any Act of Congress, by the Circuit Courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same, under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty nine, entitled "An Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby, authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this Act.

Sec. 2. That the Superior Court of each organized territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint Commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the Circuit Court of the United States; and all Commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the Superior Court of any organized territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties, conferred by law upon the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this Act.

Sec. 3. That the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of each organized territory of the United States shall from time to time enlarge the number of Commissioners with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this Act.

Sec. 4. That the Commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the Judges of the Superior Courts of the territories severally and collectively, in term-time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the state or territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under

the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant, or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the Circuit or District Court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive, by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody, under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable, on his official bond, to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the state, territory, or district whence he escaped; and the better to enable said Commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and of this Act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with authority to such Commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrants shall run, and be executed by said officers, anywhere in the state within which they are issued.

SEC. 6. That when a person held to service or labor in any state or territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another state or territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized by power of attorney, in writing acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or Court of the state or territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the Courts, Judges, or Commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive where the same can be done without process, and by taking or causing such person to be taken forthwith before such Court, Judge or Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken, and certified by such Court, Judge or Commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some Court,

Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the state or territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy, or other authority as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper Court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the state or territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to said claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the state or territory in which such service or labor was due to the state or territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the state or territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this Act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first [fourth] section mentioned, shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the state or territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any Court, Judge, Magistrate, or other person whomsoever.

Sec. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such fugitive from service or labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States, for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized territories of the United States, and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil

damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars, for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt in any of the District or Territorial Courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

SEC. 8. That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said District and Territorial Courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a Commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such Commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid in either case by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioner for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each, for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner, as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioners for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such Commissioner; and, in general, for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or Commissioner in the premises. Such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such Commissioner or not.

SEC. 9. That, upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or her possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the state in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the state whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons

as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants while so employed to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 10. That when any person held to service or labor in any state or territory, or in the district of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor may be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other state, territory or district in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any Judge, Commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of the escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said Court, Commissioner, Judge, or other person authorized by this Act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the state or territory from which he escaped: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its absence the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs, competent in law

Approved September 18, 1850.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854.

An Act to Organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this Act, to wit: beginning at a point in the Missouri river where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the east boundary of the territory of Utah on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence on said summit northward to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the territory of Minnesota; thence southward on said boundary to the Missouri river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the territory of Nebraska; and when admitted as a state or states, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: *Provided,* That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said territory to any other state or territory of the United States: *Provided further,* That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any state or territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the territory of Nebraska, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said territory of Nebraska, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this Act had never passed.

Sec. 2. That the executive power and authority in and over said territory of Nebraska shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof. He may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of

the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. That there shall be a secretary of said territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the Legislative Assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be deposited in the libraries of Congress; and, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the Governor from the territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the Governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another Governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. That the legislative power and authority of said territory shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the Legislative Assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: *Provided*, That the whole number shall never exceed thirty-nine; an apportionment shall be made as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts for the election of the Council and representatives, giving to each section of the territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the Council and of the House of Representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county, or counties, for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election, the Governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the territory, to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the Governor shall designate and appoint; and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this Act. The per-

sons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said Council districts for members of the Council, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the House of Representatives, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected members of said House: *Provided*, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly: *Provided*, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

SEC. 5. That every free white male inhabitant, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constituton of the United States and the provisions of this Act: *And provided further* That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said territory, by reason of being on service therein.

SEC. 6. That the legislative power of the territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this Act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the Council and House of Representatives of the said territory, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor of the territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, y whibch it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House. it shall become a law. But in all such cases the

votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

SEC. 7. That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the territory of Nebraska. The Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the Governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the Legislative Assembly; and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and all other officers.

SEC. 8. That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first Legislative Assembly; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said territory.

SEC. 9. That the judicial power of said territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a District Court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said Judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the district which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the Probate Courts and of Justices of the Peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, That Justices of the Peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said Supreme and District Courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each District Court, or the Judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decision of said District Courts to the Supreme Court,

under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the Supreme Court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The Supreme Court, or the Justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decision of said Supreme Court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decisions of the said Supreme Court created by this Act, or of any Judge thereof, or of the District Courts created by this Act, or of any Judge thereof, upon any writ of *habeas corpus*, involving the question of personal freedom: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to or affect the provisions of the "Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the "Act to amend and supplementary to the aforesaid Act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty; and each of the said District Courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; and the said Supreme and District Courts of the said territory, and the respective Judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases in which the same are granted by the Judges of the United States in the district of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws, and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the Supreme Court of said territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the District Courts of Utah territory now receive for similar services.

SEC. 10. That the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelve, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend, and supplementary to, the aforesaid Act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of said territory of Nebraska.

SEC. 11. That there shall be appointed an attorney for said territory, who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor

shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present territory of Utah. There shall also be a marshal for the territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as Circuit and District Courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the District Court of the United States for the present territory of Utah, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 12. That the Governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the District Judge or some Justice of the Peace in the limits of said territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief Justice or some Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings: and the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, and all other civil officers in said territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said Governor or secretary, or some Judge or Justice of the Peace of the territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no such payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually traveled route; and an additional allowance of three dollars shall be paid to the presiding officer of each House for each day he shall

so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and door-keeper, may be chosen for each House; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the Legislative Assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: *Provided*, That there shall be but one session of the Legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the Governor shall think proper to call the Legislature together. There shall be appropriated, annually, the usual sum, to be expended by the Governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the territory, including the salary of a clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the Governor and secretary of the territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the secretary of the treasury of the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said Legislative Assembly for objects not specially authorized by the Acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

SEC. 13. That the Legislative Assembly of the territory of Nebraska shall hold its first session at such time and place in said territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said Governor and Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 14. That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives, but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution, and all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the Act preparatory to the admission of

Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the states and territories, as recognized by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the Compromise Measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this Act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the Act of sixth March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery.

Sec. 15. That there shall hereafter be appropriated, as has been customary for the territorial governments, a sufficient amount, to be expended under the direction of the said Governor of the territory of Nebraska, not exceeding the sums heretofore appropriated for similar objects, for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government, and for the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, Judges of the Supreme Court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 16. That when the lands in the said territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in each township in said territory, shall be, and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said territory, and in the states and territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Sec. 17. That, until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said territory may define the judicial districts of said territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said territory to the several districts; and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation, to be issued by him; but the Legislative Assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

Sec. 18. That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the territory of Nebraska, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursements, shall give such security, at such time and place, and in such manner as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 19. That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to

wit: beginning at a point on the western boundary of the state of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the east boundary of the territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of ths state of Missouri thence south with the western boundary of said state to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Kansas; and when admitted as a state or states, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said territory to any other state or territory of the United States: *Provided, further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to impair the rights of persons or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any state or territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the territory of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said territory of Kansas, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed.

[With the single exception of the location of the seat of government for KANSAS at Fort Leavenworth, provided for in section 31, the ensuing sixteen sections, relative to the organization and government of the territory, are precisely similar to the sections already recited, providing for the government of Nebraska territory. The final section of the act, which has a general reference to both territories, is as follows:]

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That all treaties, laws, and other engagements made by the Government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the territories embraced within this act, shall be faithfully and rigidly observed, notwithstanding anything contained in this act; and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indians be continued, with the same powers and duties which are now prescribed by law, except that the President of the United States may at his discretion change the location of the office of superintendent

HOMESTEAD LAW.

By act of Congress of May 20, 1862, any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, or has performed service in the army or navy, and is a citizen of the United States, or shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, and has never borne arms against the Government of the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the 1st of January, 1863, be entitled to enter a quarter section (160 acres) of unappropriated public land, upon which he or she may have already filed a pre-emption claim, or which is subject to pre-emption, at $1 25 per acre; or 80 acres of unappropriated lands at $2 50 per acre. In order to make his or her title good to such lands, however, such person must make affidavit that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not, either directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the affidavit, and paying the sum of ten dollars to the register or receiver, such person shall be allowed to enter the land specified; but no certificate or patent is issued for the land until five years from the date of such entry, and the land must, during that time, be improved and not alienated (it cannot be taken for debt). At any time within two years after the expiration of said five years, the person making the entry, or, in case of his or her death, his widow or heirs, may, on proof by two witnesses that he or she has cultivated or improved said land, has not alienated any part of it, and has borne true allegiance to the United States, be entitled to a patent if at that time a citizen of the United States. In case of the abandonment of the lands by the person making the entry for a period of more than six months at one time, they revert to the United States.

CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION BILL.

A Bill to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than $10,000, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said persons so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid and comfort to, any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That to insure the speedy termination of the present Rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits and effects of the persons hereafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same, and the proceeds thereof, for the support of the Army of the United States, that is to say:—First, of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the Rebels in arms against the Government of the United States; secondly, of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice President, Member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet Officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner, or Consul of the so-called Confederate States of America; thirdly, of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature, or Judge of any Court

of any of the so-called Confederate States of America; fourthly, of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America; fifthly, of any person hereafter holding any offie or agency under the Government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be National, State or Municipal in its name or character:—*Provided*, That the person, thirdly, fourthly and fifthly above described shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of Secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States; sixthly, of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such Rebellion, and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void, and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, money, stocks and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any part of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure the condemnation and sale of any such property after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purpose aforesaid, proceedings *in rem* shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court thereof, or in any Territorial Court. or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if moveable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform, as nearly as may be, to proceedings in admirality or revenue cases;

and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in Rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property, and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the Court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the several Courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms and decrees of sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the Marshals thereof, where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said Court shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found or being within any place occupied by Rebel forces, and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the persons claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African decent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this Rebellion; and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement, in some tropical coun-

try beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing Rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

The Amendments to the Confiscation Bill.

The following is the bill which passed both Houses and which removes the President's objection to the Confiscation Act.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, etc. That the provisions of the third clause of the fifth section of an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels, and for other purposes, shall be so construed as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to the passage thereof, nor to include any member of a State Legislature or Judge of any State Court who has not, in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States of America; nor shall any punishment or proceedings under the said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.

P. S.—The President is authorized to negotiate for the acquisition, by treaty or otherwise, of lands or countries in Mexico, Central America or South America, or in the islands of the Gulf of Mexico, or for the right of settlement upon the lands of the said countries, for all persons liberated under this act, to be removed with their own consent.

For the purpose of paying the expense of the purchase of such lands, and the removal of such persons, the President shall use such money as Congress may from time to time direct, arising from the sales of the property formerly owned by Rebels, and which shall have been confiscated to the use of the United States.

ELECTORAL VOTES

FOR

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ELECTION FOR THE FIRST TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1789, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1793

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	George Washington, of Virginia.	John Adams, of Massachusetts.	Samuel Huntingdon, of Connecticut.	John Jay, of New York.	John Hancock, of Massachusetts.	B. H. Harrison, of Maryland.	George Clinton, of New York.	John Rutledge, of South Carolina.	John Milton, of Georgia.	James Armstrong, of Georgia.	Edward Telfair, of Georgia.	Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts.
5	New Hampshire....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Massachusetts	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Connecticut.....	7	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	New Jersey.....	6	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Pennsylvania.....	10	8	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Delaware	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	Maryland.....	6	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Virginia.....	10	5	....	1	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
7	South Carolina.....	7	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	....
5	Georgia.....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	1
69	Whole No. Electors.	69	34	2	9	4	6	3	6	2	1	1	1
	Majority.....35												

The first Congress under the Constitution was convened at the "Federal Hall," situated at the head of Broad, fronting on Wall street, (where the Custom-House now stands,) in the city of New York, on the first Wednesday, being March 4, 1789—Senators and Representatives having been elected from the eleven states which had ratified the Constitution; but, owing to the absence of a quorum, the House was not organized till the 1st of April, and, for a like reason, the Senate was not organized till the 6th; when the latter body "proceeded by ballot to the choice of a President, for the sole purpose of opening and counting the [electoral] votes for President of the United States." John Langdon, of New Hampshire, was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and Samuel Alyne Otis, of Massachusetts, Secretary; after which, proper measures were taken to notify the successful individuals of their election.

George Washington took the oath of office, as President, and entered upon his duties April 30, 1789. (For his Inaugural Address, see p. 24.)

John Adams, Vice-President, entered upon his duties in the Senate April 21, 1789, and took the oath of office June 3, 1789.

ELECTION FOR THE SECOND TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1793, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1797.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	George Washington, of Virginia.	John Adams, of Massachusetts.	George Clinton, of New York.	Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.	Aaron Burr, of New York.
6	New Hampshire	6	6	....	...	....
16	Massachusetts	16	16	....	....	....
4	Rhode Island	4	4	....	....	....
9	Connecticut	9	9	....	....	....
3	Vermont	3	3	....	....	....
12	New York	12	....	12	....	....
7	New Jersey	7	7	....	....	....
15	Pennsylvania	15	14	1	....	....
3	Delaware	3	3	....	....	....
8	Maryland	8	8	....	....	....
21	Virginia	21	....	21	....	....
4	Kentucky	4	....	....	4	....
12	North Carolina	12	....	12	....	....
8	South Carolina	8	7	....	....	1
4	Georgia	4	....	4	....	....
132	Whole No. of Electors	132	77	50	4	1
	Majority 67					

George Washington, re-elected President, took the oath of office for a second term, and entered upon his duties, March 4, 1793.

John Adams, re-elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties in the Senate, December 2, 1793.

After the expiration of his second Presidential term, Washington retired to the tranquil shades of Mount Vernon, fondly indulging the hope that the remainder of his days would be peacefully enjoyed in his much-cherished home; but these pleasing anticipations were not allowed to remain long undisturbed. In 1798 the conduct of the French Directory and its emissaries led to frequent difficulties with this country, which were calculated to provoke a war; and the opinion was universally entertained that he who had formerly so well acquitted himself, must be again called to the command of our armies. Accordingly, early in July, the rank and title of "Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of all the armies raised, or to be raised, in the United States," was conferred upon him; and the Secretary of War, Mr. McHenry, immediately waited upon him to tender the commission. In a letter to President Adams, accepting "this new proof of public confidence," he makes a reservation that he shall not be called into the field until the army is in a situation to require his presence, and adds: "I take the liberty also to mention, that I must decline having my acceptance considered as drawing after it any immediate charge upon the public, and that I cannot receive any emoluments annexed to the appointment before entering into a situation to incur expense."

ELECTION FOR THE THIRD TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1797, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1801.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	John Adams, of Massachusetts.	Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.	Thos. Pinckney, of South Carolina.	Aaron Burr, of New York.	Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts.	Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut.	John Jay, of New York.	George Clinton, of New York.	S. Johnston, of North Carolina.	James Iredell, of North Carolina.	Geo. Washington, of Virginia.	C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.	John Henry, of Maryland.
6	New Hampshire	6	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Massachusetts.	16	....	13	....	...	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
4	Rhode Island...	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	Connecticut...	9	....	4	....	....	....	5	....	...	....	....	....	....
4	Vermont.....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	New York.....	12	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	New Jersey....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	Pennsylvania..	1	14	2	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Delaware.....	3	....	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	Maryland.....	7	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
21	Virginia.....	1	20	1	1	15	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....
4	Kentucky.....	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	North Carolina.	1	11	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	....
8	South Carolina.	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	Georgia.....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
3	Tennessee.....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
139	No. of Electors. Majority... 70	71	68	59	30	15	11	5	7	2	3	2	1	2

John Adams, elected President, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties, March 4, 1797.

Thomas Jefferson, elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties in the Senate, March 4, 1797.

The administration of Mr. Adams encountered the most virulent opposition, both domestic and foreign. France, still in the confusion following her revolution, made improper demands on our country, which not being complied with, she commenced seizing American property on the high seas. Our people, taking different sides, were about equally divided—some approving and others deprecating the course pursued by France. Letters of marque and reprisal were issued by our government, and a navy was raised with surprising promptitude. This had the desired effect, peace being thereby secured; and the aggressor was taught that the Americans were friends in peace, but were not fearful of war when it could not be honorably averted.

The Indians on our western frontiers also caused much trouble; but at length, being severely chastised by General Wayne, they sued for peace, which was granted in 1795.

In 1800 the seat of government was removed from Philadelphia to Washington City, which had been designated by Washington, under a law of Congress, as the most central situation.

ELECTION FOR THE FOURTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1801, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1805.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.	Aaron Burr, of New York.	John Adams, of Massachusetts.	C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.	John Jay, of New York.
6	New Hampshire	....	....	6	6	....
16	Massachusetts	....	....	16	16	....
4	Rhode Island	....	....	4	3	1
9	Connecticut	....	....	9	9	....
4	Vermont	....	....	4	4	....
12	New York	12	12	....	....	....
7	New Jersey	....	....	7	7	....
15	Pennsylvania	8	8	7	7	....
3	Delaware	....	....	3	3	....
10	Maryland	5	5	5	5	..
21	Virginia	21	21	....	....	....
4	Kentucky	4	4	....	....	....
12	North Carolina	8	8	4	4	....
3	Tennessee	3	3	....	....	....
8	South Carolina	8	8	....	....	....
4	Georgia	4	4	....	....	....
138	No. of Electors	72	73	65	64	1
	Majority 70					

The electoral vote for Thos. Jefferson and Aaron Burr being equal no choice was made by the people, and on the 11th of February, 1801 the House of Representatives proceeded to the choice of President in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. On the first ballot eight states voted for Thomas Jefferson, six for Aaron Burr, and the votes of two states were divided. The balloting continued till the 17th of February, when the thirty-fifth ballot, as had all previously, resulted the same as the first. After the thirty-sixth ballot, the Speaker declared that the votes of ten states had been given for Thomas Jefferson, the votes of four states for Aaron Burr, and the votes of two states in blank; and that, consequently, Thomas Jefferson had been elected for the term of four years.

Thomas Jefferson, thus elected President, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties, March 4, 1801.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Jefferson used the following memorable expression: "We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all republicans: we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand, undisturbed, as monuments of the safety with which ERROR OF OPINION MAY BE TOLERATED, WHERE REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."

Aaron Burr, elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties in the Senate, March 4, 1801.

ELECTION FOR THE FIFTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1805, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1809.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.	PRESID'T. Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.	V. PRES'T. George Clinton, of New York.	V. PRES'T. Rufus King, of New York.
7	New Hampshire	7	....	7	....
19	Massachusetts	19	....	19	....
4	Rhode Island	4	....	4	....
9	Connecticut	....	9	....	9
6	Vermont	6	....	6	....
19	New York	19	....	19	....
8	New Jersey	8	....	8	....
20	Pennsylvania	20	....	20	....
3	Delaware	....	3	....	3
11	Maryland	9	2	9	2
24	Virginia	24	....	24	....
14	North Carolina	14	....	14	....
10	South Carolina	10	....	10	....
6	Georgia	6	....	6	....
5	Tennessee	5	....	5	....
8	Kentucky	8	....	8	....
3	Ohio	3	....	3	....
176	Whole No. of Electors	162	14	162	14
	Majority 89				

Thomas Jefferson, elected President, took the oath of office for a second term, and entered upon his duties, March 4, 1805.

George Clinton, elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties in the Senate, March 4, 1805.

Among the most important acts of Mr. Jefferson's administration was the purchase of Louisiana from France for $15,000,000, which territory was surrendered to our government in December, 1803.

In November, 1808, the celebrated "ORDERS IN COUNCIL" were issued by the British government, which prohibited all trade with France and her allies; and, as a retaliatory measure, in December following Bonaparte issued his "MILAN DECREE," interdicting all trade with England and her colonies—thus subjecting almost every American vessel on the ocean to capture. In requital for these tyrannous proceedings, and that England and France might both feel their injustice, Congress decreed an embargo; but as this failed to obtain from either power an acknowledgment of our rights, and was also ruinous to our commerce with other nations, it was repealed in March, 1809.

ELECTION FOR THE SIXTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1809, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1813.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESIDENT.			VICE-PRESIDENT.				
		James Madison, of Virginia.	George Clinton, of New York.	C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.	George Clinton, of New York.	James Madison, of Virginia.	James Monroe, of Virginia.	John Langdon, of New Hampshire.	Rufus King, of New York.
7	New Hampshire	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7
19	Massachusetts	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	19
4	Rhode Island	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
9	Connecticut	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	9
6	Vermont	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
19	New York	13	6	....	13	3	3	....	....
8	New Jersey	8	....	....	8	....	....	....	....
20	Pennsylvania	20	....	....	20	....	....	....	....
3	Delaware	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
11	Maryland	9	....	2	9	....	....	....	2
24	Virginia	24	....	....	24	....	....	....	....
14	North Carolina	11	....	3	11	....	....	....	3
10	South Carolina	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....
6	Georgia	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....
7	Kentucky	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....
5	Tennessee	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
3	Ohio	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
175	Whole No. of Electors	122	6	47	113	3	3	9	47
	Majority 88								

James Madison took the oath of office, as President, and entered upon his duties March 4, 1809.

George Clinton, elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and attended in the Senate, March 4, 1809.

Our national position, especially in regard to England and France, was certainly a very perplexing one when Mr. Madison came to the Presidency. We were not only threatened by enemies abroad, but were harassed by a savage foe on our western frontier, probably urged on by British influence, and led by the famous chief Tecumseh and his brother the Prophet. These last were finally subdued in 1811; but our European foes were more troublesome. After all peaceful means had failed to check the aggressions of England, and when at length "patience had ceased to be a virtue," war was declared against that country, June 19, 1812. The events of that war it is not within our province to record; and it is sufficient to say, that they greatly elevated the American character in the estimation of both friends and enemies.

ELECTION FOR THE SEVENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1813, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1817.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T. James Madison, of Virginia.	PRESID'T. De Witt Clinton, of New York.	V. PRES'T. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts.	V. PRES'T. Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania
8	New Hampshire	....	8	1	7
22	Massachusetts	....	22	2	20
4	Rhode Island	....	4	....	4
9	Connecticut	....	9	....	9
8	Vermont	8	....	8	....
29	New York	....	29	....	29
8	New Jersey	....	8	....	8
25	Pennsylvania	25	....	25	....
4	Delaware	....	4	....	4
11	Maryland	6	5	6	5
25	Virginia	25	....	25	....
15	North Carolina	15	....	15	....
11	South Carolina	11	....	11	....
8	Georgia	8	....	8	....
12	Kentucky	12	....	12	....
8	Tennessee	8	....	8	....
7	Ohio	7	....	7	....
3	Louisiana	3	....	3	....
217	Whole No. of Electors	128	89	131	86
	Majority 109				

James Madison, elected President for a second term. [There is no notice on the Journals of Congress of his having taken the oath.]

Elbridge Gerry, elected Vice-President, attended in the Senate on the 24th of May, 1813, and exhibited a certificate of his having taken the oath of office prescribed by law, which was read.

The war into which the country had been forced was brought to a close by the treaty of Ghent, which was signed December 24, 1814; but this treaty had scarcely been ratified, when it became necessary to commence another war for the protection of American commerce and seamen against Algerine piracies. In May, 1815, a squadron under Commodore Decatur sailed for the Mediterranean, where the naval force of Algiers was cruising for American vessels. After capturing two of the enemy's best frigates in that sea, Decatur proceeded to the Bay of Algiers, and there dictated a treaty which secured the United States from any further molestation from that quarter. Similar treaties were also concluded with the other Barbary powers.

ELECTION FOR THE EIGHTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1817, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3 1821.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T.		VICE-PRESIDENT.				
		James Monroe, of Virginia.	Rufus King, of New York.	D. D. Tompkins, of New York.	John E. Howard, of Maryland.	James Ross, of Pennsylvania.	John Marshall, of Virginia.	Rob't G. Harper, of Maryland.
8	New Hampshire	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
22	Massachusetts	....	22	....	22	....	....	....
4	Rhode Island	4	....	4	....	....	....	....
9	Connecticut	....	9	....	....	5	4	....
8	Vermont	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
29	New York	29	....	29	....	....	....	....
8	New Jersey	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
25	Pennsylvania	25	....	25	....	....	....	....
3	Delaware	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
8	Maryland	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
25	Virginia	25	....	25	....	....	....	....
15	North Carolina	15	....	15	....	....	....	....
11	South Carolina	11	....	11	....	....	....	....
8	Georgia	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
12	Kentucky	12	....	12	....	....	....	....
8	Tennessee	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
8	Ohio	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
3	Louisiana	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
3	Indiana	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
217	Whole No. of Electors	183	34	183	22	5	4	3
	Majority 109							

James Monroe took the oath of office, as President, and entered upon his duties March 4, 1817.

Daniel D. Tompkins, elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and attended in the Senate, March 4, 1817.

The Seminole and a few of the Creek Indians commenced depredations on the frontiers of Georgia and Alabama towards the close of 1817, for which they were severely chastised by a force under General Jackson, and gladly sued for peace.

In February, 1819, a treaty was negotiated at Washington, by which Spain ceded to the United States East and West Florida and the adjacent islands. In the same year the southern portion of Missouri territory was set off under the name of Arkansas, for which a territorial government was formed; and Alabama was constituted a state, and admitted into the Union.

Early in 1820 the province of Maine, which had been connected with Massachusetts since 1652, was separated from it, and was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

ELECTION FOR THE NINTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1821, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1825.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T.		VICE-PRESIDENT.				
		James Monroe, of Virginia.	John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.	Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.	Richard Stockton, of New Jersey.	Robert G. Harper, of Maryland.	Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.	Daniel Rodney, of Delaware.
8	New Hampshire	7	1	7	....	....	1	....
15	Massachusetts	15	....	7	8	....	....	....
4	Rhode Island	4	....	4	....	....	....	....
9	Connecticut	9	....	9	....	....	....	....
8	Vermont	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
29	New York	29	....	29	....	....	....	....
8	New Jersey	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
25	Pennsylvania	24	....	24	....	....	....	....
4	Delaware	4	....	....	....	....	....	4
11	Maryland	11	....	10	....	1	....	....
25	Virginia	25	....	25	....	....	....	....
15	North Carolina	15	....	15	....	....	....	....
11	South Carolina	11	....	11	....	....	....	....
8	Georgia	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
12	Kentucky	12	....	12	....	....	....	....
8	Tennessee	7	....	7	....	....	....	....
8	Ohio	8	....	8	....	....	....	....
3	Louisiana	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
3	Indiana	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
3	Mississippi	2	....	2	....	....	....	....
3	Illinois	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
3	Alabama	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
9	Maine	9	....	9	....	....	....	....
3	Missouri	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
235	No. of Electors	231	1	218	8	1	1	4
	Majority 118							

James Monroe was re-elected President, but there is no notice on the Journals of Congress that he again took the oath of office.

Daniel D. Tompkins was re-elected Vice-President, but there is no record of his having again taken the oath of office.

Public attention was much occupied in 1824–5 by a visit from the venerable General Lafayette, who, after the lapse of nearly half a century from the period of his military career, was again welcomed with every token of respect that could be devised for honoring the "Nation's Guest." He landed in New York in August, 1824, and after remaining there a short time, set out on a tour through all the states. Upwards of a year was taken up in accomplishing this gratifying object; and in September, 1825, he sailed from Washington in the frigate Brandywine for his native home.

ELECTION FOR THE TENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1825, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1829.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESIDENT.				VICE-PRESIDENT.					
		Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.	John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.	William H. Crawford, of Georgia.	Henry Clay, of Kentucky.	John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.	Nathan Sanford, of New York.	Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina.	Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.	Martin Van Buren, of New York.	Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
8	New Hampshire	....	8	....	....	7	....	....	1	....	....
15	Massachusetts	....	15	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....
4	Rhode Island	....	4	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
8	Connecticut	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....
7	Vermont	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....
36	New York	1	26	5	4	29	7	....	....	....	....
8	New Jersey	8	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....
28	Pennsylvania	28	....	....	....	28	....	....	....	....	....
3	Delaware	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
11	Maryland	7	3	1	....	10	....	....	1	....	....
24	Virginia	....	....	24	....	....	....	24	....	....	....
15	North Carolina	15	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....
11	South Carolina	11	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....
9	Georgia	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
14	Kentucky	....	....	....	14	7	7	....	....	....	....
11	Tennessee	11	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....
16	Ohio	....	....	....	16	....	16	....	....	....	....
5	Louisiana	3	2	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
5	Indiana	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
3	Mississippi	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
3	Illinois	2	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
5	Alabama	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
9	Maine	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....
3	Missouri	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
261	Whole No. of Electors	99	84	41	37	182	30	24	13	9	2
	Majority....131										

Neither candidate for the Presidency having received a majority of the electoral votes, it devolved upon the House of Representatives to choose a President from the three highest on the list of those voted for, which three were Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and William H. Crawford. Twenty-four tellers (one member from each state) were appointed, who, after examining the ballots, announced that the votes of thirteen states had been given for John Quincy Adams; the votes of seven states for Andrew Jackson; and the votes of four states for William H. Crawford. The Speaker then declared that John Quincy Adams, having received a majority of the votes of all the states, was duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1825; on which day Mr. Adams took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties.

John C. Calhoun, having been elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and attended in the Senate, March 4, 1825.

ELECTION FOR THE ELEVENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1829, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3 1833.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.	PRESID'T. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.	VICE-PRESIDENT. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.	VICE-PRESIDENT. Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.	VICE-PRESIDENT. William Smith, of South Carolina.
9	Maine	1	8	1	8	....
8	New Hampshire	....	8	....	8	....
15	Massachusetts	....	15	....	15	....
4	Rhode Island	....	4	....	4	....
8	Connecticut	....	8	....	8	....
7	Vermont	....	7	....	7	....
36	New York	20	16	20	16	...
8	New Jersey	....	8	....	8	....
28	Pennsylvania	28	....	28	....	...
3	Delaware	....	3	....	3	....
11	Maryland	5	6	5	6	....
24	Virginia	24	....	24	....	....
15	North Carolina	15	....	15	....	....
11	South Carolina	11	....	11	....	....
9	Georgia	9	....	2	....	7
14	Kentucky	14	....	14	....	....
11	Tennessee	11	....	11	....	....
16	Ohio	16	....	16	....	...
5	Louisiana	5	....	5	....	....
3	Mississippi	3	....	3	....	....
5	Indiana	5	....	5	....	....
3	Illinois	3	....	3	....	....
5	Alabama	5	....	5	....	....
3	Missouri	3	....	3	....	....
261	Whole No. of Electors	178	83	171	83	7
	Majority 131					

Andrew Jackson took the oath of office, as President, and entered upon his duties March 4, 1829.

John C. Calhoun took the oath of office, as Vice-President, and presided in the Senate March 4, 1829.

A series of unfortunate political and social occurrences soon led to a rupture of that cordiality which had formerly existed between these two distinguished individuals, the consequences of which were peculiarly disastrous to the political aspirations of Mr. Calhoun, who was never afterwards regarded with much favor beyond the immediate limits of his own state.

ELECTION FOR THE TWELFTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1833, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1837.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESIDENT. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.	Henry Clay, of Kentucky.	John Floyd, of Virginia.	William Wirt, of Maryland.	VICE-PRESIDENT. Martin Van Buren, of New York.	John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania.	William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania.	Henry Lee, of Massachusetts.	Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania.
10	Maine	10	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....
7	New Hampshire	7	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....
14	Massachusetts	....	14	....	....	....	14	....	....	....
4	Rhode Island	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
8	Connecticut	....	8	....	....	....	8	....	....	....
7	Vermont	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7
42	New York	42	....	....	....	42	....	....	....	....
8	New Jersey	8	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....
30	Pennsylvania	30	....	....	....	....	....	30	..	....
3	Delaware	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
10	Maryland	3	5	....	....	3	5	..	....	....
23	Virginia	23	....	....	....	23		....	....	....
15	North Carolina	15	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....
11	South Carolina	....	....	11	..	..	....	....	11	....
11	Georgia	11	....	....	.	11	....	....	....	....
15	Kentucky	....	15		....	....	15	....	....	....
15	Tennessee	15	..	..	....	15	....	....	....	....
21	Ohio	21		....	....	21	....	..	....	....
5	Louisiana	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
4	Mississippi	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
9	Indiana	9	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....
5	Illinois	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
7	Alabama	7	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....
4	Missouri	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
288	Whole No. of Electors	219	49	11	7	189	49	30	11	7
	Majority 145									

Andrew Jackson, re-elected President, took the oath of office, and continued his duties. March 4, 1833.

Martin Van Buren, having been elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and attended in the Senate, March 4, 1833.

Early in June, 1833, the President left Washington on a tour through the Northern states, and was every where received with an enthusiasm that evinced the cordial approval of his administration by the people. One of his first measures, on returning to the seat of government, was the removal of the public moneys from the United States Bank, for which act he encountered the most virulent hostility of a small majority of the Senate, who passed resolutions censuring his course. But this injustice has not been perpetuated; for on the 16th of January, 1837, these partisan resolutions were expunged from the records by order of a handsome majority.

ELECTION FOR THE THIRTEENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1837, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1841.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESIDENT. Martin Van Buren, of New York.	Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio.	Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.	Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.	Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina.	VICE-PRESIDENT. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.	Francis Granger, of New York.	John Tyler, of Virginia.	William Smith, of Alabama.
10	Maine	10	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....
7	New Hampshire	7	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....
14	Massachusetts	....	....	....	14	....	....	14	....	....
4	Rhode Island	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
8	Connecticut	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....
7	Vermont	....	7	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
42	New York	42	....	....	....	....	42	....	....	....
8	New Jersey	....	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....
30	Pennsylvania	30	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....
3	Delaware	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
10	Maryland	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
23	Virginia	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
15	North Carolina	15	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....
11	South Carolina	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	11	....
11	Georgia	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	11	....
15	Kentucky	....	15	....	....	....	....	15	....	....
15	Tennessee	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	15	....
21	Ohio	....	21	....	....	....	....	21	....	....
5	Louisiana	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
4	Mississippi	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
9	Indiana	....	9	....	....	....	....	9	....	....
5	Illinois	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
7	Alabama	7	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....
4	Missouri	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
3	Arkansas	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
3	Michigan	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
294	Whole No. of Electors	170	73	26	14	11	147*	77	47	23
	Majority 148									

Martin Van Buren, elected President, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties, March 4, 1837.

Richard M. Johnson, elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and attended in the Senate, March 4, 1837.

Urged by the unprecedented financial embarrassments which were experienced in every branch of industry, and especially by the mercantile class, Mr. Van Buren's first measure was to convene a special meeting of Congress early in September, '37, which continued in session forty days, but accomplished very little. A bill authorizing the issue of $10,000,000 in treasury notes was passed; but the Independent Treasury bill (the great financial measure of the administration) was then rejected, although afterwards (in 1840) adopted.

* Elected by the Senate.

ELECTION FOR THE FOURTEENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1841, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1845.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES	PRESID'T. Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio.	PRESID'T. Martin Van Buren, of New York.	VICE-PRESIDENT. John Tyler, of Virginia.	VICE-PRESIDENT. Richd M. Johnson, of Kentucky.	VICE-PRESIDENT. L. W. Tazewell, of Virginia.	VICE-PRESIDENT. James K. Polk, of Tennessee.
10	Maine	10	....	10	....	....	....
7	New Hampshire	....	7	....	7	....	....
14	Massachusetts	14	....	14	....	....	....
4	Rhode Island	4	....	4	....	....	....
8	Connecticut	8	....	8	....	....	....
7	Vermont	7	....	7	....	....	....
42	New York	42	....	42	....	....	....
8	New Jersey	8	....	8	....	....	....
30	Pennsylvania	30	....	30	....	....	....
3	Delaware	3	....	3	....	....	....
10	Maryland	10	....	10	....	....	....
23	Virginia	....	23	....	22	....	1
15	North Carolina	15	....	15	....	....	....
11	South Carolina	....	11	....	....	11	....
11	Georgia	11	....	11	....	....	....
15	Kentucky	15	....	15	....	....	....
15	Tennessee	15	....	15	....	....	....
21	Ohio	21	....	21	....	....	....
5	Louisiana	5	....	5	....	....	....
4	Mississippi	4	....	4	....	....	....
9	Indiana	9	....	9	....	....	....
5	Illinois	....	5	....	5	....	....
7	Alabama	....	7	....	7	....	....
4	Missouri	....	4	....	4	....	....
3	Arkansas	....	3	....	3	....	....
3	Michigan	3	....	3	....	....	....
294	No. of Electors	234	60	234	48	11	1
	Majority 148						

William H. Harrison, elected President, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties, March 4, 1841.

John Tyler, elected Vice-President, took the oath of office, and attended in the Senate, March 4, 1841.

Soon after his inauguration, President Harrison issued a proclamation, convening Congress for an extra session on the 31st of May, to consider "sundry weighty and important matters, chiefly growing out of the state of the revenue and finances of the country.' But he did not live to submit his remedial plans—dying, after a very brief illness, on the 4th of April, exactly one month after coming into office. He was the first President who had died during his official term, and a messenger was immediately dispatched with a letter, signed by all the

members of the Cabinet, conveying the melancholy intelligence to the Vice-President, then at Williamsburg, Va. By extraordinary means he reached Washington at five o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and at twelve o'clock the Heads of Departments waited upon him, to pay their official and personal respects. After signifying his deep feeling of the public calamity sustained by the death of President Harrison, and expressing his profound sensibility of the heavy responsibilities so suddenly devolved upon himself, he made known his wishes that the several Heads of Departments would continue to fill the places which they then respectively occupied, and his confidence that they would afford all the aid in their power to enable him to carry on the administration of the government successfully.—Mr. Tyler afterwards took and subscribed the following oath of office:

"I do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. JOHN TYLER.
"APRIL 6, 1841."

Pursuant to the proclamation of President Harrison, Congress met on the 31st of May, and continued in session until the 13th of September. On the 27th of July a bill for the establishment of "The Fiscal Bank of the United States," passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 23, and was concurred in by the House of Representatives on the 6th of August—128 to 91. President Tyler, however, returned the bill on the 16th, with his objections, and it was lost for lack of a constitutional majority. But the friends of a national bank were not to be deterred from their purpose by a single repulse: another bill (about the same in substance) was immediately hurried through both Houses, under the title of "The Fiscal Corporation of the United States," and this also shared the fate of its predecessor.

A Senate bill for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, was concurred in by the House on the 18th of August, and became a law; but, meeting with very general condemnation, it was soon after repealed.

A bill was also passed at this extra session for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states, in proportion to population.

In 1842 an important treaty, adjusting the north-eastern boundary of the United States, was negotiated at Washington between Mr. Webster, on the part of this country, and Lord Ashburton, on the part of Great Britain.

During the last year of Mr. Tyler's administration much excitement prevailed on the proposed annexation of Texas to the Union, which was strongly resisted at the North, on the ground that the South and southern institutions would thereby gain increased power in the national councils. A treaty of annexation, signed by the President, was rejected by the Senate, but measures were taken by which Texas was admitted the year following.

ELECTION FOR THE FIFTEENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1845. AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1849.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T. James K. Polk, of Tennessee.	PRESID'T. Henry Clay, of Kentucky.	V. PRES'T George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.	V. PRES'T T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.
9	Maine	9	....	9	....
6	New Hampshire	6	....	6	....
12	Massachusetts	....	12	....	12
4	Rhode Island	....	4	....	4
6	Connecticut	....	6	....	6
6	Vermont	....	6	....	6
36	New York	36	....	36	....
7	New Jersey	....	7	....	7
26	Pennsylvania	26	....	26	....
3	Delaware	....	3	....	3
8	Maryland	....	8	....	8
17	Virginia	17	....	17	...
11	North Carolina	....	11	....	11
9	South Carolina	9	....	9	...
10	Georgia	10	....	10	...
12	Kentucky	....	12	....	12
13	Tennessee	....	13	....	13
23	Ohio	....	23	....	23
6	Louisiana	6	....	6	...
6	Mississippi	6	....	6	...
12	Indiana	12	....	12	...
9	Illinois	9	....	9	....
9	Alabama	9	....	9	....
7	Missouri	7	....	7	....
3	Arkansas	3	....	3	....
5	Michigan	5	....	5	....
275	Whole No. of Electors	170	105	170	105
	Majority 138				

James K. Polk took the oath of office, as President, and entered upon his duties March 4, 1845.

George M. Dallas took the oath of office, as Vice-President, and attended in the Senate, March 4, 1845.

The most important incidents of Mr. Polk's administration were the admission of Texas and the consequent war with Mexico, the latter of which resulted in extending our territorial boundaries to the Pacific ocean, embracing regions of incalculable value.

ELECTION FOR THE SIXTEENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1849, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1853.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.	PRESID'T. Lewis Cass, of Michigan.	V. PRES'T. Millard Fillmore, of New York.	V. PRES'T. William O. Butler, of Kentucky.
9	Maine	....	9	....	9
6	New Hampshire	....	6	....	6
12	Massachusetts	12	....	12	....
4	Rhode Island	4	....	4	....
6	Connecticut	6	....	6	....
6	Vermont	6	....	6	....
36	New York	36	....	36	....
7	New Jersey	7	....	7	....
26	Pennsylvania	26	....	26	....
3	Delaware	3	....	3	....
8	Maryland	8	....	8	....
17	Virginia	....	17	....	17
11	North Carolina	11	....	11	....
9	South Carolina	....	9	....	9
10	Georgia	10	....	10	....
12	Kentucky	12	....	12	....
13	Tennessee	13	....	13	....
23	Ohio	....	23	....	23
6	Louisiana	6	....	6	....
6	Mississippi	....	6	....	6
12	Indiana	....	12	....	12
9	Illinois	....	9	....	9
9	Alabama	....	9	....	9
7	Missouri	....	7	....	7
3	Arkansas	....	3	....	3
5	Michigan	....	5	....	5
3	Florida	3	....	3	....
4	Texas	....	4	....	4
4	Iowa	....	4	....	4
4	Wisconsin	....	4	....	4
290	Whole No. of Electors	163	127	163	127
	Majority 146				

Zachary Taylor took the oath of office, as President, and entered upon his duties March 4, 1849. He did not, however, long enjoy his honors—death suddenly closing his earthly career, July 9, 1850.

Millard Fillmore took the oath of office, as Vice-President, and entered upon his duties March 4, 1849. Congress being in session at the time President Taylor died, the Vice-President sent a message to both houses on the 10th of July, in which he feelingly announced the melancholy event. On the same day he took the requisite oath, and entered on the execution of the office of President.

Willie P. Mangum, of N. C., President *pro tem.* of the Senate, acted as Vice-President, *ex officio*, during the remainder of the term.

ELECTION FOR THE SEVENTEENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1853, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1857

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESID'T. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.	PRESID'T. Winfield Scott, of New Jersey.	V. PRES'T. William R. King, of Alabama.	V. PRES'T. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina.
8	Maine	8	....	8	....
5	New Hampshire	5	....	5	....
13	Massachusetts	....	13	....	13
4	Rhode Island	4	....	4	....
6	Connecticut	6	....	6	5
5	Vermont	....	5	....	....
35	New York	35	....	35	....
7	New Jersey	7	....	7	....
27	Pennsylvania	27	....	27	....
3	Delaware	3	....	3	....
8	Maryland	8	....	8	....
15	Virginia	15	....	15	....
10	North Carolina	10	....	10	....
8	South Carolina	8	....	8	....
10	Georgia	10	....	10	....
12	Kentucky	....	12	....	12
12	Tennessee	....	12	....	12
23	Ohio	23	....	23	....
6	Louisiana	6	....	6	....
7	Mississippi	7	....	7	....
13	Indiana	13	....	13	....
11	Illinois	11	....	11	....
9	Alabama	9	....	9	....
9	Missouri	9	....	9	....
4	Arkansas	4	....	4	....
6	Michigan	6	....	6	....
3	Florida	3	....	3	....
4	Texas	4	....	4	....
4	Iowa	4	....	4	....
5	Wisconsin	5	....	5	....
4	California	4	....	4	....
296	Whole No. of Electors	254	42	254	42
	Majority 149				

Franklin Pierce took the oath of office, as President, and entered upon his duties March 4, 1853.

The oath of office was administered to William R. King by a commission while he was on a visit to Cuba for the benefit of his health; but he died soon after his return home, and Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, then President of the Senate, acted as Vice-President, *ex officio*, during the remainder of the term.

John P. Hale, of N. Hampshire, and George W. Julian, of Indiana, were nominated by the "Free Democracy" for President and Vice-President, but they did not receive a single electoral vote.

ELECTION FOR THE E GHTEENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1857, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1861.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESIDENT. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.	PRESIDENT. John C. Fremont, of New York.	PRESIDENT. Millard Fillmore, of New York.	VICE-PRESIDENT. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky.	VICE-PRESIDENT. William L. Dayton, of New Jersey.	VICE-PRESIDENT. Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee.
8	Maine	....	8	....	....	8	....
5	New Hampshire	....	5	....	....	5	....
13	Massachusetts	....	13	....	....	13	....
4	Rhode Island	....	4	....	....	4	....
6	Connecticut	....	6	....	....	6	....
5	Vermont	....	5	....	....	5	....
35	New York	....	35	....	....	35	....
7	New Jersey	7	....	....	7	....	....
27	Pennsylvania	27	....	....	27	....	....
3	Delaware	3	....	....	3	....	....
8	Maryland	....	....	8	....	....	8
15	Virginia	15	....	....	15	....	....
10	North Carolina	10	....	....	10	....	....
8	South Carolina	8	....	....	8	....	....
10	Georgia	10	....	....	10	....	....
12	Kentucky	12	....	....	12	....	....
12	Tennessee	12	....	....	12	....	....
23	Ohio	....	23	....	....	23	....
6	Louisiana	6	....	....	6	....	....
7	Mississippi	7	....	....	7	....	....
3	Indiana	13	....	....	13	....	....
11	Illinois	11	....	....	11	....	....
19	Alabama	9	....	....	9	....	....
9	Missouri	9	....	....	9	....	....
4	Arkansas	4	....	....	4	....	....
6	Michigan	....	6	....	....	6	....
3	Florida	3	....	....	3	....	....
4	Texas	4	....	....	4	....	....
4	Iowa	....	4	....	....	4	....
5	Wisconsin*	....	5	....	....	5	....
4	California	4	....	....	4	....	....
296	Whole No. of Electors	174	114	8	174	114	8
	Majority 149						

James Buchanan took the oath of office, as President, and entered upon his duties, March 4, 1857.

John C. Breckenridge took the oath of office, as Vice-President, and entered upon his duties, March 4, 1857.

* When the Electoral votes were being counted, in Joint Convention of the Senate and House of Representatives, objections were made to including the votes of Wisconsin, because the electors did not meet until the day after that prescribed by law. The President of the Convention stated that he merely announced that James Buchanan had been elected President of the United States, without any reference to the contested votes, and declined expressing an opinion on the subject.

ELECTION FOR THE NINETEENTH TERM,

COMMENCING MARCH 4, 1861, AND TERMINATING MARCH 3, 1865.

No. of Electors from each State.	STATES.	PRESIDENT. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.	PRESIDENT. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky.	PRESIDENT. John Bell, of Tennessee.	PRESIDENT. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.	VICE PRESIDENT. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.	VICE PRESIDENT. Joseph Lane, of Texas.	VICE PRESIDENT. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.	VICE PRESIDENT. Herschal V. Johnson, of Georgia.
8	Maine	8	....	....	....	8	....	....	....
5	New Hampshire	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
13	Massachusetts	13	....	....	....	13	....	....	....
4	Rhode Island	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
6	Connecticut	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....
5	Vermont	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
35	New York	35	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
7	New Jersey	4	....	....	3	4	....	....	3
27	Pennsylvania	27	....	....	....	27	....	....	....
3	Delaware	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
8	Maryland	....	8	....	....	....	8	....	....
15	Virginia	....	....	15	....	....	....	15	....
10	North Carolina	....	10	....	....	....	10	....	....
8	South Carolina	....	8	....	....	....	8	....	....
10	Georgia	....	10	....	....	....	10	....	....
12	Kentucky	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	....
12	Tennessee	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	....
23	Ohio	23	....	....	....	23	....	....	....
6	Louisiana	....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....
7	Mississippi	....	7	....	....	....	7	....	....
13	Indiana	13	....	....	....	13	....	....	....
11	Illinois	11	....	....	....	11	....	....	....
19	Alabama	....	9	....	....	....	9	....	....
9	Missouri	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	9
4	Arkansas	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....
6	Michigan	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....
3	Florida	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....
4	Texas	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....
4	Iowa	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
5	Wisconsin	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
4	California	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
4	Minnesota	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
3	Oregon	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
315	Whole No. of Electors	180	72	39	12	180	72	39	12
	Majority 57								

Abraham Lincoln took the oath of office as President and entered upon his duties, March 4th, 1861. Hannibal Hamlin took the oath of office as Vice-President, and attended in the Senate as its President, on the 4th of March, 1861. The incidents of the administration of Mr. Lincoln are given in detail in another part of this work.

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTIETH TERM,

Commencing March 4, 1865, and Terminating March 4, 1869.

[This table includes the Home Vote and the Army Vote.]

STATES.	ELECTORAL VOTE. President. Lincoln.	McClellan.	Vice-Pres. Johnson.	Pendleton	POPULAR VOTE. Lincoln.	McClellan.	TOTAL
Maine	7	....	7	....	72,278	47,736	120,014
New Hampshire	5	....	5	....	36,595	33,034	69,629
Massachusetts	12	....	12	....	126,742	48,745	175,487
Rhode Island	4	....	4	....	14,343	8,718	23,061
Connecticut	6	....	6	....	44,693	42,288	86,981
Vermont	5	....	5	....	42,422	13,325	55,747
New York	33	....	33	....	368,726	361,986	730,712
New Jersey	....	7	....	7	60,723	68,014	128,737
Pennsylvania	26	....	26	.. .	296,389	276,308	572,697
Delaware	....	3	....	3	8,155	8,767	16,922
Maryland	7	....	7	....	40,153	32,739	72,892
Virginia	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	....	11	....	11	27,786	64,301	92,087
Tennessee	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	21	....	21	....	265,154	205,568	470,722
Louisiana	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	13	....	13	....	150,422	130,233	280,655
Illinois	16	....	16	....	189,487	158,349	347,836
Alabama	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	11	....	11	....	72,991	31,026	104,017
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	8	....	8	....	85,352	67,370	152,722
Florida	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	8	....	8	....	87,331	49,260	136,591
Wisconsin*	8	....	8	....	79,564	63,875	143,439
Minnesota	4	....	4	....	25,060	17,375	41,435
California	5	....	5	....	62,134	43,841	1 5,975
Oregon	3	....	3	....	9,888	8,457	18,345
Kansas	3	....	3	....	14,228	3,871	18,099
West Virginia	5	....	5	....	23,223	10,457	33,680
Nevada†	2	....	2	....	9,826	6,593	16,420
	221	21	212	21	2,213,665	1,802,237	4,015,902

* In Wisconsin, 3,163 votes for Lincoln, and 1,729 votes for McClellan electors were rejected for informality, and 418 scattering votes were cast, so that the total vote should have been 148,749.

† This State was entitled to three electors, but one dying before the canvas was concluded, but two votes were cast in the Electoral College.

ARMY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1864.

STATE.	Lincoln.	McClellan.	Total.
Maine	4,174	741	4,915
New Hampshire	2,066	690	2,756
Vermont	243	49	292
Pennsylvania	26,712	12,349	39,061
Maryland	2,800	321	3,121
Kentucky§	1,194	2,823	4,017
Ohio	41,146	9,757	50,903
Michigan	9,401	2,959	12,361
Iowa	15,178	1,364	16,542
Wisconsin	11,372	2,458	13,830
California	2,600	237	2,837
Minnesota‖			
Kansas¶			
	116,887	33,748	150,635

‡ In Vermont, a large army vote was returned too late to be counted.

§ In the camps of Kentucky soldiers within that State, the army vote was included in the general canvas.

‖ No army vote was received until too late for the canvas.

¶ The Kansas soldiers' vote was 2,867 for Lincoln, and 543 for McClellan; not canvassed on account of being received too late.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE, 1868.

States.	*Votes.*
Alabama	8
Arkansas	5
California	5
Colorado	3
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Florida	3
Georgia	9
Illinois	16
Indiana	13
Iowa	8
Kansas	3
Kentucky	11
Louisiana	7
Maine	7
Maryland	7
Massachusetts	12
Michigan	8
Minnesota	4
Mississippi	7
Missouri	11
Nebraska	3
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	5
New Jersey	7
New York	33
North Carolina	9
Ohio	21
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	26
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	6
Tennessee	10
Texas	6
Vermont	5
Virginia	10
West Virginia	5
Wisconsin	8
	320

Of these States, probably Texas, and possibly Virginia and Mississippi may not be in a position to cast an electoral vote. In that case, the votes of the Electoral College will be reduced by Texas, 6; Virginia, 10; and Mississippi 7; in all 23; leaving 397, and requiring 149 electoral votes for a choice.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

The twentieth Presidential term of four years since the establishment of the Government of the United states, under the Constitution adopted March 1, 1789, began on the 4th day of March 1865, and will expire on the 4th of March 1869.

	Salary.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, President to April 15, 1865, - - - - - - - - - - - -	$25,000
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, President from April 15, 1865 to March 4, 1869, - - - - -	25,000
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Connecticut, President of the Senate and acting Viee-President from April 15, 1865 to March 4, 1867, - - - - - - - -	8,000
BENJAMIN F. WADE, of Ohio, President of the Senate and acting Vice-President from March 4, 1867 to March 4, 1859, - - - - - - - - - -	8,000

THE CABINET.

William H. Seward, New York, Secretary of State, -	8,000
Hugh McCulloch, Indiana, Secretary of the Treasury, -	8,000
Edwin M. Stanton, Pennsylvania, Secretary of War from March 4, 1865 to May 17, 1868, but snspended from office from August 13, 1867 to January 13, 1868, -	8,000
Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Secretary *ad interim* from August 13, 1867 to January 13, 1868.	
Gen. John M. Schofield, from May 30, 1868 to March 4, 1869	8,000
Gideon Welles, Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy -	8,000
James Harlan, Iowa, Secretary of the Interior from May 15, to July 6, 1866. - - - - - - - -	8,000
O. H. Browning, Illinois, from July, 1866 to March 4, 1869	8,000
William Dennison, Ohio, Postmaster-General from March 4, 1865 to July, 1866, - - - - - -	8,000
Alexander W. Randall, Wisconsin, from July, 1866 to March 4, 1869, - - - - - - - - -	8,000
James Speed, Kentucky, Attorney-General from March 4, 1865 to July, 1866, - - - - - - -	8,000
H. F. Stanberry, Kentucky, from July 1866 to March 1868	8,000
——— ——— to march 1869.	

JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice.

		Salary.
SALMON P. CHASE, Cincinnati, Ohio,		$6,500

Associate Justices.

1st	District,	Nathan Clifford, Portland, Me.,	6,000
2d	"	Samuel Nelson, Cooperstown, N. Y.,	6,000
3d	"	Robert G. Grier, Philadelphia,	6,000
4th	"	Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C.,	6,000
5th	"	(Vacant), Savannah, Geo.,	6,000
6th	"	(Vacant),	6,000
7th	"	Noah H. Swayne, Columbus, Ohio,	6,000
8th	"	David Davis, Bloomington, Ill.,	6,000
9th	"	Samuel F. Miller, Keokuk, Iowa,	6,000
10th	"	Stephen J. Field, Sacramento, Cal.,	6,000

Clerk.

D. W. Middleton, Washington, D. C.,	Fees.

Reporter.

J. W. Wallace, Washington, D. C.,	1,300

The SUPREME COURT is held in the City of Washington, and has one Session annually, commencing on the first Monday of December.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

The following official statement of the present indebtedness of nations is given in gold dollars, reckoning for foreign nations, where the statements were made in pounds, for convenience, five dollars to the pound sterling:

UNITED STATES.

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

	October 1.	*November* 1.
Five per cent. Bonds	$198,431,350	$198,845,350
Six per cent. Bonds of 1867 and 1868	14,707,941	14,690,941
Six per cent. Bonds, '81	283,676,600	283,676,600
Six per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds	1,235,380,750	1,267,898,100
Navy Pension Fund	13,000,000	13,000,000
Total	$1,745,196,741	$1,778,110,991

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

Six per cent. Bonds	$16,746,000	$18,042,000
Three Year Compound Interest Notes	78,839,580	62,558,940
Three Year Seven-Thirty Notes	365,489,100	334,607,700
Three per cent. Certificates		11,560,000
Total	$461,074,680	$426,768,640

Matured Debt not Presented for Payment

Three Year Seven-Thirty Notes, due August 15, 1867	$4,250,000	$3,371,100
Compound Interest Notes, matured June 10, July 15, Aug. 15, 1867	7,483,100	9,316,100
Bonds, Texas Indemnity	262,000	262,000
Treasury Notes, Act July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	164,511	163,661
Bonds, April 15, 1842	54,061	54,061
Treasury Notes, March 3, 1863.	959,380	868,240
Temporary Loan	5,012,203	4,168,376
Certificates of Indebtedness	36,000	34,000
Total	$18,221,236	$18,237,538

Debt Bearing no Interest

United States Notes	$361,164,844	$357,154,844
Fractional Currency	29,864,713	30,706,433
Gold Certificates of Deposit	14,867,820	14,514,200
Total	$405,897,377	$402,375,477
Total debt	$2,630,389,456	$2,625,502,848
Coin in Treasury	103,298,659	111,540,310
Currency in Treasury	31,813,349	22,458,080
Total	$135,112,000	$133,998,390
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,495,277,446	$2,491,504,450
Reduction since last statement		$3,772,996

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurers' returns in the Department, on the 1st of November, 1867.

(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The aggregate debt of the States is estimated at $250,000,000.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL DEBTS.

Great Britain funded and unfunded	$3,750,000,000	New South wales	30,000,000
Bank of England	55,000,000	New Zealand	13,000,000
Antigua	125,000	Nova Scotia	4,850,000
British Columbia	625,000	Queensland	4,250,000
British Guiana	2,950,000	South Australia	4,350,000
British India	575,000,000	Tasmania	1,400,000
Canada	62,500,000	Trinidad	1,250,000
Cape of Good Hope	3,600,000	Victoria	42,500,000
Ceylon	2,250,000	Total	$4,570,695,000
Jamaica	3,930,000	Supposing the annual rate of interest, on the average, to be 4 per cent. the total would be, premium	$182,827,800
Mauritius	5,000,000		
Natal	1,250,000		
New Brunswick	6,000,000		
Newfoundland	865,000		

OTHER FOREIGN DEBTS.

Argentine Confederation	$13,250,000	Italy	350,000,000
Austria	1,275,000,000	Mexico	317,500,000
Belgium	130,000,000	Morocco	2,200,000
Bolivia	5,000,000	Netherlands	420,000,000
Brazil	73,500,000	Peru	50,000,000
Chili	13,250,000	Portugal	100,000,000
Cuba	2,800,000	Prussia	200,000,000
Danubian Principalities	10,900,000	Russia	1,215,000,000
Denmark	25,000,000	Salvador	2,000,000
Equador	9,125,000	Spain	820,000,000
Egypt	75,000,000	Sweden and Norway	25,000,000
France	2,460,000,000	Turkey	355,000,000
New Grenada	37,500,000	Uruguay	5,000,000
Greece	75,000,000	Venezuela	33,471,750
Guatemala	500,000		
Hanover	36,013,705	Total	$8,960,260,455
Hanse Towns	23,250,000		

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Is one of peculiar interest, and therefore we feel warranted in giving more details of its design and history than can be allotted to the Seals of the several States. Soon after the declaration of independence, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson were appointed a committee to prepare a great seal for the infant republic; and they employed a French West Indian, named Du Simitiere, not only to furnish designs, but also to sketch such devices as were suggested by themselves. In one of his designs, the artist displayed on a shield the armorial ensigns of the several nations from whence America had been peopled—embracing those of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, and Holland. On one side was placed Liberty with her cap, and on the other was a rifleman in uniform, with his rifle in one hand and a tomahawk in the other—the dress and weapons being peculiar to America.

Franklin proposed, for the device, Moses lifting his wand, and dividing the Red Sea, and Pharaoh and his hosts overwhelmed with the waters. For a motto, the words of Cromwell, "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God."

Adams proposed the Choice of Hercules; the hero resting on a club, Virtue pointing to her rugged mountain on one hand, and persuading him to ascend; and Sloth, glancing at her flowery paths of pleasure, wantonly reclining on the ground, displaying the charms, both of her eloquence and person, to seduce him into vice.

Jefferson proposed the Children of Israel in the Wilderness, led by a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night; and, on the reverse, Hengist and Horsa, the Saxon chiefs, from whom we claim the honor of being

descended, and whose political principles and form of government we have assumed.

Franklin and Adams then requested Jefferson to combine their ideas in a compact description of the proposed great seal, which he did, and that paper, in his handwriting, is now in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington. This design consisted of a shield with six quarterings, *parti* one, *coupi* two, in heraldic phrase. The first gold, and an enameled rose, red and white, for England; the second white, with a thistle, in its proper colors, for Scotland; the third green, with a harp of gold, for Ireland; the fourth blue, with a golden lily-flower, for France; the fifth gold, with the imperial black eagle, for Germany; and the sixth gold, with the Belgic crowned red lion, for Holland. These denoted the countries from which America had been peopled. He proposed to place the shield within a red border, on which there should be thirteen white escutcheons, linked together by a gold chain, each bearing appropriate initials, in black, of the confederated States. Supporters, the Goddess of Liberty on the right side, in a corslet of armor, in allusion to the then state of war, and holding the spear and cap in her right hand, while her left supported the shield. On the left, the Goddess of Justice, leaning on a sword in her right hand, and in her left a balance. The crest, the eye of Providence in a radiant triangle, whose glory should extend over the shield and beyond the figures Motto: *E Pluribus Unum*—"Many in one." Around the whole, "SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MDCCLXXVI." For the reverse, he proposed the device of Pharoah sitting in an open chariot, a crown on his head and a sword in his hand, passing through the divided waters of the Red Sea in pursuit of the Israelites. Rays from a pillar of fire in a cloud, expressive of the Divine presence and command, beaming on Moses, who stands on the shore, and, extending his hand over the sea, causes it to overwhelm Pharoah and his followers. Motto: "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God."

Jefferson's device was highly approved by his coadjutors, and the committee reported on the 10th of August, 1776; but, for some unaccountable reason, their report was neglected, not having been even placed on record; and the affair was allowed to slumber until the 24th of March, 1779, when Messrs. Lovell, of Massachusetts, Scott, of Virginia, and Houstoun, of Georgia, were appointed a committee to make another device.

On the 10th of May following they reported in favor of a seal four inches in diameter, one side of which should be composed of a shield with thirteen diagonal stripes, alternate red and white. Supporters, a warrior, holding a sword, on one side, and on the other the figure of Peace, bearing an olive branch. The crest, a radiant constellation of thirteen stars. Motto: *Bello vel Pace*—"For War or Peace," and the legend, "Seal of the United States," On the reverse, the figure of Liberty, seated in a chair, holding the staff and cap. Motto: *Semper*—"Forever"—and underneath, MDCCLXXVI. This report was re-committed, and again submitted with some slight modifications (substituting the figure of an Indian with bow and arrows in his right hand for that of a warrior) just a year afterward; but it was not accepted, and the matter rested until April, 1782, when Henry Middleton, Elias Boudinot

and Edward Rutledge were appointed a third committee to prepare a seal. They reported on the 9th of May following, substantially the same as the committee of 1779 and 1780; but, this not being satisfactory to Congress, on the 13th of June the whole matter was referred to Charles Thomson, its secretary.

He in turn procured several devices, among which was one by William Barton, of Philadelphia, consisting of an escutcheon, with a blue border, spangled with thirteen stars, and divided in the centre, perpendicularly, by a gold bar. On each side of this division, within the blue border, thirteen bars or stripes, alternate red and white, like the American flag adopted on the 14th of June, 1777. Over the gold bar an eye surrounded with a glory, and in the gold bar a Doric column resting on the base of the escutcheon, having a displayed eagle on its summit. The crest, a helmet of burnished gold, damasked, grated with six bars, and surmounted by a red cap of dignity, such as dukes wear, with a black lining, and a cock armed with gaffs. Supporters, on one side the Genius of America, with loose Auburn tresses, having on her head a radiant crown of gold, encircled with a sky-blue fillet, spangled with silver stars, and clothed in a long, loose, white garment, bordered with green. From the right shoulder to the left side, a blue scarf with stars, the cinctures being the same as in the border. Around her waist a purple girdle, fringed with gold, and the word VIRTUE embroidered in white. Her interior hand rested on the escutcheon, and the other held the American standard, on the top of which a white dove was perched. The supporter on the other side was a man in complete armor; his sword-belt blue, fringed with gold; his helmet encircled with a wreath of laurel, and crested with one white and two blue plumes; his left hand supporting the escutcheon, and his right holding a lance with a bloody point. Upon an unfurled green banner was a golden harp with silver strings, a brilliant star, and two lily-flowers, with two crossed swords below. The two figures stood upon a scroll, on which was the motto *Deo Favente*—"With God's Favor"—in allusion to the eye of Providence in the arms. On the crest, in a scroll, was the motto *Virtus sola Invicta*—"Virtue alone is Invincible."

After vainly striving to perfect a seal which should meet the approval of Congress, Thomson finally received from John Adams, then in London, an exceedingly simple and appropriate device, suggested by Sir John Prestwich, a baronet of the West of England, who was a warm friend of America, and an accomplished antiquarian. It consisted of an escutcheon bearing thirteen perpendicular stripes, white and red, with the chief blue, and spangled with thirteen stars; and, to give it greater consequence, he proposed to place it on the breast of an American eagle, displayed, without supporters, as emblematic of self-reliance. It met with general approbation, in and out of Congress, and was adopted in June, 1782: so it is manifest, although the fact is not extensively known, that we are indebted for our national arms to a titled aristocrat of the country with which we were then at war. Eschewing all heraldic technicalities, it may be thus described in plain English: Thirteen perpendicular pieces, white and red; a blue field; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed, proper, holding in his right talon an olive-branch, and in his left a bundle of thirteen arrows, al

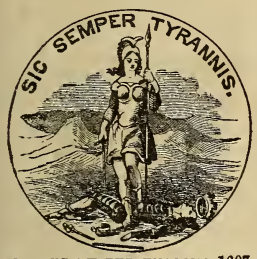
proper, and in his beak a scroll, inscribed with the motto *E Pluribus Unum.* For the crest, over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a golden glory breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation of white stars on a blue field.

Reverse. — A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith, an eye in a triangle, surrounded with a glory, proper. Over the eye, the words *Annuit Cœptis*— "God has favored the undertaking." On the base of the pyramid, are the numeral Roman letters MDCCLXXVI.; and underneath the motto, *Novus Ordo Seclorum*—"A new Series of Ages"—denoting that a new order of things had commenced in the Western hemisphere. Thus, after many fruitless efforts, a very simple seal was adopted, and yet remains the arms of the United States.

SEALS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

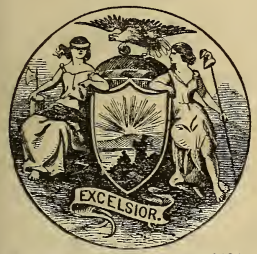
VIRGINIA.



SETTLED BY THE ENGLISH, 1607.

On a white or silver field the Goddess of Virtue, the genius of the commonwealth, is represented, dressed like an Amazon, resting on a spear with one hand, and holding a sword in the other. She is in the act of trampling on Tyranny, represented by a man prostrate, a crown fallen from his head, a broken chain in his left hand, and a scourge in his right. On a label above the figure is the word "Virginia;" and beneath them is the motto, *Sic semper tyrannis.*—Thus ever to tyrants.

NEW-YORK



SETTLED BY THE DUTCH, 1684.

A shield, or escutcheon, on which is represented the rising sun, with a range of hills and water in the foreground. Above the shield, for the crest, is a wreath surmounted by a half globe, on which rests a startled eagle, with wings outstretched. For the supporters of the shield, on the right is represented the figure of Justice, with the sword in one hand and the scales in the other; and on the left the Goddess of Liberty, with the wand and cap in her left hand, and the olive branch of peace in her right. Below the shield is the motto, *Excelsior*—"More elevated"—denoting that the course of the State is *onward* and *higher*. Around the border of the seal, between two plain lines, is the inscription, in Roman capitals, "The Great Seal of the State of New-York."

MASSACHUSETTS.

SETTLED BY THE PURITANS, 1620.

On the blue ground of an irregularly-formed shield an Indian is represented, dressed with belted hunting-shirt and moccassins. In his right hand is a golden bow, and in his left an arrow with the point downward. A silver star on the right denotes one of the United States of America. A wreath forms the crest of the escutcheon, from which extends a right arm, clothed and ruffed, the hand grasping a broad-sword, the pommel and hilt of which are of gold. Around the escutcheon, on a waving band or label, are the words, *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*—"By the sword she seeks peace under liberty"

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

SETTLED BY THE PURITANS, 1623.

A circular field, surrounded by a laurel wreath, encompassed by the words, in Roman capitals, "*Sigillum Reipublicæ Neo Hantoniensis:*" "The Seal of the State of New-Hampshire," with the date, 1784, indicating the time of the adoption of the State Constitution. Land and water are represented in the foreground, with the trunk of a tree on which the hardy woodman is yet engaged, embracing a scene of busy life, significant of the industrious habits of the people; and a ship on the stocks, just ready for launching, with the American banner displayed, is figurative of readiness to embark on the sea of political existence. The sun, just emerging above the horizon, symbolizes the rising destiny of the State.

NEW-JERSEY.

SETTLED BY THE DUTCH, 1624.

A white shield, or escutcheon, bearing three ploughs, indicating that the chief reliance of the people is upon agriculture. The crest is a horse's head, supported by a full-face, six-barred helmet, resting on a vase—the latter resting on the top of the escutcheon. The supporters are the Goddess of Liberty on the right, with her wand and cap, her left arm resting on the escutcheon; and Ceres on the left, her right hand resting on the escutcheon and her left supporting a cornucopia, filled with fruits and flowers. Around the border of the sea are the words, in Roman capitals, "The Great Seal of the State of New Jersey," and at the base the date of its adoption, in numeral letters, MDCCLXXVI., (1776.)

DELAWARE

SETTLED BY SWEDES AND DANES. 1627.

An azure shield, or escutcheon, divided into two equal parts by a white band or girdle. A cow is represented in the lower part of the shield, and in the upper part are two symbols, designed probably to represent the agricultural productions of the State—grain and tobacco. The crest (a wreath) supports a ship under full sail, displaying the American banner. On a white field around the escutcheon were formerly wreaths of flowers, branches of the olive, and other symbols, but these have been displaced for two figures, representing a mariner and a hunter. At the bottom of the seal, in numeral letters, is the date of its adoption, MDCCXCIII. (1793), and around the border, in Roman capitals, are the words "Great Seal of the State of Delaware."

MARYLAND.

SETTLED BY THE IRISH CATHOLICS, 1635.

On a white or silver field the figure of Justice is seen prominent in the centre of the foreground, grasping an olive branch, and a sword in her right hand, while her left is elevating her well-ballanced scales above her head. At her feet is a laurel wreath, the fasces and a cornucopia, with an uninscribed white label waving loosely from their midst. In the distance, on the right, is a view of the ocean, with a ship under full sail in the perspective, bounded by a clear horizon On the left are some hogsheads of tobacco, symbolical of the principal products, and a ship with its sails partly unfurled, indicative of commercial enterprise.

CONNECTICUT.

SETTLED BY THE PURITANS, 1635.

The original seal is of an oval form, without any ornamental devices, and on the field are delineated three grape-vines, each winding around and sustained by an upright support, the whole representing the three settlements (Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield) which formed the early colony. On a label waving around the lower vine is the motto *Qui Transtulit Sustinet* — "He who planted will sustain." Around the margin of the field are the words, "*Sigillum Reipublicæ Connecticutensis :*" "The Seal of the State of Connecticut." [The Colonial seal had fifteen grape-vines, with a hand protruding from the clouds on the right above them, grasping the label and motto, which was waving in the air; but that seal has been broken, and the present seal used in its stead.]

RHODE ISLAND.

SETTLED BY ROGER WILLIAMS, 1636.

A white or silver shield, on which is an anchor with two flukes, and a cable attached. Above the shield, in Roman capitals, is the word HOPE, and from each upper corner of the shield is suspended an unlettered label. The device symbolizes those principles of civil and religious liberty which led to the founding of this colony, and in which the faith of the citizens of the State is still deeply *anchored*. The motto, HOPE, above the shield, directs the mind to the uncertain future, anticipating the growing prosperity of the State, and the perpetuity of its free institutions; while the unlettered label denotes that events are still progressing in the march of Time, and await the completion of History, before the destiny of the State shall be recorded thereon.

NORTH CAROLINA.

SETTLED BY THE ENGLISH, 1650.

In the original seal which differs somewhat from the margin, on a white or silver field are represented the Goddess of Liberty on the right, and Ceres, the Goddess of corn and of harvests, on the left. In the right hand of the former is a scroll, representing the Declaration of Independence, and the left supports her wand, surmounted by the cap of liberty. Ceres has in her right hand three heads or ears of wheat, and in her left the cornucopia or horn of plenty, filled with the products of the earth. In the background is a marine view, indicative of the commercial resources of the State. Around the outer circle, starting from a star on the top, are the words, in Roman capitals. "Great Seal of the State of North Carolina."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SETTLED BY THE HUGUENOTS, 1670.

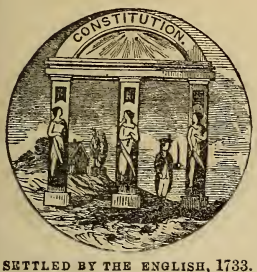
In the centre of the white or silver field is the device of a palmetto-tree (a species of the date), with its topmost branches denoting a vigorous growth, emblematical of the prosperous progress of the State. Near the base of the tree are two cross-pieces; composed of bundles of spears, at the crossing of which is attached a scroll or label, with the motto, *Animis opibusque parati*—"Ready [to defend it] with our lives and property," which motto, by the way, is more generally put around the lower half of the outer circle, with the words "South Carolina" occupying the upper half, preceded by a single star

PENNSYLVANIA.

SETTLED BY WILLIAM PENN, 1682.

On a white field is an escutcheon parted by a yellow or golden band or girdle, on which is represented a plough in its natural color. In the upper part of the shield, a ship under full sail is gliding smoothly over the waves of the sea, which are surmounted by an azure sky. At the lower part, on a green ground, are three golden sheaves of wheat, denoting that agriculture as well as commerce, is one of the primary reliances of the State. On the right of the shield is a stalk of maize, and on the left an olive branch. For the crest, on a wreath of olive flowers, is perched a bald eagle, with wings extended, holding in its beak a label, with the motto, "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence." Around the margin of the seal are the words, "Seal of the State of Pennsylvania."

GEORGIA.



SETTLED BY THE ENGLISH, 1733.

In the centre of a circular white or silver field are three pillars, supporting an arch, around which are emblazoned the word "Constitution." The pillars are symbolical of the three departments of the State government—the Legislative, the Judiciary, and the Executive: and on the one at the right, representing the Legislative, is the word "Wisdom;" on the second, representing the Judiciary, is the word "Justice;" and on the third, representing the Executive, is the word "Moderation." Near the right pillar is the figure of an officer with a drawn sword, denoting that the aid of the military is always ready to enforce respect and obedience to law. Around the margin of the circle are the words, "State of Georgia. 1799."

VERMONT.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1791.

A circular field, in the middle of which is a tall evergreen with fourteen branches —thirteen representing the original States, and the fourteenth or topmost the State of Vermont, supported by the others. Beneath a cloudless firmament, the Green Mountains are seen towering in the distance, and in the foreground are sheaves of wheat and a cow, indicative of an agricultural and grazing country, affording the true sources of thrift and independence for an industrious population. The Green Mountains have ever been considered characteristic of the hardy race which inhabits that region. Around the margin of the field, in Roman capitals, the word "Vermont" occupies the upper half circle, and the words "Freedom and Unity" occupy the lower half.

KENTUCKY.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1792.

Although the seal of this State is apparently and really among the most simple in its design, yet it embodies a significance which should commend itself to the serious consideration of all who are disposed to place a slight value upon the union of the States. In the centre of a circular white or silver field, two friends are seen grasping one hand of each other in a firm and cordial embrace, while the other is extended to each other's back, significant of encouragement and support. Below them is the expressive motto, "United we stand; divided we fall." An ornamented double circle encompasses the whole, with the words "Seal of Kentucky" between the lines of the upper half-circle.

TENNESSEE.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1796.

A white or silver circular field, the upper half of which is occupied on the right by a plough, in the centre by a sheaf of wheat, and on the left by a stalk of cotton. Underneath these emblems, extending across the entire middle of the field, is the word "Agriculture," denoting that the first reliance of the State should be upon the productions of the soil. The lower half is occupied by a loaded barge, with the word "Commerce" below the water, indicating that the prosperity of all may be promoted through this means. Over the sheaf of wheat are the numeral letters XVI., denoting that this was the sixeeenth State admitted into the Union. Around the border are the words, "The Great Seal of the State of Tennesee," with the date, 1796.

OHIO.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1802.

In a circular field are several devices, significant of the general surface, business, and prospects of the State. The central portion represents a cultivated country, with the emblem of agriculture (a wheat-sheaf) on the right, and on the left a bundle of seventeen arrows, indicating the number of States then constituting the Union. In the distance is a range of mountains, the base skirted by a tract of woodland. The rising sun, which is just becoming visible above the mountains, betokens the rising glory of the State. The foreground is an expanse of water, with a keel-boat on its surface, indicative of inland trade. Around the border are the words, "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio," with the date, 1802.

LOUISIANA.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1812.

On a white or silver circular field is represented a pelican, standing by her nest filled with young ones, in the attitude of "protection and defence," and in the act of feeding them—all sharing alike her maternal assiduity. The mother-bird symbolizes the general government of the Union; while the birds in the nest represent the several States. Above are the scales of Justice, which, taken in connection with the emblems beneath, signify that "equal and exact justice" must be extended to all the members of the confederacy. The semi-circle of eighteen stars indicates the number of States at the time of admission. In the upper portion of the external circle are the words, "State of Louisiana," and in the lower, the words, "Union and Confidence"

INDIANA.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1816.

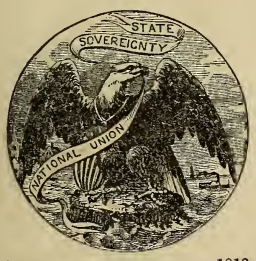
In the lower portion of a circular field is represented a scene of prairie and woodland, with the surface gently undulating —descriptive of the predominant features of the State. In the foreground is a buffalo, an animal once abounding in great numbers in this region, apparently startled by the axe of the woodman or pioneer, who is seen on the left, felling the trees of the forest, denoting the march of civilization westward. In the distance, on the right, is seen the sun, just appearing above the verge of the horizon. In a half-circle, spanning the expressive scene beneath, are the words "Indiana State Seal." Around the outer margin of the whole is a plain green border, surrounded by a simple black line.

MISSISSIPPI.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1817.

In the centre of a white or silver circular field is the American eagle, with wide-spread wings, occupying the entire surface; which may be considered as denoting that all the people of the State, from whatever clime or country they may have come, are purely American in feeling, and are content to repose their trust under the broad wings of the "bird of liberty." In the right talon of the eagle is a bundle of four arrows, significant of power to sustain the principles of government, and to repel the assaults of an enemy; while an olive branch in the left betokens a disposition to maintain peace. Around the outer circle, between parallel lines, are the words, in Roman capitals, "The Great Seal of the State of Mississippi."

ILLINOIS.



ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1818.

In the centre of a white or silver escutcheon is a representation of the American eagle, its wings spread so as to touch the inner margin of the shield. In its right talon is the emblem of peace, an olive branch; while three arrows are grasped in the left, denoting its readiness to sustain the three great branches of government. On its breast is an escutcheon, the lower half of which is represented of a red color, and the upper half blue, the latter bearing three white or silver stars. From its beak extends a label, waving in the air above it, with the inscription "State Sovereignty: National Union." In the upper part of a circle enclosing the shield are the words, "Seal of the State of Illinois," and in the lower part the date, "Aug't 26, 1818."

ALABAMA

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1819.

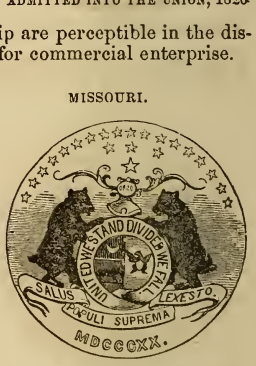
Nearly the entire of a circular field is occupied with the representation of a map, embracing the names and localities of the principal rivers and towns, as they existed at the time when the territorial government was established, 1817, A portion of East Florida, embracing the line of surface as far as Pensacola, is included in the map, as also a small portion of Tennessee, sufficient to show the boundaries on either side. Around the circle, between two parallel lines, are the words, in Roman capitals, "Alabama. Executive office."

MAINE.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1820.

A white or silver shield, on which is represented a pine-tree, with a moose-deer recumbent at its base—emblematical of the valuable timber of the State, and of the security and repose enjoyed by the animals which range its immense forests. The "supporters" are a mariner resting on his anchor, and a husbandman with his scythe—denoting that commerce and agriculture are each primary resources of the State. Above the shield is the North Star, beneath which is the motto, *Dirigo*—"I direct;" and under the shield is the name of the State, in Roman capitals; while sea and land compose the foreground. On the left, the tall masts of a ship are perceptible in the distance, the sails spread, denoting a readiness for commercial enterprise.

MISSOURI.



ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1821.

On a circular shield, equally divided by a perpendicular line, is a red field on the right side, in which is the white or grizzly bear of Missouri. Above, separated by a wavy or curved line, is a white or silver crescent, in an azure field. On the left, on a white field, are the arms of the United States. A band surrounds the escutcheon, on which are the words, "United we stand, divided we fall." For the crest, over a yellow or golden helmet, full faced and grated with six bars, is a silver star; and above it, a constellation of twenty-three smaller stars. The supporters are two grizzly bears, standing on a scroll inscribed, *Salus populi suprema lex esto*—"Let the public welfare be the supreme law." Underneath are the numerals MDCCCXX., and around the circle the words, "The Great Seal of the State of Missouri."

ARKANSAS.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1836.

Occupying the lower part of a circle is a shield, near the base of which is a white star on a blue field, representing the State. In the middle portion is a bee-hive, signifying industry, and a plough, denoting agriculture; while a steamboat, emblematic of commerce, fills the upper part. For the crest, the goddess of liberty is represented with her wand and cap in one hand, and a wreath of laurel in the other, surrounded by a constellation of stars, indicating the States. The supporters two eagles, one grasping a bundle of arrows, and the other an olive branch; a label extending from the claw of each, with the motto *Regnant Populi*—"The People rule." On either side of the base is a cornucopia, and around the circle which encloses the the whole are the words, "Seal of the State of Arkansas."

MICHIGAN.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1837.

On an escutcheon in the centre of a white field is the representation of a peninsula extending into a lake, a man with his gun, and the rising sun. On the upper part is the word *Tuebor*—"I will defend it;" and on a label extending across the lower part is the motto, *Si quæris peninsulam amœnam circumspice*—"If you seek a delightful peninsula, look around you." The supporters are a common deer on the right, and a moose on the left, both abounding in the forests of Michigan. For the crest, is the American eagle; above which, on a label waving above all, is the motto, *E Pluribus Unum*. Around the outer circle, between two parallel lines, are the words, "The Great Seal of the State of Michigan, A. D. MDCCCXXXVII."

FLORIDA.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1845.

The seal which was originally used for the territory of Florida, although not formally adopted as that of the State, has been continued ever since, and of course retains all its legal force. In the centre of a circular white or silver field is represented the American eagle, "the bird of liberty," grasping the emblem of peace, an olive branch, in its left talon; and in its right a bundle of three arrows, significant of the three principal reliances of good government—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. Above are arranged in a semi-circle thirteen stars, emblematic of the thirteen original states, and below, the ground is represented as covered with the prickly pear, a fruit common to the country, and for which an appropriate motto would be, "Let us live."

TEXAS.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1845.

Texas is the only State which enjoyed a literally independent or isolated existence previous to its admission into the Union. During its struggle with Mexico, it adopted as an official seal a white or silver star of five points on an azure field, encircled by branches of the live oak and olive. Around the outer circle were the words, "Republic of Texas" in Roman capital letters. With the exception of the words around the margin, which is now blank, except the word "Texas" in the upper half-circle, the former seal has been adopted since by the State. The live oak (*quercus virens*), which abounds in the forests of Texas, is a strong and durable timber, much used in ship-building, and forming an important article of export.

IOWA.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1846.

Like some of the other States which enjoyed a territorial existence for a length of time before they were invested with the dignity of States, Iowa still retains her original seal, the device of which is perhaps more simple and expressive than that of any other State. In the centre of a white or silver circular field is an eagle in the attitude of flight, grasping in his right talon a bow, its left talon just visible within the inner circle around the field, and holding in its beak a single arrow. The words, "Seal of the Territory of Iowa," form nearly a complete circle around the field, leaving a blank space at the lower part, and these again are surrounded by white circular dots on a black ground.

WISCONSIN.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1847.

A large portion of the field is occupied by land and water scenery, denoting the agricultural, commercial, and mining interests of the State. In the foreground is a man ploughing with a span of horses; in the middle is a pile of lead in bars, a barrel, a rake, a sheaf of wheat, an anchor, and a cornucopia. Lakes Michigan and Superior are represented, with a sloop on the former, and a steamboat on the latter, towards which an Indian on the shore is pointing. In the distance is a level prairie, skirted by a range of woodland—a light-house and school-house on the left, and the State-house in the centre. In a semi-circle above are the words, *Civilitas successit Barbarum*—"Civilization has succeeded Barbarism." At the bottom is the date when a territorial government was formed, "Fourth of July, 1836;" and around the whole are the words "The Great Seal of the Territory of Wisconsin which has not yet been changed.

CALIFORNIA.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1850.

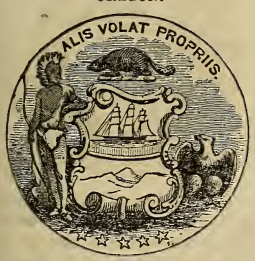
In the foreground on the left, Minerva is seated on a rock, near the bank of an extensive bay or river, which winds its course among the majestic mountains on either side. Her spear is grasped in the right hand, while the left rests on the top of her shield by her side, near which is a grizzly bear, significant of the snwy region round about. On the right is a hardy miner with his pick, seeking the golden treasures secreted among the rocks. Along the centre is seen a majestic bay, with two clippers in full view, indicating that commerce is one of the chief reliances of the people Above the snow-covered mountains, which bound the view, is the Greek word *Eureka*—"I have found."

MINNESOTA.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1857.

The seal of this State represents the peculiar circumstances under which it was originally settled, when the white man first undertook to convert its comparative deserts into productive agricultural fields. In the distance, an Indian is seen mounted on a swift steed, retreating from the haunts where he had long been accustomed to enjoy unmolested the sports of the chase, and to roam uninterruptedly amidst his native forests. In the foreground is seen the new settler, preparing for his future subsistence by turning up the furrow, preparatory to sowing seed for the harvest. His gun and ammunition are lying behind him ready to repel the assaults of savage foes, to which he is constantly exposed. The motto, *L'Etoile du Nord*, (the Star of the North,) is expressive of the bright future which this State is destined to realize.

OREGON.



ADMITTED INTO THE UNION, 1858.

The emblems on the shield in the centre of the circular ground, are indicative of the advantages to be derived from a wild and mountainous country, through the medium of commerce, which are symbolized by the range of mountains depicted in the lower, and by the ship occupying the upper portion of the escutcheon. The right supporter is a representative of that unfortunate race who once entirely possessed the country, but who have been compelled to yield their heritage in part to the power of that enterprising people whose emblem is the eagle, here used as the left supporter. The crest, a beaver, denotes the sort of trade which formerly distinguished the inhabitants of this region. The motto, "*Alis volat propriis*"—She sails with her own wings.

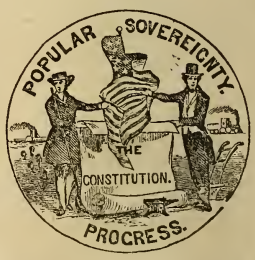
Admitted into the Union 1861.

In the background the Rocky Mountains with the sun setting beyond them and a single bright star above. Nearer, forests along the banks of the Missouri, on which a large steamer is plowing its way. Still nearer, a vast plain on which a party of hunters are pursuing the buffalo. Toward the foreground a log-cabin and a train of emigrant wagons, and in the immediate foreground a farmer plowing with a two-horse team. The motto is *Ad Astra per Aspera*, Through rough ways to the Stars.

UTAH.

The simple device adopted for this territory is sufficiently expressive, and requires no lengthened explanation of what it is intended to symbolize. The bee-hive, in all ages, has been regarded as the emblem of industry, and the position in which it is here represented, as resting on a substantial foundation, implies that it is the certain harbinger of success in every important undertaking. The representations of vegetation in the background, imply that these productions of the soil are to be obtained by well-applied skill and industry, and upon these are the people to rely for a prosperous future. Perhaps, if we take into consideration the social condition of the original settlers of this territory, the bee-hive may be regarded as significant of the unity of interests at that time predominant. The dates at the top and bottom indicate the first formation of a territorial government.

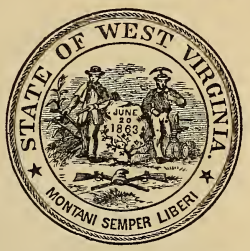
NEBRASKA.



This seal displays the characteristics of the settlers who have adopted this territory as their future home. Representatives of the two principal classes of people (agricultural and mechanical) are seen in the act of upholding the Constitution, over which the American flag is gathered, in token of its care and protection. The steamboat, seen in the distance on the right, indicates that the State possesses many resources for extensive commerce, which may be materially aided by railroads and other internal improvements, which are shadowed out on the left The plow and the anvil are emblems of the immense agricultural and mineral advantages which abound in every direction, and whose development is certain to secure for this territory an eminent degree of wealth and prosperity. The motto, "Popular Sovereignty," expresses the will of the people to govern themselves, and is only the embodiment of a sentiment almost universally prevalent.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Admitted to the Union June 20, 863.



The seal of West Virginia has in the foreground two muskets crossed, with the cap of liberty lying upon them at the point of crossing. In the centre is a shield bearing the inscription June 20, 1863 (the date of the admission of the State). The shield is supported on the right, by a miner with his pick on his shoulder indicative of the mineral wealth of the State, and on the left by an agriculturist, who is a woodsman as well; he has his axe resting on one arm, while the other hand grasps the plow. A stalk of maize, and a grape-vine, indicate the staple productions of the State, and on the right a blacksmith's anvil and hammer, and some hogsheads and bales, show its devotion to the mechanic arts and to commerce. A circlet surrounding the seal bears the legend, "STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA," and between two stars is the motto, *Montani semper liberi,* Mountaineers are always freemen.

NEW MEXICO.

A circle set in a square block. In the circlet a mythological salamander surrounded with rays and flames; to which the eagle, with the arrows or darts in his claw, is offering a serpent which he holds firmly in his beak. Below on a ribbon the number MDCCCL.

Above the shield the Masonic symbol of the eye in a triangle surrounded by rays. Below this, and couchant, the lictor's axe, the handle surrounded by fasces or rods bound around it,—an old Roman symbol. On the upper part of this shield mountains are represented; below, and on a dotted ground, the pick-axe and mallet crossed. The motto on a ribbon surrounding the lower portion of the shield is *Nil Sine Numine,* "Noth ing without Divine aid."

MOTTOES OF THE UNITED STATES

AND OF

INDIVIDUAL STATES

UNITED STATES. *E Pluribus Unum.* One of many.
ALABAMA. . . . . [No motto.]
ARKANSAS. . . . . *Regnant Populi.* The people rule.
CALIFORNIA. . . . . *Eureka.* I have found it.
CONNECTICUT. *Qui transtulit sustinet.* He who brought us hither will preserve us.
DELAWARE. . . . . Liberty and independence.
FLORIDA. . . . . In God is our trust.
GEORGIA. . . . . Wisdom, justice, and moderation.
ILLINOIS. . . . . State sovereignty and national union.
INDIANA. . . . . [No motto.]
IOWA. . . . . Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain
KENTUCKY. . . . . United we stand, divided we fall.
LOUISIANA. . . . . Union and confidence.
MAINE. . . . . *Dirigo.* I take the lead.
MASSACHUSETTS. *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.* By her sword she seeks the calm repose of liberty.
MARYLAND. . . . . Industry the means, and plenty the result.
MICHIGAN. . . . *Si quaeris peninsulam amœnam circumspice.* If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here.
MISSOURI. . . . . *Salus populi suprema lex esto.* The welfare of the people is the first great law
MISSISSIPPI. . . . . [No motto.]
N. CAROLINA. . . [No motto.]
N. HAMPSHIRE. . [No motto.]
NEW JERSEY. . . . Liberty and independence.
NEW YORK. . . . . *Excelsior.* Higher.
OHIO. . . . . *Imperium in Imperio.* An empire within an empire.
PENNSYLVANIA. . Virtue, liberty, and Independence.
RHODE ISLAND. . In God we hope.
S. CAROLINA. . . *Animus Opibus que Parati.* Ever ready with our lives and property.
TENNESSEE. . . . . [No motto.]
TEXAS. . . . . [No motto.]
VERMONT. . . . . Liberty and Independence.
VIRGINIA. . . . . *Sic semper tyrannis.* So be it ever to tyrants.
MINNESOTA. . . . . *L'Etoile du Nord.* The Star of the North.
WISCONSIN. . . *Civilitas successit barbarum.* Civilized life takes the place of savage.
KANSAS. . . . . *Ad astra per aspera.* By rugged ways (we ascend) to the stars.
OREGON. . . . . *Alis volat propriis.* She sails with her own wings
WEST VIRGINIA. *Montani semper liberi.* The mountains are always free.
NEBRASKA. . . . . *Popular sovereignty.*
NEVADA.
COLORADO. . . . . *Nil sine Numine.* Nothing without Divine aid.

THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

Consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble at least once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless otherwise provided by law.

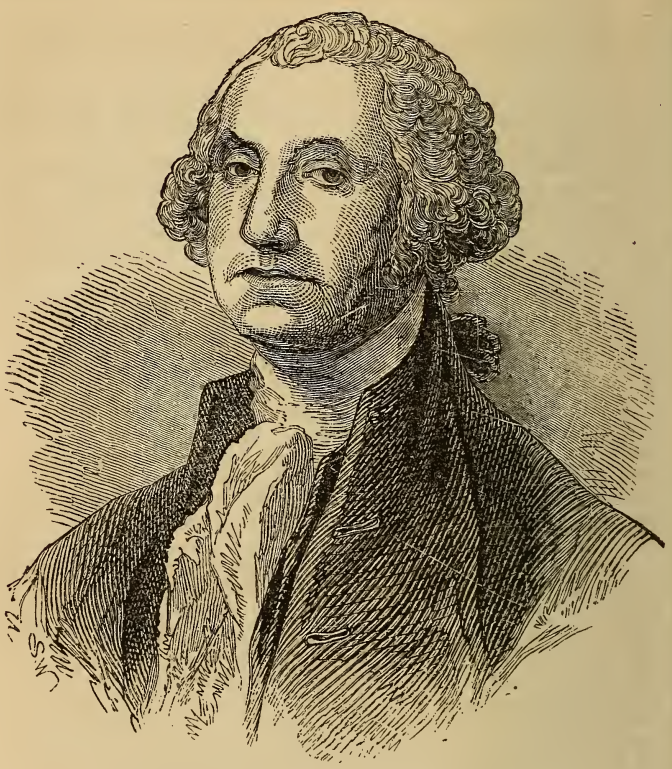
The Vice-President of the United States is *ex officio* President of the Senate, and has a casting vote in case of an equal division. In his absence, a President *pro tem.* is chosen from among the members.

The Senate comprises two members from each state, (now numbering of course 62,) who are chosen by the state legislatures for the term of six years—one-third biennially.

The members of the House of Representatives (limited by law to the number of 233) are elected by the people for the term of two years, and are apportioned among the different states, according to population, in the following manner: After each decennial enumeration, the aggregate representative population of the United States is ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, by adding to the whole number of free persons in all the states, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. This aggregate is divided by 233, and the quotient, rejecting fractions, if any, is the rates of apportionment. The representative population of each state is then ascertained in the same manner, and is divided by the above-named ratio, the quotient giving the apportionment of representatives to each state. The loss by fractions is compensated for by assigning to as many states having the largest fractions as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives 233, one additional member each for its fraction. If, after the apportionment, new states are admitted, representatives are assigned to such states on the above basis, in addition to the limited number of 233; but such excess continues only until the next apportionment under the succeeding census. When the apportionment is completed, the Secretary sends a certificate thereof to the House of Representatives, and to the Governors of the states a certificate of the number apportioned to each state.

The present number of representatives is 234, an additional one being assigned to California by the act of July 30, 1852. There are, besides, seven delegates—one each from Oregon, Minnesota, Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Kansas, and Nebraska—who have a right to speak, but no vote.

Since the 4th of March, 1817, the compensation of senators and representatives has been $8 a-day duringthe period of attendance in Congress, without deduction in case of sickness; and $8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to or returning from the seat of government. The President of the Senate, *pro tem.* and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, each receive double this sum. At the first session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress, however, an act was passed, fixing the pay of members at $3,000 per annum, but the rates of mileage were left undisturbed.



GEORGE WASHINGTON,

THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE most exemplary character, perhaps, that ever adorned any era in history, and who received in his life-time the noble appellations of "the Founder of a Republic," and "the Father of his Country," was born in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia, on the 22d day of February, 1732. His early instruction was domestic and scanty, but full of good discipline and sound principles; and as his father died when he was only ten years old, he had no subsequent opportunities for acquiring a thorough literary or scientific education. However as his mind was naturally mathematical and philosophical, he prepared himself to be useful to his fellow-citizens as a civil engineer; and as the country was wild, and much of it then unsurveyed, he occasionally found agreeable and profitable employment in surveying different

parts of his native state. He also directed much of his attention to the science of arms, in the use of which every young man was instructed, in order to repel the incursions of the Indians, who were often led on by skillful Frenchmen. At the age of nineteen he was appointed one of the adjutant-generals of Virginia, which gave him the rank of major, and soon after he was advanced to a colonelcy and sent by Gov. Dinwiddie to the Ohio with despatches to the French commander, who was erecting fortifications from Canada to New Orleans, in violation of existing treaties. The Governor was so much pleased with the faithful discharge of this duty, that he ordered his journal, which extended to only eighty days, to be printed; but, small as it was, it afforded evidence of great sagacity, fortitude, and a sound judgment, and firmly laid the foundation of his future fame.

In the spring of 1755, Washington was persuaded to accompany General Braddock as an aid, with the rank of colonel, in his disastrous expedition against Fort Du Quesne; and had his advice been followed on that occasion, the result would have been very different.

Three years afterwards (1758) Washington commanded the Virginians in another expedition against the fort, which terminated successfully. At the close of this campaign he left the army, and was soon after married to Mrs. Martha Custis, (the widow of Col. Daniel Parke Custis,) whose maiden name was Dandridge, and whose intelligent and patriotic conduct, as wife and widow, will ever be gratefully remembered in American annals.

In 1759 he was elected to the House of Burgesses, and continued to be returned to that body, with the exception of occasional intervals, until 1774, when he was sent to represent Virginia in the Continental Congress. His well-tempered zeal and his military skill, which enabled him to suggest the most proper means for national defence, if the country were urged to extremities, soon fixed all eyes upon him, as one well qualified to direct in the hour of peril; and accordingly, after the first scene of the revolutionary drama was opened at Lexington and Concord, and an army had concentrated at Cambridge, he was, on the 15th of June, 1775, unanimously appointed commander-in-chief of the American forces. The self-sacrificing spirit which governed his future course is too well known to require any elucidation.

After bringing the war to a successful termination, he hastened to Annapolis, where Congress were then in session, and on the 23d of December, 1783, formally resigned his commission.

In May, 1787, he was elected to the Convention which met at Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a Constitution, and was at once called upon to preside over its deliberations. After that admirable instrument was adopted by the people, he was unanimously elected the first President of the United States for four years; at the expiration of which, he was unanimously re-elected for a second term.

On the 12th of December, 1799, he was seized with an inflammation in the throat, which grew worse the next day, and terminated his life on the 14th, in the 68th year of his age.

JOHN ADAMS,

THE SECOND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

And whose fame as a patriot and statesman is imperishable, was born at Braintree, Mass., October 19, 1735. He early displayed superior capacity for learning, and graduated at Cambridge college with great credit. After qualifying himself for the legal profession,

he was admitted to practice in 1761, and soon attained that distinction to which his talents were entitled. From the commencement of the troubles with Great Britain, in 1769, he was among the most active in securing the freedom of his country. Being elected to the first Continental Congress, he took a prominent part in all the war measures that were then originated; and subsequently suggested the appointment of Washington as commander-in-chief of the army. He was one of the committee which reported the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and the next year visited France as commissioner to form a treaty of alliance and commerce with that country. Although the object had been accomplished before his arrival, his visit had otherwise a favorable effect on the existing position of affairs; and he was afterwards appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain, which, after many laborious and fruitless efforts, was finally accomplished in 1783. In 1785, he was sent to England as the first minister from this country, and on his return was elected first Vice-President, in which office he served two terms, and was then, in 1797, elected to succeed Washington as President. Many occurrences tended to embarrass his administration, and to render it unpopular; but it is now generally admitted to have been characterized by patriotism and vigor equal to the emergencies which then existed. His political opponents, however, managed to defeat his re-election, and he was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Jefferson, in 1801; after which, he retired to his farm at Quincy, where his declining years were passed in the gratification of his unabated love for reading and contemplation, and where he was constantly cheered by an interesting circle of friendship and affection. The semi-centennial anniversary of American Independence (July 4, 1826,) was remarkable, not merely for the event which it commemorated, but for the decease of two of the most active participants in the measures by which independence was achieved. On that day, Adams and Jefferson were both gathered to their fathers, within about four hours of each other, "cheered by the benediction of their country, to whom they left the inheritance of their fame, and the memory of their bright example."

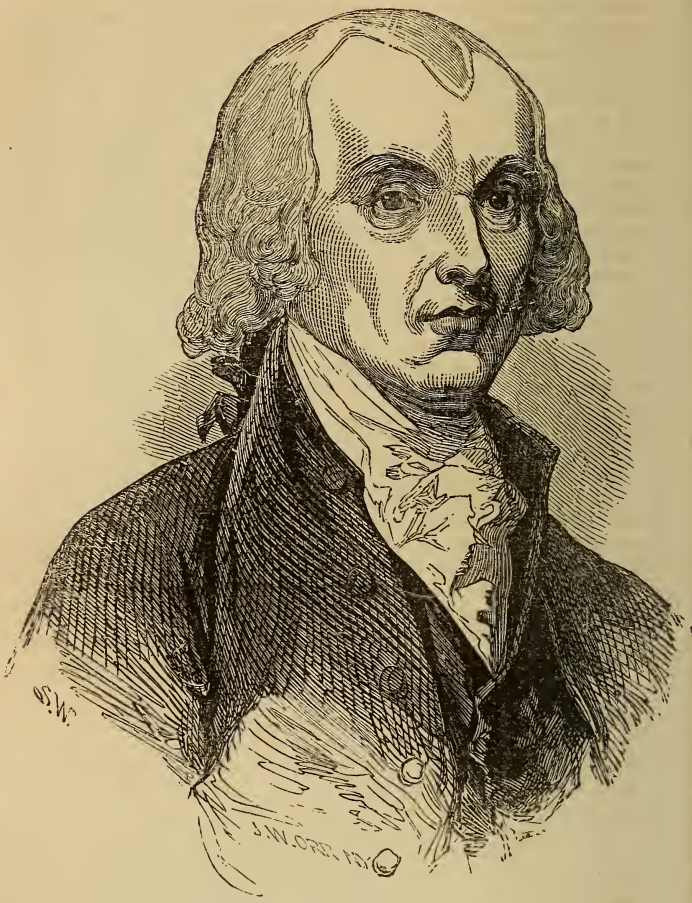
As has been noticed elsewhere, Mr. Adams deemed it prudent, in the early part of his administration, when impending difficulties with France seemed to render war inevitable, to offer Washington the commission of lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the army, which he accepted as a matter of duty, and held until his death, but fortunately never found it necessary to take the field.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

THE THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Was born at Shadwell, Albemarle county, Va., (near Monticello, the seat where he died,) April 13, 1743. He was educated at William and Mary's college, and graduated with distinction when quite young. He was a great lover of learning, and particularly of natural philosophy. With the celebrated George Wythe, he commenced the study of the law, and became a favorite pupil. Mr. Jefferson was never distinguished as an advocate, but was considered a good lawyer. Soon after he came to

the bar, he was elected a member of the House of Burgesses, and in that body was duly appreciated for his learning and aptitude for business. He at once took fire at British oppression; and in 1774, he employed his pen in discussing the whole course of the British ministry. The work was admired, and made a text-book by his countrymen. In June, 1775, he took his seat in the Continental Congress, from Virginia. In this body he soon became conspicuous, and was considered a firm friend to American liberty. In 1776, he was chosen chairman of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence. This instrument is nearly all his own, and was sanctioned by his coadjutors with few alterations. In 1778, Mr. Jefferson was appointed ambassador to France, to form a treaty with that government, but ill health prevented his accepting of this office. He succeeded Patrick Henry, in 1779, as Governor of Virginia, and continued in that station two years. In 1781, he composed his notes on Virginia. In 1783, he was sent to France, to join the ministers of our country, Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin. In 1785, he succeeded Dr. Franklin as ambassador, and continued performing the duties of that office for two years, when he retired, and returned home. In 1789, he was made secretary of state, under Washington, in which situation he was highly distinguished for his talents. This station he resigned in 1793, and retired to private life. In 1797, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and took his seat as President of the Senate, on the following 4th of March. In 1801, he was elected President of the United States, which office he held for eight years. After completing his second term, he retired to private life, in which he spent his days in philosophical pursuits, until the 4th of July, 1826, when he expired, just fifty years after penning the Declaration of Independence. His course was one of his own. Never lived there a politician, who did more than Thomas Jefferson, to bring his fellow-citizens to his own opinions.



JAMES MADISON,

THE FOURTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Was born in Orange county, Va., March 16, 1751. His studies, preparatory to entering Princeton College, were pursued under the most favorable circumstances, he being provided with the most accomplished instructors, and he graduated with hi h honor in 1771. On

returning to Virginia, he zealously commenced the study of the law which he subsequently abandoned for political life.

In 1776, he was elected to the General Assembly of Virginia; and from this period, for more than forty years, he was continually in office, serving his state and his country in various capacities, from that of a state legislator to that of President.

In 1778, he was elected by the legislature to the executive council of the state, where he rendered important aid to Henry and Jefferson, governors of Virginia, during the time he held a seat in the council; and by his probity of character, faithfulness in the discharge of duty, and amiableness of deportment, he won the approbation of these great men. In the winter of 1779–80, he took his seat in the Continental Congress, and became immediately an active and leading member, as the journal of that body abundantly testifies.

In 1784, '5, '6, he was a member of the legislature of Virginia. In 1787, he became a member of the Convention held in Philadelphia, for the purpose of preparing a Constitution for the government of the United States. Perhaps no member of that body had more to do with the formation of that noble instrument, the "Constitution of the United States of America," than Mr. Madison.

It was during the recess between the proposition of the Constitution by the Convention of 1787, and its adoption by the states, that that celebrated work, "The Federalist," made its appearance. This is known to be the joint production of Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison. This same year he was elected to Congress, and held his seat until the Continental Congress passed away among the things that were. He was a member of the state convention of Virginia which met to adopt the Constitution, and on the establishment of the new Congress under the Constitution, he was chosen a member, retaining his seat until the close of Washington's administration.

In 1801, as one of the presidential electors, he had the gratification of voting for his illustrious friend Jefferson, who immediately offered him a place in his cabinet, which was accepted. Accordingly he entered on the discharge of his duties as Secretary of State, which duties he continued to perform during the whole of Mr. Jefferson's administration, and on the retirement of that great statesman, in 1809, he succeeded to the Presidency, in which office he served two terms.

Mr. Madison then retired to his peaceful home in Virginia, where he passed the remainder of his days in favorite pastimes, loved by the many and respected by all, until the 28th day of June, 1826, when the last survivor of the framers of our Constitution was gathered to his fathers, full of years and glory.

JAMES MONROE,

THE FIFTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

One of the few exalted characters that served his country in both a civil and military capacity, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., April 28, 1758, and was educated at William and Mary's college, whence he graduated in 1776, and commenced the study of the law. Anxious to aid in the struggle for independence, which had then just began, he abandoned his studies, and entered the army as a cadet—joining a corps under the gallant General Mercer. He soon distinguished himself in several well-fought battles, and rapid promotion

followed, until he reached the rank of captain. He was at Harlem Heights and White Plains, and shared the perils and fatigues of the distressing retreat of Washington through New Jersey, as well as the glory of the victory over the Hessians at Trenton, where he received a musket-ball in the shoulder; notwithstanding which, he valiantly "fought out the fight." He subsequently accepted the post of an aid to Lord Stirling, with the rank of major, in which position he saw much hard service—being engaged in almost every conflict for the two succeeding campaigns, and displaying great courage and coolness at the bloody battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth.

Aspiring to a separate command, he obtained permission to raise a regiment in his native state; for which purpose he left the army, and returned to Virginia, where he encountered so many unexpected and discouraging obstacles, that he finally relinquished the enterprise, and resumed his law studies in the office of Mr. Jefferson.

In 1780 he was elected to the Virginia legislature, and in the following year was made one of Governor Jefferson's council, in which he continued until 1783, when, at the age of twenty-four years, he became a member of the Continental Congress. After serving three years in that body, he was again returned to the state legislature.

In 1788, while a member of the Convention to decide upon the adoption of the new Constitution, he voted in the minority against that instrument; but this vote did not at all affect his popularity Two years afterwards he was elected United States' senator, and in 1794 he was sent envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles. After settling the cession of Louisiana to the United States, he went to England to succeed Mr. King as minister at the court of St. James. The affair of the frigate Chesapeake placing him in an uncomfortable situation, he returned to the United States, and, in 1810, was once more elected to the Virginia legislature. He was soon after chosen governor of that state, in which office he remained until Mr. Madison called him to assume the duties of Secretary of State in his cabinet. In 1817, he was elected President of the United States, and in 1821 was unanimously re-elected, with the exception of a single vote in New Hampshire. His administration was a prosperous and quiet one.

He united with Jefferson and Madison in founding the university of Virginia; and when the convention was formed for the revision of the constitution of his state, he was called to preside over its action. Not long after this, he went to reside with a beloved daughter (the wife of Samuel L. Gouverneur, Esq.) in New York city, where he lived until the anniversary of independence in 1831, when. "amidst th pealing joy and congratulations of that proud day, he passed quietly and in glory away."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

THE SIXTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Was born at Quincy, Mass., July 11, 1767, and received the advantages of a pretty thorough education before entering Harvard college, which was not until the year 1786. After graduating with marked credit, he commenced the study of law at Newburyport, in the

office of the Hon. Theophilus Parsons, for many years afterwards chief justice of Massachusetts. While pursuing his studies he found leisure to write several newspaper essays, which attracted much attention, and displayed a maturity of taste and judgment seldom attained so early in life. In 1794 Washington appointed him minister to the Netherlands, and subsequently transferred him to Portugal. He was afterwards, at different periods, minister to Prussia, Russia, and England; and was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain at Ghent in 1815. In 1817 he was appointed Secretary of State, in which office he continued during Mr. Monroe's administration, eight years; when he was elected by the House of Representatives President of the United States—the people having failed in making a choice. Like his father, he encountered strong opposition, and only served one term in this office, being defeated in a re-election by General Jackson. He then retired to his farm at Quincy, but did not long remain in private life; for two years afterwards, he was chosen representative in Congress, and continued to be re-elected until his death, which occurred in the capitol at Washington, February 23, 1848. Two days previous to this sad event, while engaged in his duties in the House of Representatives, he received a paralytic stroke, which apparently deprived him of all consciousness. He was borne to the Speaker's room, where he received every attention that could be bestowed by anxious and devoted friends, but all in vain—his hour was come. The last words he was heard to utter were, "This is the last of earth!"

Mr. Adams was a man of rare gifts and rich acquisitions. A diligent student, and economical of his time, he found opportunity, amidst all his public cares, to cultivate his tastes for literature and the sciences. He was one of the finest classical and belles-lettres scholars of his time, and filled the chair of Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in Harvard college for several years. Even in his old age, he often astonished his hearers with the elegant classical allusions and rhetorical tropes with which he enriched and embellished his own productions.

ANDREW JACKSON,

THE SEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

A STATESMAN of rare integrity, and a general of invincible skill and courage, was born at Waxhaw, Lancaster county, S. C., in 1767, and while yet a mere lad, did something towards achieving the independence of his country. It is said that he commenced his military career at the age of fourteen years, and was soon after taken prisoner, together with an elder brother. During his captivity, he was ordered

by a British officer to perform some menial service, which he promptly refused, and for this refusal he was "severely wounded with the sword which the Englishman disgraced." He was educated for the bar, and commenced practice at Nashville, Tenn., but relinquished his legal pursuits to "gain a name in arms." In the early part of the war of 1812, Congress having voted to accept fifty thousand volunteers, General Jackson appealed to the militia of Tennessee, when twenty-five hundred enrolled their names, and presented themselves to Congress, with Jackson at their head. They were accepted, and ordered to Natchez, to watch the operations of the British in lower Mississippi. Not long after, he received orders from head-quarters, to disband his men, and send them to their homes. To obey, he foresaw, would be an act of great injustice to his command, and reflect disgrace on the country, and he resolved to disobey. He accordingly broke up his camp, and returned to Nashville, bringing all his sick with him, whose wants on the way he relieved with his private means, and there disbanded his troops in the midst of their homes.

He was soon called to the field once more, and his commission marked out his course of duty on the field of Indian warfare. Here for years he labored, and fought, and diplomatized, with the most consummate wisdom and undaunted courage. It was about this time that the treaty of the "Hickory Ground" occurred, which gave him the familiar sobriquet of "Old Hickory."

The crowning glory of his whole military career was the battle of New Orleans; which will ever occupy one of the brightest pages in American history.

At the close of the war he returned to his home in Nashville; but in 1818 was again called on by his country to render his military services in the expulsion of the Seminoles. His conduct during this campaign has been both bitterly condemned and highly applauded. An attempt in the House of Representatives to inflict a censure on the old hero for the irregularities of this campaign, after a long and bitter debate, was defeated by a large majority.

In 1828, and again in 1832, General Jackson was elected to fill the presidential chair; thus occupying that elevated position for eight successive years. He then retired to his hospitable mansion ("The Hermitage") near Nashville, "loaded with wealth and honors, bravely won," where he continued to realize all the enjoyments that are inseparable from a well-spent life, until death translated him to those higher rewards, which "earth can neither give nor take away." He died June 8, 1845, and his last hours were soothed by a trustful reliance on the Saviour of the world for salvation.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

THE EIGHTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Was born in the flourishing town of Kinderhook, New York, September 5, 1782, and early received the best education that could then be obtained in the schools in his immediate vicinity. Having sufficiently prepared himself for the study of law, he entered the office of Francis Sylvester, in his native town, where he remained about six

years. But law did not engross his whole time: he found leisure occasionally to peer into the mysteries of political economy, and finally arrived at the conclusion that his chances for fame and fortune were at least equal in the arena of politics to anything he might accomplish by a strict adherence to legal pursuits. Fully impressed with this idea, he early set about cultivating what little popularity could be gained in his limited sphere, and so won upon the confidence of his neighbors and friends as to be appointed, while yet in his *teens*, a delegate to a convention in his native county, in which important political measures were to be acted upon.

In 1808 he was appointed surrogate of Columbia county, the first public office he ever held; and in 1812 and 1816 he was elected to the state senate, in which body he became a distinguished leader of the Madison party, and one of its most eloquent supporters.

In 1821 he was elected to the United States Senate, in which he held his seat for nearly eight years, and became remarkable not only for his close attention to business, but also for his devotion to the great principles of the democratic party.

In 1828 he was elected Governor of his native state, and entered upon the duties of that office on the first of January, 1829; but he filled the gubernatorial chair for only a few weeks. In March following, when General Jackson was elevated to the Presidency, he tendered Mr. Van Buren the post of Secretary of State, which was accepted. At the expiration of two years he resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and was immediately appointed minister to England; but when his nomination was submitted to the Senate, (June 25, 1831,) it was rejected by the casting vote of the Vice-President, (Mr. Calhoun,) and of course he was recalled. As his friends attributed his rejection entirely to personal and political rancor, it only served to raise Mr. Van Buren in the estimation of his political adherents; and the result was, that in May following he was nominated with great unanimity for the Vice-Presidency by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore. His triumphant election was regarded not merely as a high compliment to himself, but as a wholesome rebuke to his opponents.

In 1836 he was put in nomination for the chief magistracy, to which he was elected by a large majority over General Harrison; but at the next Presidential election, the tables were turned, and he only received sixty votes out of two hundred and ninety-four.

After his defeat, he returned to Kinderhook, where he remained some time, and then visited Europe, with one of his sons, whose restoration to health was the principal object of his journey.

Soon after his return, in 1848, he accepted the nomination of the Free Soil Party for the Presidency, but though he had a respectable popular vote, he was not in a majority in any State, and hence did not receive a single electoral vote.

From this time onward he remained in retirement, enjoying the companionship of his friends and his books, and writing out a history of the political parties of the times which was published after his death. He died July 24, 1862, at the age of 80 years.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

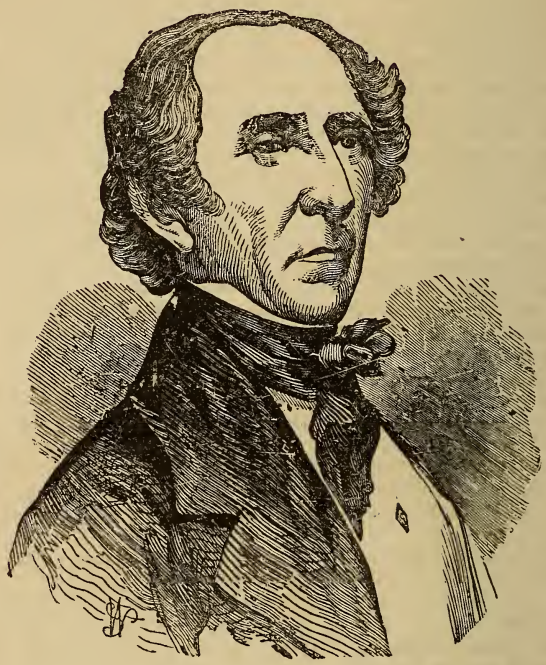
THE NINTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Was born in Charles City county, Va., February 9, 1773, and was educated for the medical profession at Hampden Sydney college. He graduated at a time when our north-western frontier was suffering

much from the neighboring Indians; and believing that he could be of greater service in repelling the savage invaders than in pursuing his studies, he accepted an ensign's commission from President Washington, and joined the army. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1792, and his skill and bravery were highly commended by General Wayne, under whose command he was engaged in several actions. After the bloody battle of Miami Rapids, he was rewarded with the rank of captain, and immediately placed in command of Fort Washington. In 1797 he resigned his commission, for the purpose of accepting the office of secretary of the North-west Territory, from which he was elected a delegate to Congress in 1799.

When a territorial government was formed for Indiana, he was appointed the first governor, and continued in that office till 1813. To his civil and military duties he added those of commissioner and superintendent of Indian affairs; and, in the course of his administration, he concluded thirteen important treaties with the different tribes. On the 7th of November, 1811, he gained the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe, the news of which was received throughout the country with a burst of enthusiasm. During the war of 1812 he was made commander of the north-western army of the United States, and he bore a conspicuous part in the leading events in the campaign of 1812–13, the defence of Fort Meigs, and the victory of the Thames. In 1814, he was appointed, in conjunction with his companions in arms, Governor Shelby and General Cass, to treat with the Indians in the north-west, at Greenville; and, in the following year, he was placed at the head of a commission to treat with various other important tribes.

In 1816, he was elected a member of Congress from Ohio; and, in 1828, he was sent minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Colombia. On his return, he took up his residence at North Bend, on the Ohio, where he lived upon his farm, in comparative retirement, till 1837, when he became a candidate for the Presidency; and although defeated on the first trial, four years afterwards he was elected by a large majority, and inaugurated in 1841. But he did not long survive this crowning honor, as he died on the 4th of April, just one month after entering upon his duties. His funeral obsequies were performed on the 7th, and an immense concourse assembled to pay their testimony of respect. Funeral services and processions also took place in most of the principal cities throughout the country. As General Harrison was the first President who died while in office, his successor Mr. Tyler, recommended that the 14th of May be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, and accordingly it was so observed.



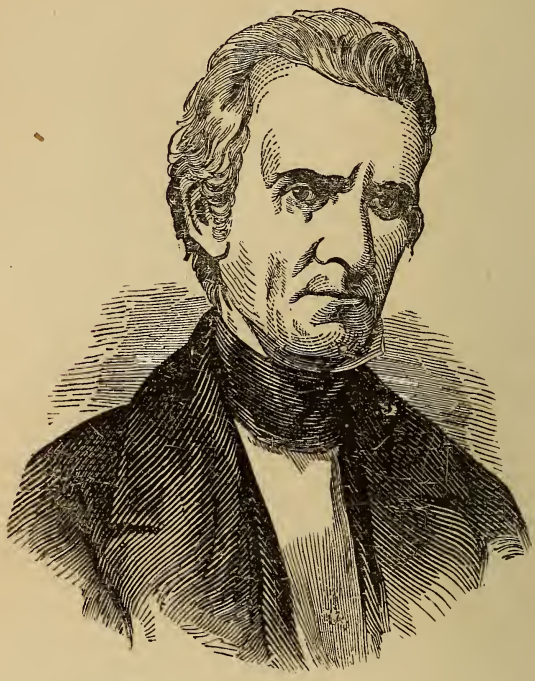
JOHN TYLER,

THE SUCCESSOR OF GEN. HARRISON AS PRESIDENT,

Was born at Williamsburg, Va., March 29, 1790, and at the age of twelve years entered William and Mary's college, where he graduated with distinguished merit five years afterwards. Few have commenced life at so early a period as Mr. Tyler—he having been admitted to the bar when only nineteen, and elected to the Virginia legislature before attaining his twenty-second year. In 1816 he was sent to Congress; in 1825, elected Governor of Virginia, and in 1827 became United States senator; in which capacity he firmly supported the administration of General Jackson—voting against the tariff bill of 1828, and against re-chartering the United States Bank. Notwith-

standing this last vote, the friends of the bank, presuming upon his well-known conservatism, at the special session of Congress called by his predecessor, introduced a bill for the establishment of the "Fiscal Bank of the United States," which passed both houses by small majorities, and which Mr. Tyler felt bound to veto. But this did not dishearten the friends of the measure, who modified and rechristened their financial plan, which, under the name of "Fiscal Corporation of the United States," again passed both houses of Congress, and was again vetoed by the President. Of course, a large portion of the party that elected him were greatly dissatisfied with his course, and their denunciations of his alleged faithlessness were "loud and deep." To add to the embarrassments which were accumulating around him, the members of his Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Webster, resigned their places; but even this implied rebuke did not shake his integrity of purpose. An equally efficient phalanx of talent was called to his aid, and he had the satisfaction of seeing that his views were endorsed by a large number of leading statesmen. It has been often asserted that Mr. T. had pledged himself to sustain the financial schemes of the bank and its friends; but this has always been denied, and circumstances certainly warrant the conclusion that the assertion is unfounded. So gross and bitter were the assaults made upon him, that he felt called upon to defend himself from their violence; and, after declaring his determination to do his duty, regardless of party ties, he said: "I appeal from the vituperation of the present day to the pen of impartial History, in confidence that neither my motives nor my acts will bear the interpretation which, for sinister motives, has been placed upon them." On the expiration of his official term, he retired to his estate at Williamsburg, where he still continues to reside, secure in the respect of a large circle of friends, and far aloof from the troublous vortex of political life.

In the winter of 1860–61, Mr. Tyler took an active part in the calling and organization of the Peace Congress which met in Washington in February, 1861, and of which he was the presiding officer. Its recommendations not being accepted by Congress, he soon after avowed his sympathy with the Rebellion, but owing to his age took no active part in it, and died in Virginia in 1862.



JAMES KNOX POLK,

THE TENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

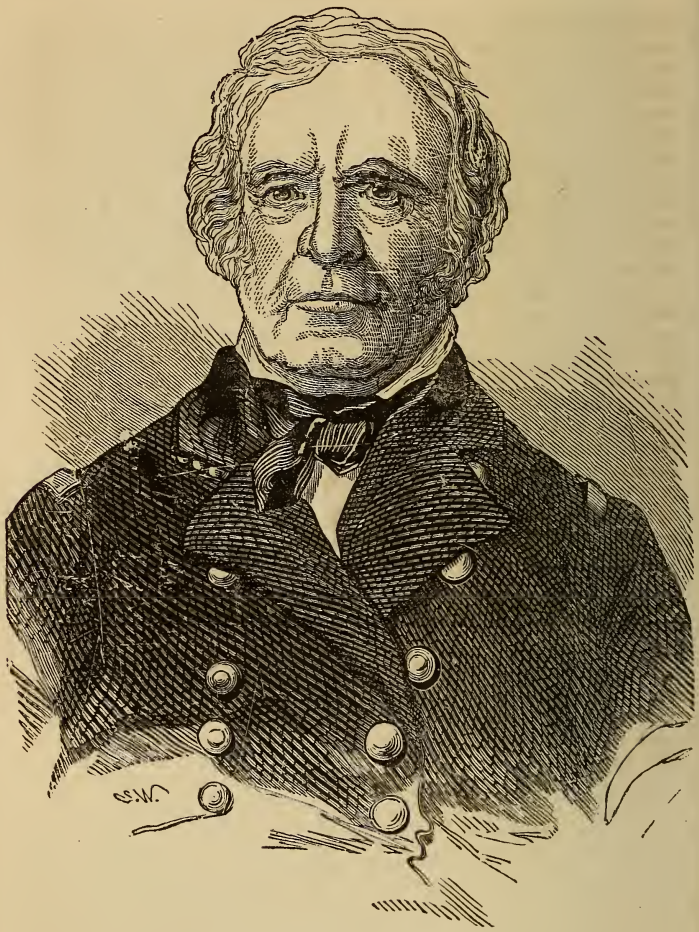
Was born at Mecklenburg, N. C., November 2, 1795, and there received the rudiments of his early education. In 1806 his father removed to Nashville, Tenn., taking his family with him, and here it was that Mr. Polk pursued those preliminary studies which were requisite to qualify him for the legal profession. After due preparation, he entered the office of the Hon. Felix Grundy, under whose able instruction he made such rapid progress, that he was admitted to practice in 1820. His duties at the bar did not prevent him from taking part in the political affairs of the day; and in this sphere his

comprehensive views and zealous devotion to democracy soon secured him a widely-extended popularity, which resulted in his election to the legislature of Tennessee in 1823. In 1825, while yet in his thirtieth year, he was chosen a member of Congress, in which body he remained fourteen years—being honored with the Speakership for several sessions. So well satisfied were his constituents with his congressional course, that he was elected Governor by a large majority, but some questions of local policy subsequently defeated his re-election.

In 1844 he was unexpectedly nominated for the office of President of the United States by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore and, having received sixty-five electoral votes more than his rival candidate, Mr. Clay, he was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1845.

Soon after Mr. Polk assumed the reins of government, the country became involved in a war with Mexico, which was little more than a series of victories wherever the American banner was displayed, and which resulted in important territorial acquisitions. The ostensible ground for this war, on the part of Mexico, was the admission of Texas into the Union, which was one of the first acts of Mr. Polk's administration. The Mexicans, however, paid dearly for asserting their frivolous claims to Texas as a revolted province, and the prompt and energetic course pursued by Mr. Polk was sanctioned and sustained by a large majority of the people.

But notwithstanding the advantageous issue of the war, the acquisition of Texas, and the satisfactory settlement of several vexed questions of long standing, Mr. Polk was not nominated for a second term—various extraneous matters leading to the selection of another candidate. Perhaps it was fortunate for the country and for himself that he was permitted to retire to the more congenial enjoyment of private life; for his health had become very much impaired, and he did not long survive after reaching his home in Nashville. He died June 15, 1849.



ZACHARY TAYLOR,

THE ELEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Was born in Orange county, Va., November 24, 1790, and, after receiving an indifferent education, passed a considerable portion of his boyhood amid the stirring scenes which were being enacted at that time on our western border. In 1808 he was appointed a lieutenant

in the United States infantry, and subsequently was promoted to a captaincy for his efficient services against the Indians. Soon after the declaration of war in 1812 he was placed in command of Fort Harrison, which he so gallantly defended with a handful of men against the attack of a large body of savages, as to win the brevet rank of major. So familiar did he become with the Indian character, and with the mode of warfare of that wily foe, that his services at the West and South were deemed indispensable in the subjugation and removal of several hostile tribes. While effecting these desirable objects, he was occasionally rewarded for his toils and sacrifices by gradual promotion, and in 1840 attained the rank of brigadier-general. At the commencement of the troubles with Mexico, in 1845, he was ordered to occupy a position on the American side of the Rio Grande but not to cross that river unless attacked by the Mexicans. He was not, however, allowed to remain long in repose: the enemy, by attacking Fort Brown, which he had built on the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras, soon afforded him an opportunity to display his skill and valor, and gloriously did he improve it. The brilliant battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, where he contended successfully against fearful odds, were precursors to a series of victories which have few parallels in military annals. The attack on Matamoras, the storming of Monterey, the sanguinary contest at Buena Vista, and the numerous skirmishes in which he was engaged, excited universal admiration; and on his return home, after so signally aiding to "conquer a peace" with Mexico, he was everywhere received with the most gratifying demonstrations of respect and affection. In 1848 General Taylor received the nomination of the whig party for the office of President of the United States, and, being elected, was inaugurated the year following. But the cares and responsibilities of this position were greater than his constitution could endure, hardened as it had been both in Indian and civilized warfare. After the lapse of little more than a year from the time he entered upon his new career, he sunk under its complicated trials, and his noble spirit sought refuge in a more congenial sphere, July 9, 1850.

MILLARD FILLMORE,

THE SUCCESSOR OF GEN. TAYLOR, AS PRESIDENT,

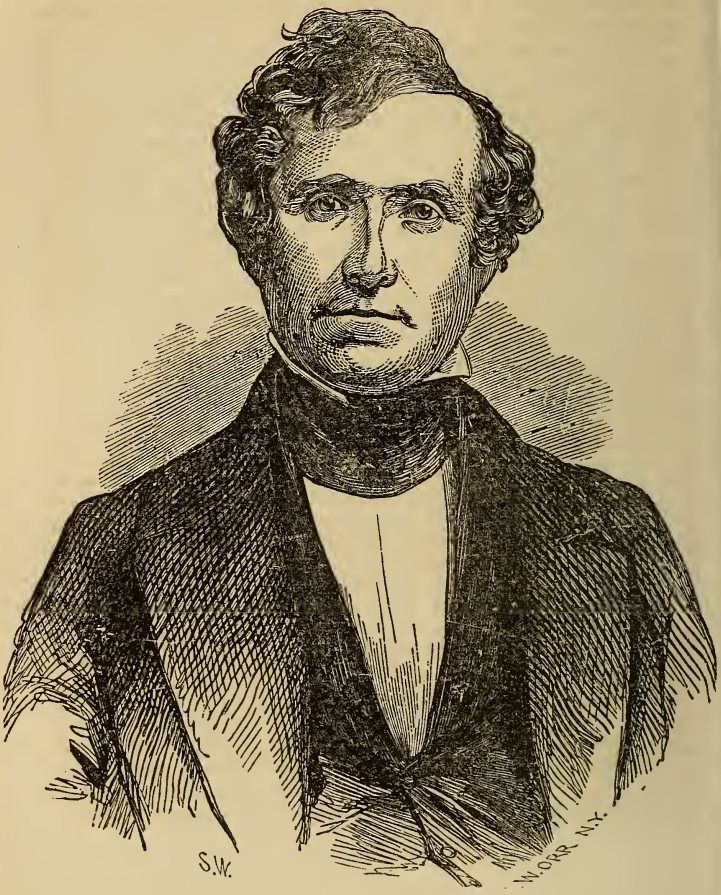
Was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, N.Y., January 7, 1800, and did not enjoy the advantages of any other education than what he derived from the then inefficient common schools of the county. At an early age he was sent into the wilds of Livingston county to learn a trade, and here he soon attracted the attention of a friend, who placed him in a lawyer's office—thus opening a new, and what was destined to be a most honorable and distinguished career. In 1827 he was admitted as an attorney, and two years afterwards as counsellor in the Supreme Court Soon attracting attention, he

established himself at Buffalo, where his talents and business habits secured him an extended practice.

His first entrance into public life was in January, 1829, when he took his seat as a member of the Assembly from Erie county. At this time he distinguished himself for his untiring opposition to imprisonment for debt, and to this are the people indebted in a great degree for the expunging of this relic of barbarism from the statute book. Having gained a high reputation for legislative capacity, in 1833 he was elected a member of the national House of Representatives; and on the assembling of the Twenty-seventh Congress, to which he was re-elected by a larger majority than was ever given to any person in his district, he was placed in the arduous position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The measures he brought forward and sustained with matchless ability, speedily relieved the government from its existing pecuniary embarrassments. In 1847 he was elected Comptroller of the state of New York by a larger majority than had been given to any state office for many years. In 1848 he was selected as candidate for Vice-President, General Taylor heading the ticket. On his election to that high office, he resigned his position as Comptroller, and entered upon his duties as President of the United States Senate. The courtesy, ability, and dignity exhibited by him, while presiding over the deliberations of that body, received general commendation. Upon the sudden death of General Taylor, he became President, and promptly selected a cabinet, distinguished for its ability, patriotism, and devotion to the Union, and possessing in an eminent degree the confidence of the country.

After serving out the constitutional term, Mr. Fillmore returned to Buffalo, and again resumed those pursuits which had prepared the way to the elevated position from which he had just retired. He was welcomed home by troops of friends, with whom he still continues to enjoy an unabated popularity.

It should be borne in mind by every aspiring young man, that Mr. Fillmore is entirely indebted to his own exertions for his success in life. From a very humble origin, he attained the highest office in the world, climbing the rugged steep of fame step by step, with indefatigable industry and untiring perseverance, until he at length gained the summit, where he is long likely to enjoy his well-earned position.



FRANKLIN PIERCE,

THE TWELFTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Was born at Hillsborough, N. H., November 23, 1804, and early received the advantage of a liberal education. After going through a regular collegiate course at Bowdoin college, which he entered at the age of sixteen, he became a law student in the office of Judge Woodbury at Portsmouth, whence he was transferred to the law school at

Northampton, where he remained two years, and then finished his studies with Judge Parker at Amherst. Although his rise at the bar was not rapid, by degrees he attained the highest rank as a lawyer and advocate.

In 1829 he was elected to represent his native town in the state legislature, where he served four years, during the two last of which he held the speakership, and discharged the duties with universal satisfaction.

From 1833 to 1837 he represented his state in Congress, and was then elected to the United States Senate, having barely reached the requisite age to qualify him for a seat in that body.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means, daughter of the Rev. Dr Appleton, formerly President of Bowdoin college—soon after which he removed to Concord, where he still holds a residence. He was re-elected at the expiration of his senatorial term, but resigned his seat the year following, for the purpose of devoting himself exclusively to his legal business, which had become so extensive as to require all his attention.

In 1846 he declined the office of Attorney-General, tendered to him by President Polk; but when the war with Mexico broke out, he was active in raising the New England regiment of volunteers; and afterwards accepted the commission of brigadier-general, with which he at once repaired to the field of operations, where he distinguished himself in several hard-fought battles. At Cerro-Gordo and at Chapultapec he displayed an ardor in his country's cause which extorted praise from his most inveterate political opponents; and on his return home he was everywhere received with gratifying evidences that his services were held in grateful remembrance by the people.

At the Democratic Convention held in Baltimore in 1852, after trying in vain to concentrate their votes on a more prominent candidate, that body unexpectedly nominated General Pierce for the office of President of the United States, to which he was elected by an unprecedented majority over his rival, General Scott—receiving 254 votes out of 296. He was duly inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1853, and at the expiration of his term, 4th of March, 1857, he returned to his home in New Hampshire, and has since remained in private life.

JAMES BUCHANAN,

THIRTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the high position he has so long maintained in the political affairs of this country, Mr. Buchanan is not alone indebted to his early and thorough education, but his entire devotion to whatever he undertakes, and his perseverance in surmounting obstacles which would

intimidate less determined minds, has had a large share in promoting his advancement. He is of Irish parentage, and was born at Stony Batter, Franklin county, Pa., April 23, 1791. At the age of seven years he removed with his father's family to Mercersburg, and there received an education that fitted him for entering Dickinson college in 1805, where he graduated two years afterwards with the highest honors. He then studied law with James Hopkins, of Lancaster, and in 1812 was admitted to the bar, at which he attained a high rank and commanded an extensive practice.

In 1814 he commenced political life as a member of the Pennsylvania state legislature, and in 1820 was sent as representative to Congress, where he remained for ten years—at the expiration of which, he declined a re-nomination.

In 1831 he was appointed minister to Russia by President Jackson, of whom he was always the consistent friend and supporter, and he negotiated a commercial treaty which proved of great advantage to American commerce.

In December, 1834, having been elected to the United States Senate, he took his seat in that body, and continued one of its most efficient members until 1845, when he accepted the office of Secretary of State under Mr. Polk. He held this responsible place until the expiration of Mr. Polk's term of service, when he returned home to repose awhile. But he did not by any means become an idle spectator in passing events : his letters and speeches show that he was no less vigilant as a private citizen, than as a counsellor in the Cabinet, or a representative and senator in Congress.

On the accession of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency, in 1853, Mr Buchanan was appointed minister to England, with which country questions were then pending that required great prudence and discrimination for their satisfactory adjustment. In his intercourse with the British diplomatists he was not only discreet, but displayed sound sense, courtly forbearance, a just assertion of our rights, and the true dignity of the American character. So entirely unexceptionable was his whole course while abroad, that on his return to this country last April—he landed in New York on the sixty-fifth anniversary of his birth-day—he was received with an almost universal enthusiasm, seldom accorded to political men.

In June, 1856, Mr. Buchanan was nominated by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati as a candidate for the Presidency; and although there were powerful political elements arrayed against him in the succeeding campaign, he was triumphantly elected to that responsible and honorable office.

Mr. Buchanan's administration was an eventful one; the settlement of the Kansas difficulties occurred in it, and the last eight or nine months of it were months of preparation for the coming civil war, on the part of the South. In December, 1860, occurred the secession of the first of the Southern States. Others followed, and while payment of customs was refused, the United States flag dishonored, government property seized, and the crisis was fast approaching, Mr. Buchanan held that he had no power to coerce a State even if in rebellion.

After the close of his administration, Mr. Buchanan returned to his home at Wheatland, near Lancaster, Penn., where his remaining years were spent in quiet retirement. In 1865 he published a defence of his course as President, with the title "Mr. Buchanan's Administration on the Eve of the Rebellion." He died at Wheatland, June 1, 1868.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

FOURTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

WAS born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12th, 1809. The record of his boyhood and youth, so far as we have been able to trace it, is not distinguished by anything more remarkable than the usual experience of children of pioneers in a new country. In 1816 he removed with his parents to what is now

Spencer County, Indiana. Here he enjoyed the advantages of a little schooling—less than a year, however, in all. Whatever else he afterward learned from books was without the aid of the schoolmaster—the result of his own energy and indomitable perseverence.

In 1832 he served in the Blackhawk war, and on his return from that service, was nominated for the Illinois Legislature from the County of Macon. In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1836, 1838, and 1840. While in the Legislature he placed himself on record, regarding the questions that have since continued to excite the political world, and it is but just to say that the principles which actuated him then are the moving principles of the great party he to-day represents, as the Executive of the Nation.

For many years Mr. Lincoln was a prominent leader of the Whig party in Illinois, and was on the electoral ticket in several Presidential campaigns. In 1844 he canvassed the entire State for Henry Clay, of whom he was a sincere and enthusiastic friend, and exerted himself powerfully for the favorite of his party, In 1846 he was elected to Congress, and took his seat on the first Monday in December, 1847, the only Whig representative from his State.

Mr. Lincoln has not been in public life as much as most of his predecessors, but his public acts are in strict accordance with his professions, and he has never disappointed his constituents.

In November, 1860, he was elected President of the United States by the party known as Republicans, and took his seat on the 4th of March, 1861.

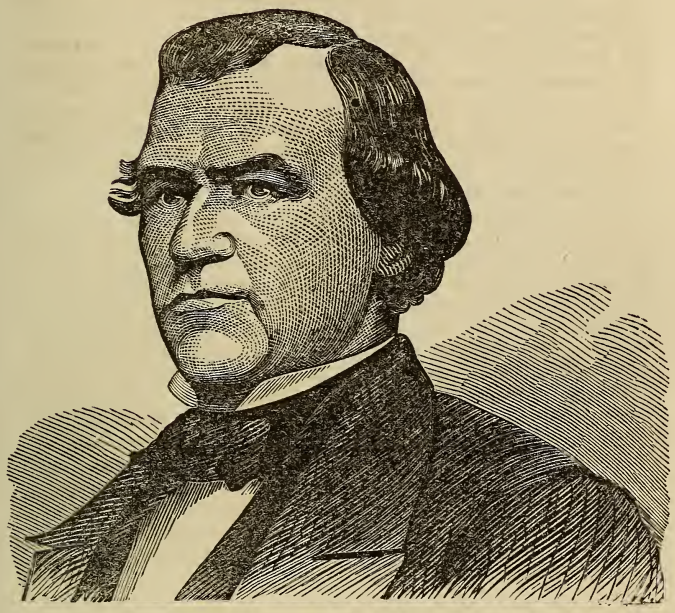
Soon after his inauguration the rebellion, which had been threatening for some months, commenced with the attack of the Southern forces on Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, and its surrender after three days siege. On the 15th of April, 1861, President Lincoln issued his first call for seventy-five thousand men for the defence of the Government and the restoration of the authority of the Republic in the States in insurrection. This was followed by other calls for troops, and during his first administration an army numbering in all nearly two millions of men was brought into the field by successive levies, and over three thousand millions of dollars expended in the maintenance of the Government, the conducting of the war and the suppression of the rebellion.

In the summer of 1864 Mr. Lincoln was again nominated by the Republican party for the Presidency, and at the instance of the border State men, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, at that time military governor of that State (then in insurrection) was substituted for Mr. Hamlin as candidate for Vice-President. The Presidential contest was more than usually fierce and exciting, but on the 8th of November Messrs. Lincoln and Johnson were elected as President and Vice-President.

They were inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1865. The rebellion, which had been waning for some months, was virtually brought to a close by the surrender on the 9th of April, 1865, of General Lee and the Confederate army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House.

On the evening of April 14th, 1865, President Lincoln was shot in Ford's theatre, Washington, by an assassin named John Wilkes Booth, and died on the morning of the 15th of April.

On the 15th of April, 1865, by the death of Mr. Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President of the United States, succeeded to the Presidency and took the oath of office.



ANDREW JOHNSON,

SEVENTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. When ten years of age he was apprenticed to a tailor, and worked at that business, in South Carolina, until his seventeenth year; he never attended school, but acquired a good common education by studying alone. Having removed to Greenville, Tennessee, he was chosen mayor of that place in 1830; was elected to the State Legislature in 1835; to the State Senate in 1841; and was a Representative in Congress from Tennessee from 1843 to

1853. During the latter year he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and re-elected in 1855. He was chosen United States Senator in 1857, for the term ending in 1863, and served on the committees on Public Lands and on the District of Columbia. He was a Democrat in politics, and in the Presidential election of 1860 supported Breckinridge and Lane. But at the outbreak of the rebellion he avowed himself in favor of the Union and supported the measures of the administration. In 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln, Military Governor of Tennessee; and, as already stated, was nominated by the Republican National Convention in session at Baltimore for the Vice-Presidency, and duly elected. A variety of editions of his life and speeches have been published. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1866.

On his accession to the Presidency, in consequence of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, the war was substantially closed, and the work of restoration and reconstruction, and the reduction of the great military and naval force then employed were the problems of his administration. His views on these subjects have not coincided with those of the majority in Congress, and his administration has been for a part of its duration a stormy one. In February, 1868, articles of impeachment against him passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, and were presented to the Senate. That body, after due deliberation, resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, and tried the President on these articles. The trial was protracted, and in May, 1868, the votes of the Court were taken on three of the eleven articles, and resulted in an affirmative vote of thirty-five Senators, and a negative of nineteen. As two-thirds were required to convict, he was acquitted on these, and the vote on the remainder indefinitely postponed.

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with its TERRITORIES, extends from the Atlantic west to the Pacific Ocean, occupying the middle division of North America; being bounded on the north by the British Possessions, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and the Republic of Mexico. It lies between 25° and 49° of north latitude, and between 66° 59′ and 125° west longitude from Greenwich; or between 10° 1′ east and 48° west longitude from Washington City. Its greatest length from east to west is estimated at 3,000 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south 1,700 miles; containing an estimated area of 3,250,000 square miles. It has a frontier line of about 10,000 miles, of which 3,500 miles is along the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico, and 1,620 miles on the Pacific Ocean and Straits of Juan de Fuca. Its surface embraces about one third of North America, including the West India Islands, being about one-twentieth of the land of the whole earth. It was first discovered to the inhabitants of the Old World by John Cabot, A.D, 1497, being five years after the landing of Columbus at St. Salvador.

The first permanent English settlement in the United States was at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607,* which continued an English colony till the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. After a war of seven years' duration, peace was made, and independence acknowledged by treaty with England in 1783.

The articles of confederation were adopted in 1777. The present United States Constitution, framed in 1787, went into operation March 1st, 1789, after being approved of by the thirteen original States of the Union. Louisiana, comprising the States and Territories now belonging to the United States west of the Mississippi, was purchased from France in 1803, and Florida from Spain in 1819. Texas was admitted into the Union by "Joint Resolutions" of Congress, passed March 1, 1845. New Mexico and Upper California, including Utah, were acquired by treaty with Mexico, ratified in 1848. Arizona was acquired by treaty with Mexico, ratified in June, 1854.

In the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, originally formed by cessions from Maryland and Virginia,† is situated Washington City, the United States seat of Government, being first occupied in 1800. The District and Capital are exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

The slave trade was prohibited by act of Congress after January 1, 1808. In 1818, Congress declared the traffic to be piracy.

* St Augustine, Florida, was settled in 1565 by the Spaniards.

† The Virginia part, constituting the County of Alexandria, has been reannexed to the above State.

Slavery was abolished in the D. of Columbia in 1862 by act of Congress; in the U. S., by Proclamation, Jan. 1, 1863.

Maine, Vermont, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Texas, and fourteen Territorial Governments have been organized and converted into States since the Revolution, making in all (in 1867) thirty-seven States,* together with nine organized Territories.

Alaska, or Northwestern America, ceded to the United States by the Emperor of Russia, in consideration of $7,200,000, was taken possession of Oct. 18, 1867. It contains an estimated area of 400,000 sq. mls. Pop. about 75,000. Capital, New Archangel.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The State Governments are very similar to the Federal Government in their organization, being each composed of an executive, legislative, and judicial department.

Maine.—Settled in 1625 by English; belonged to Massachusetts till 1820, when it was admitted into the Union as a State; The elective franchise rests on a residence in the State of three months next preceding any election, for any citizen of the United States, except paupers and persons under guardianship.

New Hampshire.—Settled in 1623 by English; acceded to the Union, June, 1788, being one of the original thirteen States. Every male citizen of 21 years of age, except paupers, has the right to vote.

Vermont.—Settled in 1763 by English chiefly from Connecticut, under grants from New Hampshire; admitted into the Union in 1791; One year's residence gives the right to vote to any citizen of the United States who will take an oath of allegiance.

Massachusetts.—Settled in 1620 by English Puritans, who landed at Plymouth; acceded to the Union in February, 1788. One year's residence in the State, and payment of a State or county tax, gives the right to vote to every male citizen of 21 years and upward, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship.

Rhode Island.—Settled in 1631 by English from Massachusetts; acceded to the Union in May, 1790. Qualification—a freehold possession of $13 or, if in reversion, renting for $7, together with a year's residence in the State and six months in the town; or, if no freehold, then; two years' residence in the State and six months in the town, and payment of a dollar of tax, or militia service instead.

* West Virginia was organized by act of Congress, approved December 21, 1862.

Connecticut.—Settled in 1633 by English from Massachusetts; acceded to the Union in January, 1788; residence for six months, or militia duty for a year, or payment of State tax, or a freehold of the yearly value of $7, gives the right to vote.

New York.—Settled in 1613 by Dutch; submitted to the English in 1664; retaken by the Dutch in 1673; restored to the English in 1674; acceded to the Union in July, 1788; being the most populous, wealthy, and commercial State of the Union. One year's residence in the State and six months in the county gives the right to vote; but every man of color must have a residence of three years, and have owned and paid taxes on a freehold assessed at $250 for a year.

New Jersey.—Settled in 1627 by Swedes; conquered by the Dutch in 1655; submitted to the English in 1664; acceded to the Union in December, 1787; One year's residence in the State gives the right to vote, except to paupers, etc.

Pennsylvania.—Settled in 1682 by English; acceded to the Union in December, 1787; one year's residence in the State and ten days in the election district, and payment of a State or county tax, assessed ten days prior to an election gives the right to vote, except that citizens between 21 and 22 years of age need not have paid a tax.

Deleware.—Settled in 1627 by Swedes; granted to William Penn in 1682; separated in 1703; acceded to the Union in December, 1787; Qualification of voters same as in Pennsylvania.

Maryland.—Settled in 1634 by English; acceded to the Union in April, 1788. One year's residence in the State and six months in the county gives the right to vote to every white male citizen.

West Virginia.—This new State, detached from the old State of Virginia by popular will, was admitted into the Union by act of Congress, approved December 31, 1862, "upon the condition that certain changes should be duly made in the proposed constitution for that State," which changes being approved by popular vote of the people, the President of the United States, by proclamation, dated the 20th April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of Congress aforesaid, declared and proclaimed that the said act shall take effect and be in force on the 20th day of June, 1863. An election for State officers was held on Thursday, May 28th, and on the 20th June following the Governor and State officers were duly inaugurated. The new State comprises forty-eight counties, lying west of the Alleghany Mountains. It is rich in iron, coal, salt-springs, etc., and has a large amount of fertile and arable lands lying on the east bank of the Ohio River and in the valleys of the Alleghany Mountains, together

with a mild and salubrious climate, well adapted to free white labor.

Virginia.*—Settled in 1607 by English, being one of the most important of the thirteen original States; acceded to the Union in June, 1788. A freehold in possession, or in the occupancy of only a tenant-at-will or sufferance, worth $25; or the reversion of a freehold, to vest on the termination of a life estate, and worth $50; or a leasehold of the yearly value of $20 for a term of not less than five years; or the payment of State tax within the year by a housekeeper who is the head of a family, and has a year's residence, gives the right of voting to every citizen, except paupers, felons, and persons in the army and navy not having commissions.

North Carolina.*—Settled in 1650 by English; acceded to the Union November 21, 1789. Every freeman of the age of 21 years and upward who has resided one year in any county within the State, may vote for a member of the House of Commons, but must own fifty acres of land to vote for a senator.

South Carolina.*—Settled in 1689 by English; acceded to the Union May 23, 1788. Voters, residents of the State two years, who have paid a State tax, and resided six months in the district where voting.

Georgia.*—Settled in 1733 by English; acceded to the Union January 2, 1788. Voters, citizens of the State and six months resident of the county where voting, and have paid taxes the year preceding the election.

Florida.* (East and West).—Settled early by the Spaniards, being more than 200 years under Spain; was ceded to the United States in 1819; it was admitted into the Union March 3, 1845. This State is tropical in its climate and products.

Alabama.*—Settled in 1713 by French; admitted into the Union in 1819, and is the chief cotton-growing State of the country. Voters, white male citizens of the United States, one year resident of the State, and three months in the county where they shall offer to vote.

Mississippi.*—Settled in 1716, by French; admitted into the Union in 1817. Voters, citizens of the United States, one year resident in the State, and in the county four months, and have done military duty, or paid taxes.

Louisiana.*—Settled in 1699, by French; purchased of France in 1803; admitted into the Union in 1812. This is the greatest sugar-producing region of the country. Voters to reside two years in the State and one in the parish where they offer to vote.

Texas.*—Early settled by Spaniards, and more recently by emigrants from the United States; formed a part of the Repub-

lic of Mexico until 1836, when it declared its independence, and existed as a separate government until 1845, when it was admitted into the Union by "Joint Resolutions for annexing Texas with the United States." Every free white male, 21 years old, a citizen of the United States or Texas, who has resided in the State one year, and six months in the district where he offers to vote, shall have the right of suffrage. According to the late act of Congress, "the boundary of Texas on the north shall commence at the point at which the meridian of 100° west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of 36° 30′ north, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of 103° west from Greenwich, thence her boundary shall run due south to the 32° north latitude; thence, on the said parallel of 32° north, to the Rio Bravo del Norte, and thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico."

Arkansas.*—Settled by French emigrants from Louisiana; admitted into the Union in 1836. Voters, citizens of the United States and resident in the State for six months, are entitled to vote in the county or district where they reside. Slavery abolished March, 1864.

Tennessee.*—Settled in 1765, by emigrants from North Carolina and Virginia; admitted into the Union in 1796. Voters, citizens of the United States, and six months resident in the county where voting. Slavery abolished March, 1864.

Kentucky.—Settled in 1775, by Virginians; admitted into the Union in 1792. Voters, two years resident in the State, and in the county where offering to vote, one year preceding the election.

Ohio.—Settled in 1788, by emigrants from Virginia and New England, being formed out of the Northwestern Territory ceded to the United States by Virginia; admitted into the Union 1802. Voters, one year resident in the State preceding the election, having paid or been charged with State or county tax.

Indiana.—Settled in 1730, by French; admitted into the Union in 1816. Voters, one year resident of the State preceding the election, entitled to vote in county of residence.

Illinois.—Settled in 1740, by French; admitted into the Union in 1718, having rapidly increased in wealth and population. Voters, all white male inhabitants resident in the State six months but can only vote in the county where actually residing.

Missouri.—Settled in 1763, by French; admitted into the Union in 1821. Voters, citizens of the United States, one year

* The States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Tennessee seceded from the Union by resolution of their respective conventions during the years 1860 and '61. Rebellion ceased, April, 1865.

resident in the State next preceding the election, and three months in the county. Slavery abolished in 1864.

Michigan.—Settled in 1670, by French; admitted into the Union in 1837. Voters, all white male citizens 21 years of age, and resident in the State six months preceding election. Area 56,243 square miles, including the Upper Peninsula, bounded by Lakes Michigan and Superior, where are extensive mines of copper and iron.

Iowa.—Settled by emigrants chiefly from the Northern and Eastern States; was formed into a territorial government by act of Congress in June, 1838, and admitted into the Union in December, 1846. Every white male citizen of the United States 21 years old, having resided in the State six months, and in the county where he claims to vote, twenty days, shall have the right of suffrage.

Wisconsin.—First settled by emigrants chiefly from the Northern and Eastern States, since largely augmented by emigrants from Europe; it was formed into a territorial government in 1836, and admitted into the Union in 1848. All males, 21 years old, residents of the State for one year next before the election, who are white citizens of the United States, or white foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens, or persons of Indian blood, once declared by the laws of the United States to be citizens, subsequent laws to the contrary notwithstanding, may vote.

Minnesota.—Organized as a Territory by act of Congress, passed March 3, 1849; was settled by emigrants chiefly from the Northern and Western States; also inhabited by several tribes of Indians of a warlike character. Admitted into the Union February 26, 1857. Voters, every male person, aged twenty-one, of either of the following classes, to wit: white citizens of the United States; white persons of foreign birth, who have duly declared their intentions to become citizens; persons of mixed white and Indian blood, who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization; and persons of Indian blood residing in the State, who have adopted the language, customs, and habits of civilization, when pronounced capable by any District Court in the State, may vote, if they have resided in the United States one year, in the State four months, and in the election district ten days next preceding the election.

Kansas.—Organized as a Territory by act of Congress, passed May, 1854; settled by emigrants from the Eastern, Northern, and Southern States. Admitted into the Union January 29, 1861. It lies between 37° and 40° north latitude, being bounded on the east by the State of Missouri, and on the west by the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington. For several years a fierce contest raged in this Territory on the subject of

slavery, but the strife was finally adjusted by its being admitted as a free State, that being the declared will of the majority of its inhabitants.

California.—Settled by Spaniards in 1769, the early establishments being of a missionary and military character. The boundary of this large region of country was considered rather indefinite while under Mexican authority, in regard to its eastern limits. By treaty of peace with Mexico, ratified March 16, 1848, this Territory, together with New Mexico, was ceded to the United States. Admitted into the Union September, 1850. The gold mines of this State are the most valuable and extensive of the known world. Every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male citizen of Mexico who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States, under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Queretaro on the 30th of May, 1848, of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the State six months next preceding the election, and the county or district in which he claims his vote, thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now, or hereafter may be, authorized by law.

Oregon.—This extensive region, including Washington Territory, was discovered by Captain Robert Gray, May 7, 1762, who entered the Columbia River, to which he gave the name of his vessel. Settled by British, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, and American emigrants; also, inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians. Organized as a Territory August 4, 1848; admitted into the Union February 14, 1859. This is a fertile and healthy region of country.

Nebraska.—Organized by Act of Congress, May, 1854; admitted into the Union, 1866; was mostly settled by emigrants from the northern and Western States. It lies between 40° and 43° north latitude, being bounded on the east by the Missouri River, which separates it from the State of Iowa, and on the west by the 104th parallel of longitude, dividing it from the territory of Idaho. The Nebraska or Platte River runs centrally nearly its entire length from east to west, its head waters rising near the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. The Union Pacific Railroad, extends from Omaha City, westward, along the north bank of the Platte River, to the base of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of more than 650 miles.

TERRITORIES.

New Mexico.—This large Territory as defined by Spanish or American authorities, extended from 32° 30′ to 42° north latitude, and from 23° to about 30° longitude west of the city of

Washington. It was early settled by Spaniards, and formed a territory of the Republic of Mexico until 1848, when it was ceded to the United States. In September, 1850, this Territory was defined by act of Congress, and provision made for its organization. *Right of Suffrage.*—Every free white male inhabitant, above the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly. Within the bounds of this Territory and Arizona, are residing large tribes of Indians, many of a warlike character, roaming over this region and western Texas, as well as the northern part of Mexico.

Utah.—Organized by act of Congress, passed September 9, 1850, comprises a large extent of country lying in the "Great Basin of North America," west of the Rocky mountains. It originally included a portion of the new Territories of Colorado on the east, and Nevada on the west. Altitude of Great Salt Lake City, the capital, 4,300 feet above the level of the sea, being in the valley of the Great Salt Lake.

Washington Territory. — Organized by act of Congress, passed March 2, 1853, settled by emigrants from the Northern and Western States. It was taken from the northern part of Oregon, "being all that portion of territory lying and being south of the 49th degree of north latitude, and north of the middle of the main channel of the Columbia River, from its mouth to where the 46th degree of north latitude crosses said river, near Fort Wallah Wallah, thence east to Snake River; thence north to the 49th parallel of latitude, being bounded on the east by the Territory of Idaho, and on the north by the British Possessions. Lying on Puget's Sound, in north latitude 47°; west longitude from Greenwich 120° 25′, having a mean annual temperature of 50° Fahrenheit.*

Dakota Territory.—Organized by act of Congress, passed March 2, 1861, comprised a large extent of country, being bounded on the east by Minnesota, south by Nebraska, west by the 27th degree of longitude west of Washington, separating it from the Territory of Idaho, and on the north by the British Possessions, running along the 49th parallel of latitude. It is drained by the Missouri River on the south, and by the Red River of the North emptying into Hudson Bay, possessing, for

* The climate of Washington Territory is much milder than in the same parallels of Latitude east of the Rocky Mountains, while the soil is mostly rich and very fertile, producing a large growth of forest trees. Gold and other valuable minerals also abound in many parts of the Territory.

the most part, a fine healthy climate and good soil; first settled on the north by emigrants in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, and now being people by a hardy race of men from the Northern and Western States. In this Territory the buffalo and other wild animals are found in great abundance.

Colorado Territory.—Organized March 2, 1861, is included within the following limits, viz.: "Commencing on the 37th parallel of north latitude where the 25th meridian of longitude west from Washington crosses the same; thence north on said meridian to the 41st parallel of north latitude; thence along said parallel west to the 32d meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said meridian to the northern line of New Mexico; thence along the 37th parallel of north latitude to the place of beginning," embracing "Pike's Peak and the gold region in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains." The climate of this elevated country is remarkably healthy and invigorating, while "the soil is rich and productive, being capable of producing corn, wheat, barley, potatoes, oats, turnips, and every kind of vegetable in profusion, and of most superior quality. The climate of the South Platte Valley, and of the mountain region, is mild and regular, and from its altitude very dry and of surprising purity.

Nevada.—Organized March 2, 1861, was admitted into the Union, Oct. 3, 1864, by act of Congress. It lies east of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains, and mostly within the Great Basin of North America. Gold and silver mines of great value are found along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, while the climate and soil produces grasses, cereals, and vegetables of almost every description when properly cultivated.

Arizona.—Organized by act of Congress, approved February 24, 1863, embraces "all that part of the present Territory of New Mexico situate west of a line running due south from the point where the southwest corner of the Territory of Colorado joins the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico, to the southern boundary of said Territory," containing an estimated area of 131,000 square miles. It is thinly settled by natives of Mexico and emigrants from different States of the Union, besides containing a large number of Indians of a warlike character. The right of suffrage and territorial organization is similar to that of New Mexico, with the provision, "that there shall neither be slaves nor involuntary servitude in said Territory." This Territory is rich in gold, silver, copper and other minerals, while the soil is mostly sterile except in the few valleys susceptible of irrigation, Arizona, proper, was acquired by treaty with Mexico known as the "Gadsden Treaty," and ratified in June, 1864.

Idaho.—This new Territory, lying on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, was organized by act of Congress, approved

March 3, 1863. Its boundary is as follows; "Beginning at a point in the middle channel of Snake River where the northern boundary of Oregon intersects the same; then follow down the said channel of Snake River to a point opposite the mouth of the Kooskooskia, or Clear-water River; thence due north to the 49th parallel of latitude; thence east to the new Territory of Montana; thence west along the 42d parallel of latitude to the eastern boundary of the State of Oregon; thence north along said boundary to the place of beginning." A great portion of this extensive region is susceptible of cultivation, the climate being comparatively mild and healthy. Gold is found in numerous localities along the different ranges of mountains, as well as in the beds of streams flowing into the Columbia river, by which this Territory is drained. By late authority the Territory is found to contain 60,000 white inhabitants. The delegate to Congress and members of the Legislature are elected in October.

Montana.—This new Territory, lying between the 45th and 49th degree of north latitude and the 27th and 39th degree of longitude west from Washington, was organized by act of Congress, approved May 26, 1864. It may be said to form the northern half of the Territory of Idaho, as organized March 3, 1863. This extensive territory embraces the head sources of the Missouri river, lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and the head sources of the north branch of the Columbia river, lying west of the above Mountains and north of the Bitter Root Mountains. A great portion of this region is susceptible of cultivation, although forming, in part, the northern limit of the United States, the climate being comparatively mild and remarkably healthy. Gold is found in numerous localities along the different ranges of mountains, as well as in the beds of streams flowing into the Columbia and Missouri rivers, by which this Territory is drained. The Indian tribes are numerous, but generally peaceably inclined. The proposed line of the Northern Pacific Railroad will, no doubt, pass Fort Benton, and cross the Rocky Mountains through one of the several mountain passes explored by authority of the United States Government.

Indian Territory.—Situated west of the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and south of the 37th degree of north latitude, is bounded on the south and west by the State of Texas. This is a fruitful region inhabited by many tribes of civilized Indians, mostly Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Seminoles, amounting to 60 or 70,000 souls. Capital, TAH-LE-QUAH, Est. area, 70,000 square miles.

THE NATIONAL DOMAIN.

What are called the "Land States and Territories" contain one billion and nearly five hundred million acres. The last report

of the Commissioner of the General Land Office gives the number of acres of public lands surveyed up to June 38th, 1866, as 474,160,551, and the number of acres not yet surveyed as 991,308,249. Only the merest fraction of our public lands is settled upon, and the whole vast area is open for free homesteads. The following table gives the area of the Land States and Territories:

	Acres.	*Sq. miles.*
Wisconsin,	34,511,360	53,924
Iowa,	35,228,800	55,045
Minnesota,	53,459,840	83,531
Kansas,	52,043,520	81,318
Nebraska,	48,636,800	75,995
California,	120,947,840	188,981
Nevada,	52,184,960	81,539
Oregon,	60,975,360	95,274
Washington Territory,	44,796,160	69,994
Colorado Territory,	66,880,000	104,500
Utah,	68,084,480	106,382

STATISTICS OF THE GLOBE.

The Earth is inhabited by about 1,300 millions of inhabitants viz:

360,000,000 of the Caucasian race;
550,000,000 of the Mongolian;
190,000,000 of the Ethiopian;
200,000,000 of the Malay races, and
1,000,000 of the American Indian.

All these respectively speak 3,064 languages, and possess 1,000 different religions.

The amount of deaths per annum is 33,333,333, or 91,954 per day, 3,730 per hour, 60 per minute or one per second. This loss is compensated by an equal number of births.

The average duration of life throughout the globe is thirty-three years. One-fourth of its population dies before the seventh year, and one half before the seventeeth. Out of 10,000 persons only one reaches his hundreth year; only one in 500 his eightieth; and only one in 100 his sixty-fifth.

Married people live longer than unmarried ones, and a tall man is likely to live longer than a short one. Until the fiftieth year, women have a better chance of life than men; but beyond that period the chances are equal.

Sixty-five persons out of one thousand marry. The months of June and December are those in which marriages are most frequent.

Children born in spring are generally stronger than those born in other seasons.

Births and deaths chiefly occur in the night.

The number of men able to bear arms is but one-eighth of the population.

ESTIMATED POLULATION OF THE OLD AND NEW WORLD.

Europe,	280,000,000
Asia, including Islands	750,000,000
Africa, estimated from, 100 to	200,000,000
America,	69,000,000
Australia, and Islands	2,000.000
Polynesia, estimate	1,500,000

NEGROES IN AMERICA.

It is estimated that there are some 14,000,000 persons of African descent on this continent. In the United States they number 4,500,000; Brazil 4,000,000; Cuba and Porto Rico, 1,500,000; South and Central American Republics, 1,200,000: Hayti, 1,350,000; British Possessions, 800,000; French, 250,000; Dutch and Mexican, 400,000.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Table giving the Population, Area of Square Miles, number of Members of Congress, Capitals, &c.

STATES. (37)	Area. Sq. Miles.	Population. Total Population, 1850.	White Population 1860.	Colored Popl'n 1860	Civilized Indians 1860.	Total Population, 1860.	Increase from 1850 to 1860.	Increase Per Cent	M. of C.	State Governments. CAPITALS.	Legislature Meets.	State Election.
Alabama	50,722	771,623	526,271	437 770	160	964,201	192,578	24.96	6	Montgomery	*2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	52,198	209,897	324,143	111,259	48	435,450	225,553	107.46	3	Little Rock	*1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California	188,981	92,597	358,110	4,086	17,798	379,994	287,397	310.37	3	Sacramento	*1 M. Dec.	1 W. Sept.
Connecticut	4,750	370,792	451,504	8,627	16	460,147	89,355	24.10	4	Hartford & N. H'n.	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware	2,120	91,532	90,589	21,627	—	112,216	20,684	22.60	1	Dover	*1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Florida	59,248	87,445	77,747	62,677	—	140,424	52,979	60.59	1	Tallahassee	*1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia	58,000	906,185	591,550	465,698	38	1,057,286	151,101	16.67	7	Milledgeville	1 Th. Nov.	1 W. Oct.
Illinois	55,410	851,470	1,704,291	7,628	32	1,711,951	860,481	101.06	14	Springfield	*2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	33,809	988,416	1,338,710	11,428	290	1,350,428	362,012	36.63	11	Indianapolis	*1 W. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa	55,045	192,214	673,779	1,069	65	674,699	482,734	251.14	6	Des Moines	*1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Kansas	81,318	—	106,390	627	189	107,206	107,206	—	1	Topeka	2 Th. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Kentucky	37,680	982,405	919,484	236,167	33	1,155,684	173,279	17.64	9	Frankford	*1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana	41,346	517,762	357,456	350,373	173	709,002	190,240	36.74	5	Baton Rouge	*3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine	35,000	583,169	626,947	1,327	5	628,279	45,110	7.74	5	Augusta	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	11,124	583,034	515,918	171,131	—	687,049	104,015	17.84	5	Annapolis	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Massachusetts	7,800	994 514	1,221,432	9,602	32	1,231,066	236,552	23.79	10	Boston	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Michigan	56,451	397,654	736,142	6,799	6,172	749,113	351,459	88.38	6	Lansing	*1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Minnesota	83,531	6,077	169,395	259	2,369	172,023	165,946	2730.72	2	St. Paul	*1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi	47,156	606,526	353,899	437,404	2	791,395	184,779	30.47	5	Jackson	*1 M. Jan.	1 M. Oct.
Missouri	65,350	682,044	1,063,489	118,503	20	1,182,012	499,968	73.35	9	Jefferson City	*Last M.De.	1 Tu. Nov.
Nebraska	75,995	—	28,696	82	63	28,841	28,841	—	1	Omaha	.....	1 Tu. Oct.
Nevada	81,539	—	6,812	45	—	6,857	6,857	—	1	Virginia City	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New Hampshire	9,280	317,976	325,579	494	—	326,073	8,097	2.55	3	Concord	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March
New Jersey	8,320	489,555	646,699	25,336	—	672,035	182,480	37.27	5	Trenton	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York	47,000	3,097,394	3,831,590	49,005	140	3,880,735	783,341	25.29	31	Albany	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
North Carolina	50,704	869,039	629,942	361,522	1,158	992,622	123,583	14.20	7	Raleigh	*3 M. Nov.	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio	39,964	1,980,329	2,302,808	36,673	30	2,339,502	359,173	18.14	19	Columbus	*1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Oregon	95.274	13,294	52,160	128	177	52,465	39,171	294.65	1	Salem	*2 M. Sept.	1 M. June.
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,311,786	2,849,259	56,949	7	2,906,115	594,329	25.71	24	Harrisburg	1 Tu. Jan	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	1,306	147,545	170,649	3,952	19	174,620	27,075	18.35	2	Newport & Prov.	May & Jan	1 W. April.
South Carolina	34,000	668,507	291,300	412,320	88	703,708	35,201	5.27	4	Columbia	3 W. Oct.	4 M. Nov.
Tennessee	45,600	1,002,717	826,722	283,019	60	1,109,801	107,084	10.68	8	Nashville	*1 M. Oct.	1 Th. Aug.
Texas	274,356	212,592	420,891	182,921	403	604,215	391,623	184.22	4	Austin	*1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Vermont	10,212	314,120	314,369	709	20	315,098	978	0.31	3	Montpelier	2 Tb. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	38,352	1,421,661	1,047,299	548,907	112	1,596,318	174,657	12.29	8	Richmond	*2 M. Jan.	4 Th. May.
West Virginia	23,000									Morgantown	3 Tu. Jan.	4 Th. Oct.
Wisconsin	53,924	305,391	773,693	1,171	1,017	775,871	470,490	154.06	6	Madison	2 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.

Total area (incl. of Territories and of Russian America, purchased in 1867), 3,400,000 sq. miles. Population in 1850, 23,191,876; in 1860, 31,429,881. The total population in 1867, was estimated at 35,000,000 Whole number of Members of Congress, 243.

Territories.	*Capitals.*	*Territories.*	*Capitals.*	*Territories.*	*Capitals.*	*Territories.*	*Capitals.*
Arizona	Tucson	Idaho	Lewistown	Colorado	Denver	Utah	Fillmore City

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Table showing State, Area in square Miles, Population, name of Ruler, Title, Year of Accession, Forms of Government, &c.

STATE.	Square Miles.	Population.	Name of Ruler.	Title.	Yr of Accessn	Forms of Government.
AMERICA.						
Argentine Repub.	820,000	1,171,800	B. Mitre	President	1862	Republic.
Bolivia	374,000	1,987,352	M. Melgarejo	President	1865	Republic.
Brazil	3,004,460	9,106,000	Don Pedro II.	Emperor	1840	Hered'y monarchy.
Chili	170,000	2,084,945	Jose Josq'n Perez	President	1866	Republic.
Colombia	480,800	2,794,473	Santos Gutierrez	President	1867	Republic.
Costa Rica	16,250	126,750	J. M. Castro	President	1866	Republic.
Ecuador	240,000	1,040,371	Geron. Carrion	President	1865	Republic.
Guatemala	44,500	1,000,000	Vincente Cerna..	President	1865	Republic.
Hayti	10,081	700,000	Sylvain Salnave..	President	1867	Republic.
Honduras	33,000	350,000	Jose Medina	President	1866	Republic.
Mexico	833,000	8,218,080	Benito Juarez	President	1867	Republic.
Nicaragua	39,000	400,000	Fernan'o Guzman	President	1867	Republic.
Paraguay	84,000	1,337,431	Franc. Sol. Lopez	President	1862	Republic.
Peru	379,000	2,500,000	Mariano Ig. Prado	President	1867	Republic.
San Domingo	22,000	200,000	Gen. Cabral	President	1866	Republic.
San Salvador	7,500	600,000	Franc. Duenas	President	1865	Republic.
Uruguay	75,000	240,965	Venancio Flores	President	1865	Republic.
Venezuela	426,712	1,565,000	Juan Falcon	President	1865	Republic.
EUROPE.						
Anhalt†	1,017	193,046	Leopold	Duke	1817	Lim. monarchy.
Austria	249,048	32,572,932	Francis Joseph I.	Emperor	1848	Const'l. monarchy.
Baden	5,712	1,434,754	Frederic	Grand Duke	1852	Lim.sov., 2 chamb.
Bavaria	28,435	4,774,464	Ludwig II	King	1864	Lim.mon. 2 chamb.
Belgium	11,313	4,893,021	Leopold II	King	1865	Lim.mon. 2 chamb.
Bremen†	112	104,091	—— ——	Burgomaster	1863	Free city.
Brunswick†	1,525	292,708	William	Duke	1831	Lim.sov. 1 chamb.
Denmark	21,856	1,608,095	Christian IX.	King	1863	Lim.mon. 2 chamb.
France	213,241	38,067,094	Napoleon III.	Emperor	1852	Con.mon. 2 chamb.
Great Britain	122,190	29,591,009	Victoria	Queen	1837	Lim.mon.2 houses.
Greece	19,250	1,096,310	George I	King	1863	Lim. monarchy.
Hamburg†	4,430	229,941	—— ——	Burgomaster	1865	Free city.
Hesse-Darmst'dt†	3,761	790,171	Louis III.	Grand Duke	1849	Lim. sov. 2 chamb.
Holland	13,890	3,699,744	William III.	King	1849	Lim.mon. 2 chamb.
Italy	118,356	24,550,845	Victor Emanu'l II	King	1861	Lim.mon. 2 chamb.
Lippe-Detmold†	445	111,336	Leopold	Prince	1851	Lim.mon. 1 chamb.
Lippe-Schaumbg†	170	31,382	Adolphus	Prince	1860	Lim.mon. 1 chamb.
Lichtenstein	53	7,150	John II.	Prince	1858	Const'l. monarchy.
Lubeck†	142	50,614	—— ——	Burgomaster	1863	Free city.
Meck-Schwerin†	4,701	552,612	Fred. Francis	Grand Duke	1842	Lim. sov. 1 chamb.
Meck-Strelitz†	997	99,060	Fred. William	Grand Duke	1860	Lim. sov. 1 chamb.
Oldenburg†	2,470	301,812	Peter	Grand Duke	1853	Lim. sov. 2 chamb.
Portugal	34,500	4,349,966	Luis I.	King	1861	Lim.mon. 2 chamb.
Prussia†	135,662	23,590,543	William I	King	1861	Lim.mon. 2 chamb.
Reuss-Elder line†	558	43,924	Henry XXII.	Prince	1859	Lim. sov. 1 chamb.
Reuss-Young " †		86,472	Henry XIV.	Prince	1867	Lim. sov. 1 chamb.
Russia	9,000,000	80,255,030	Alexander II.	Czar	1855	Absol. monarchy.
San Marino	22	7,600	—— ——	Two Regents.	——	Republic, senate, and exec.council.
Saxony†	5,705	2,343,994	John	King	1854	Lim.mon. 2 chamb
Saxe-Altenburg†	491	141,89	Ernest	Duke	1853	Lim. sov. 1 chamb.
Saxe-Co. Gotha†	790	164,527	Ernest II.	Duke	1844	Lim. sov. 1 chamb.
Saxe-Meiningen†	968	178,065	George	Duke	1866	Lim. sov. 1 chamb.
Saxe-W'r.-Eisen†	1,403	280,201	Chas. Alexander.	Grand Duke	1853	Lim. sov. 1 chamb.
Schwzb'g-Rud't†	405	73,752	Fred. Gunther	Prince	1814	Lim. sov. 1 chamb.
Schwzb'g-Sond'g†	358	66,189	Albert	Prince	1867	Lim. sov. 1 chamb.
Spain	176,480	16,302,625	Isabella	Queen	1833	Lim.mon. 2 chamb.
States of Church	4,502	690,000	Pius IX.	Pope	1846	Absol. sovereignty.
Sweden & Norw'y	292,440	5,814,386	Charles XV.	King	1859	Lim.mon.w.legis c.
Switzerland	15,161	2,510,494	—— ——	Pres. Fred. Co	1867	Republic.
Turkey	1,895,194	37,43 ,000	Abdul Azis	Sultan	1861	Absol. monarchy.
Wurtemburg	7,568	1,748,328	Charles I.	King	1864	Lim mon. 2 chamb.
Waldeck†¶	455	59,143	George Victor	Prince	1852	Lim. sov. 1 chamb.

In 1866, the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Nassau, the Free City of Frankfort, and portions of Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, together with a population of 4,285,700, were annexed to Prussia.

† The States marked † belong to the North German Confederation, which embraces an aggregate population of 29,220,-862. Of Hesse-Darmstadt only one province belongs to the Confederation.

¶ In 1867, in virtue of a treaty between Prussia and Waldeck, the administration of Waldeck was assumed by Prussia.

Population, Revenue, Debt and Military Force

OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF EUROPE, COMPILED FROM THE LATEST AUTHORITIES.

Countries.	Population.	Revenue.	Debt.	Military Force.
Austria	44,670,577	$187,356,620	$1,343,070,137	760,684
Bavaria	4,774,464	22,425,887	160,514,472	96,572
Belgium	4,984,451	33,209,258	133,510,053	86,272
Denmark	1,608,551	11,896,004	70,802,824	44,750
France	38,192,094	390,905,049	2,426,553,749	757,798
Saxony	2,225,240	10,243,238	.....	24,143
Great Britain and Ireland	29 321,288	336,063,308	3,763,089,371	204,450
Greece	1,332,508	5,845,024	31,964,660	31,300
Wurtemburg	1,748,328	25,613,392	49,171,835	29,392
Holland or Netherlands	3,552,665	42,932,466	407,169,383	88,835
Italy	24.231,860	200,852,996	1,046,941,326	494,800
Portugal	3,986,558	18,572,361	214,120.933	70,858
Prussia	23,590,543	119,896,409	241,499,194	*952,752
Russia	77,008,518	297,806,265	1.300,475,239	798,651
Spain	16,302,850	128,540,885	1,029,206,708	236.301
Sweden and Norway	5,862,155	37,461,270	74,069.000	124,807
Switzerland	2,534,242	4.020,657	.....	87,537
Turkey	35,350,000	76,125,120	345,711,350	100,496
Baden	1,429,199	9,157,516	24,718,692	18,402
Total	306,701,832			
Mexico	8,218,080	16,500,000	317,357,250	39,000
Brazil	11,780,000	31,860,000	129,516,824	74,318
Peru	2,065,000	21,245,842	50,140,621	16,008
Chili	2,084,945	6,299,843	29,962,889	35,600
Argentine Republic	1,374,800	9,763,895	32,483,711	10,700
Dominion of Canada	3,754,081	13,023,:69	73,193,554	45,000
United States	31,445,089	417,161,929	2,491,504,450	

*The army of the North German Confederation.

Table showing the population of the principal cities and towns in the United States, according to the Seventh Census (1850), *and the Eighth Census* (1860), *respectively; also the numerical increase and increase per cent., and distance from Washington, D. C.*

Cities and towns.	States.	Population in 1850.	Population in 1860.	Increase.	Increase per cent.	Miles from Wash'n.
ALBANY	New York	50,763	62,367	11,604	22.86	373
Alleghany City	Pennsylvania	21,261	28,702	7,441	35.00	374
Augusta	Georgia	11,753	12,493	740	6.30	667
AUGUSTA	Maine	8,225	7,609	.....	*l.* 7.49	631
Auburn	New York	9,548	10,986	1,438	15.06	537
Alexandria	Virginia	8,734	12,652	3,918	44.86	6
Ann Arbor	Michigan	4,868	4,483	.....	*l.* 7.91	382
ANNAPOLIS	Maryland	3,011	4,529	1,518	50.42	39
Alton	Illinois	3,585	7,388	3,753	104.69	952
Austin	Texas	3,000	3,494	.....	.....	1,890
Baltimore	Maryland	169,054	212,418	43,364	25.65	40
Buffalo	New York	42,261	81,129	38,868	91.97	456
BOSTON	Massachusetts	136,881	177,812	40,931	29,90	464
Bangor	Maine	14,432	16,407	1,975	13,68	709
Bath	Maine	8,020	8,076	56	0.70	607
Burlington	Vermont	6,110	7,713	1,603	26.24	530
Burlington	New Jersey	4,536	5,193	657	14.48	158
Burlington	Iowa	4,082	6,706	2,624	64.28	1,033
Brooklyn	New York	96,838	266,661	169,823	175.37	228
BATON ROUGE	Louisiana	5,000	5,428	.....	.....	1,230
Charleston	South Carolina	42,985	40,578	.....	*l.* 5.60	587
Cincinnati	Ohio	115.436	161,044	45,608	39.51	587
COLUMBUS	Ohio	17,882	18,554	672	3.76	530
Cleaveland	Ohio	17,034	43,417	26,383	154,88	524
Concord	New Hampshire	8,576	30,896	2,320	35.00	537
Chicago	Illinois	29,963	109,260	79,297	264.65	842
Cambridge	Massachusetts	15,215	26,060	10,845	71.28	367
Canandaigua	New York	6,143	7,075	932	15.17	408
COLUMBIA	South Carolina	6,060	8,059	1,999	32.98	574
Columbus	Georgia	5,942	9,621	3,679	61.91	910
Chilicothe	Ohio	7,100	7,626	526	7.40	485
Cairo	Illinois	.....	2,188	.....	.....	983
CARSON CITY	Nevada	.....	2,500	.....	.....	2,800
Detroit	Michigan	21,019	45,619	24,600	117.03	644
Dover	New Hampshire	8,196	8,502	306	3.73	532
Dayton	Ohio	10,970	20,081	9,111	83,05	616
Davenport	Iowa	1,848	11,267	9,419	509.68	1,025
Dubuque	Iowa	3,108	13,000	9,892	318.27	1,031
Des Moines	Iowa	986	3,965	2,979	302.12	1,183
Elmira	New York	8.166	8,882	518	6.00	296
Erie	Pennsylvania	5,858	9,419	3,561	61.40	420
Fall River	Massachusetts	11,524	14,026	2,502	21.71	408
Frederick	Maryland	6,028	8,143	2,115	35.08	80
Fayetteville	North Carolina	4,646	4,790	144	3.09	360
Fredericksburg	Virginia	4,061	5,022	961	23.66	70
Freeport	Illinois	1,436	5,376	2,093	145.75	963
Fort Wayne	Indiana	4,282	10,388	6,106	142.59	694
Gardiner	Maine	6,486	4,487	.....	*l.* 30.82	624
Gloucester	Massachusetts	7,786	10,904	3,118	40.04	496
Georgetown	Dist. of Columbia	8,366	8,733	367	4.38	3
Galveston	Texas	4,177	7,307	3,130	74.93	1,750
Galena	Illinois	6,004	8,193	2,189	36.4[illegible]	1,013
GOLDEN CITY	Colorado	.....	.....	1,014	.....	1,854
Green Bay	Wisconsin	2,275	4,000	1,725	76.0[illegible]	1,084

Population of the principal cities and towns, &c.—Continued.

Cities and towns.	States.	Population in 1850.	Population in 1860.	Increase.	Increase per cent.	Miles from Wash'n.
Hartford	Connecticut	13,555	29,154	15,599	115.08	340
Hudson	New York	6,286	7,187	901	14.33	334
Harrisburg	Pennsylvania	7,834	13,405	5,571	71.11	125
Huntsville	Alabama	4,000	3,634	.....	.....	717
Ithaca	New York	6,909	6,843	.....	*l.* 0.95	
INDIANAPOLIS	Indiana	8,034	18,611	10,577	131.65	697
Iowa City	Iowa	1,582	5,214	3,632	229.58	760
JACKSON	Mississippi	3,500	3,199	500	1.41	1,000
Jersey City	New Jersey	6,856	29,226	22,370	326.28	227
JEFFERSON City	Missouri	3,000	3,082	.....	.....	980
Kansas City	Missouri	600	4,418	.....	.....	1,140
Keokuk	Iowa	2,478	8,136	5.658	228.32	1,038
Knoxville	Tennessee	3,690	6,000	2,310	6.28	510
Lowell	Massachusetts	33,383	36,827	3,444	10.31	489
Louisville	Kentucky	43,194	68,033	24,839	57.50	725
Lynn	Massachusetts	14,257	19,083	4,826	33.85	473
Lockport	New York	12,323	13,533	1,200	9.73	481
Lancaster	Pennsylvania	12,369	17,603	5,284	42.31	110
Lynchburg	Virginia	8,071	6.853	.....	*l.* 15.09	176
Lexington	Kentucky	9,180	9,321	171	1.53	686
La Fayette	Indiana	1,215	9,387	8,172	672.59	768
LANSING	Michigan	1,229	3,074	1,845	150.12	754
La Porte	Indiana	1,824	5,028	3,204	175.65	784
LUTTS' ROCK	Arkansas	2,167	3,727	1,650	76.39	1,070
Manchester	New Hampshire	13,932	20,109	6,177	44.33	519
Mobile	Alabama	20,515	29,258	8,743	42.61	1,177
MONTGOMERY	Alabama	4,935	35,902	30,967	627.49	997
Milwaukie	Wisconsin	20,061	45,246	25,185	125.54	927
Marblehead	Massachusetts	6,167	7,647	1,480	23.99	482
Middleboro'	Massachusetts	5,336	6,272	936	17.54	430
Memphis	Tennessee	8,839	22,623	13,784	155.94	930
Muscatine	Iowa	2,540	5,324	2,784	109.60	999
Madison	Indiana	8,012	9,068	118	1.47	681
Montreal	Dom. of Canada	57,715	70,323	32,608	56.22	624
Madison	Wisconsin	3,400	6,611	.....	.....	957
New Haven	Connecticut	20,345	39,267	18,922	93.00	804
New York	New York	515,547	805,651	290,104	56.27	228
Newark	New Jersey	38,894	71,914	33,020	84.89	220
Norfolk	Virginia	14,326	15,611	1,285	8.96	232
Nashville	Tennessee	10,478	16,988	6,510	62.13	910
New Orleans	Louisiana	116,375	168,675	52,300	44.94	1,272
Nashua	New Hampshire	5,820	10,065	4,245	72.93	504
Nantucket	Massachusetts	8,452	6,094	.....	*l.* 27.89	463
Newburyport	Massachusetts	9,572	13,401	3,829	40.00	500
Newport	Rhode Island	9,563	10,508	945	9.88	390
New London	Connecticut	8,991	10,115	1,124	12.50	354
Newburg	New York	11,415	15,196	3,781	33.12	288
Newbern	North Carolina	4,681	5,432	751	16.04	420
Natchez	Mississippi	4,434	6,612	2,178	49.12	1,200
New Bedford	Massachusetts	16,443	22,300	5,857	36.60	438
Ogdensburg	New York	.....	7,409	.....	.....	573
OLYMPIA	Washington Territory	.....	350	.....	.....	3,500
OMAHA CITY	Nebraska	.....	1,883	.....	.....	1,310
Oswego	New York	12,205	16,817	4,612	33.00	523
OTTAWA CITY	Dom. of Canada	7,760	14,669	6,909	89.00	180
Pekin	Illinois	1,678	3,467	1,789	106.61	926
Portland	Maine	20,815	26,341	5,526	26.54	571
Portsmouth	New Hampshire	9,738	9,335	.....	*l.* 4.13	520

Population of the principal cities and towns, &c.—Continued.

Cities and towns.	States.	Population in 1850.	Population in 1860.	Increase.	Increase per cent.	Miles from Wash'n.
Portsmouth	Virginia	8,122	9,502	1,380	16.99	233
Providence	Rhode Island	41,513	50,666	9,153	22.04	408
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	340,045	562,529	222,484	65.43	138
Pittsburg	Pennsylvania	46,601	49,217	2,616	5.61	374
Petersburg	Virginia	14,010	18,266	4,256	30.38	152
Plymouth	Massachusetts	6,024	6,272	248	4.12	466
Poughkeepsie	New York	13,944	14,726	782	5.61	303
Paterson	New Jersey	11,334	19,588	8,254	72.83	233
Peoria	Illinois	5,095	14,045	8,950	175.66	938
Pensacola	Florida	2,164	2,866	.....	.....	1,157
Quincy	Illinois	6,902	13,632	6,730	97.51	1,006
Quebec	Dom. of Canada	42,052	51,109	9,057	21.56	794
Rochester	New York	36,403	48,204	11,801	32.42	450
Richmond	Virginia	27,570	37,9 0	10,340	37.50	97
Roxbury	Massachusetts	18,364	25,137	6,773	36.88	466
Reading	Pennsylvania	15,743	23,161	7,418	47.12	196
Raleigh	North Carolina	4,518	4,780	262	5.80	200
Richmond	Indiana	1,443	6,603	5,160	357.51	651
Rock Island	Illinois	1,711	5,130	3,419	199.82	9,023
Springfield	Massachusetts	11,766	15,199	3,433	29.18	361
Salem	Massachusetts	20,264	22,252	1,988	9.81	478
Syracuse	New York	22,271	28,119	5,848	26.26	420
Savannah	Georgia	15,312	22,292	6,980	45.59	533
St. Louis	Missouri	77,860	160,773	82,913	106.49	711
San Francisco	California	34,776	56,802	22,026	63.34	2,461
Schenectady	New York	8,921	9,579	658	7.38	389
Steubenville	Ohio	6,144	6,154	10	0.16	409
Thomaston	Maine	2,723	3,218	495	18.18	651
Troy	New York	28,785	39,232	10,447	36.29	379
Taunton	Massachusetts	10,441	15,376	4,935	47.27	443
Utica	New York	17,565	22,529	4,964	28.26	383
Vicksburg	Mississippi	3,678	4,591	913	24.82	872
Washington	Dist. of Columbia	40,001	61,122	21,121	52.78	
Wilmington	North Carolina	7,264	9,552	2,288	31.50	253
Worcester	Massachusetts	17,049	24,960	7,911	46.40	414
West Troy	New York	7,564	8,820	1,256	16.60	377
Wilmington	Delaware	13,979	21,508	7,529	53.86	98
Wheeling	Virginia	11,435	14,083	2,648	23.16	394
Zanesville	Ohio	10,355	0,229	.....	*l.* 10.87	478

l indicates loss.

THE CHRISTIAN DENOMINATIONS.

The following exhibits a correct statement of the number, capacity and value of the churches of the leading Christian denominations in the United States. The figures have been prepared from the latest and most authentic records, and will prove of great interest to statisticians:

Denomination.	Churches.	Accommodations.	Value.
Methodists	19,883	6,259,799	$33,003,371
Baptists	11,211	3,749,553	19,799,378
Presbyterians	5,061	2,088,138	24,227,359
Roman Catholics	2,559	1,404,437	25,774,119
Congregationalists	2,334	956,354	13,327,551
Episcopalians	2,145	847,296	21,665,698
Lutherans	2,138	757,633	5,315,179
Christians	2,066	681,016	2,518,045
Union	1,366	371,899	1,370,212
Cum. Presbyterians	820	262,987	91[illegible]256
German Reformed	676	273,697	2,432,670
Universalists	664	235,249	2,356,095
Freewill Baptists	520	148,693	2,789,295
Friends	763	209,084	2,544,507
Reformed Church	440	211,068	4,388,816
Dunkards	163	67,995	172,596
Reformed Presbyterians	136	48,897	386,635
Mennonites	108	36,435	138,960
Jews	77	34,412	1,135,300
Adventists	70	17,120	101,170
Winnebrennerians	65	27,700	74,176
Swedenborgians	58	15,395	321,200
Seventh day Baptists	53	17,864	107,000
Moravians	49	20,316	227,450
Spiritualists	17	6,275	7,500
Shakers	12	5,200	1,000
Six Principle Baptists	9	1,990	8,150
Minor sects	20	14,150	895,100
Total	54,009	19,128.751	$171,398,432

IMMIGRATION.

The following Table exhibits the total number of passengers that have arrived at Castle Garden, New York, under emigration regulations, for the past 20 years, and the totol arrivals for each year,

1847	129,062	1857	183,773
1848	189,176	1858	78,589
1849	220,603	1869	79,322
1850	212,796	1860	105,162
1851	289,601	1861	65,529
1852	300,992	1862	76,306
1853	284,945	1863	156,844
1854	319,223	1864	182,916
1855	136,233	1865	206,031
1856	142,342	1866	231,829
Grand total			3,478,374

THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE WORLD.

STATE.	Number of Representative in the Lower House.	Number of Members in the Upper House.	Number of Population to one Representative in the Lower House.	Ratio of Members in the U. House to Repre'vs. in the L House per cent.	Term of service in the Lower House.	Term of service in the Upper House.
CONSTITUT'L. MONARCHIES.						
Austria	203	122	98,000	0.60	Indefinite	Life.
Bavaria	148	62	35,000	0.42	3 years...	Life.
Belgium	116	58	42,000	0.50	4 years...	8 years.
Brazil	122	60	62,000	0.49	4 years...	Life.
Denmark	101	50	14,000	0.58	3 years...	8 years.
France	376	169	100,000	0.45	6 years...	Life.
Great Britain and Ireland	658	462	45,006	0.70	Indefinite	Life.
Italy	493	283	40,000	0.57	5 years...	Life.
Netherlands	72	39	51,000	0.54	4 years...	9 years.
N. German Confederation	280	43	100,000	0.16	3 years...	Life.
Norway	111	—	15,090	—	3 ysars...	
Portugal	154	115	28,000	0.75	4 years...	Life.
Prussia†	432	255	52,000	0.59	3 years...	Life.
Spain	350	396	35,000	1.13	3 years...	Life.
Sweden	1-5	119	22,000	0.64	3 years...	9 years.
Wurtemburg	94	38	18,000	0.40	6 years...	Life.
REPUBLICS.						
Argentine Republic	54	28	22,000	0.52	3 years...	6 years.
Chili	98	20	20,000	0.20	3 years...	9 years.
Peru	86	36	33,000	0.42	2 years...	6 years.
Mexico	100	38	80,000	0.38	2 years...	6 years.
Switzerland	128	44	20,000	0.34	3 years...	3 years.
United States	243	76	124,000	0.31	2 years...	6 years.
BRITISH COLONIES.						
Canada	181	78	2,000	0.43	4 years...	Life.
New South Wales	72	28	4,800	0.39	5 years...	5 years.
New Zealand	53	54	3,200	0.45	5 years...	Life.
Queensland	26	23	2,400	0.81	5 years...	Life & 5 y.
South Australia	36	18	4,200	0.50	3 years...	12 years.
Tasmania	30	15	3,100	0.50	3 years...	12 years.
Victoria	60	30	10,000	0.50	3 years...	12 years.

RECONSTRUCTION.

[The unsettled condition of a portion of the States of the Union, and the uncertainty which generally prevails as to the position which they now hold, and the action of the President and Congress in relation to them, as well as the action of these States themselves in reference to reconstruction, have impressed the compiler with the necessity of preparing the following brief and condensed statement of the action of the General Government and of the several Southern States in relation to reconstruction, and the dispositions and rights of the freedmen.]

ONE obvious effect of the late war, was the derangement and interruption of the normal relation of the Southern States engaged in it, to the General Government. As the various States passed ordinances of secession, their representatives in Congress at Washington, resigned their seats and returned to their homes, thus leaving those States without any delegation at the National Capitol. After the outbreak of hostilities, the seceded States were declared to be insurrectionary, and while in that condition, were of course, not entitled to representation. But as the war was waged on the part of the Government, with the avowed object of maintaining and restoring the Union, a practicable method of reconstruction claimed the attention of the authorities at a very early date. The States, acting in opposition to the Government, were urged in various proclamations of President Lincoln to return to their allegiance, and as slavery was one of the great issues of the contest, a gradual emancipation was recommended, together with compensation for the slaves thus set free. All such measures failed in producing any practical effect. The Confederacy was determined to establish its permanency by force of arms, and the Union resolved to maintain its integrity by the same means; while at the same time it left the way open for the return of any disaffected State upon certain well-defined conditions.

THE PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

On the 8th of December, 1863, the President issued a proclamation of amnesty to all persons participating in the rebellion, with the exception of those who held civil or diplomatic positions under the so-called Confederate Government; all who had left judicial stations under the United States Government to aid the rebellion; all military or naval officers of the so-called Confederate Government

above the rank of colonel in the army or of lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; granting them a full pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, upon condition that they should subscribe to an oath that they would henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and in like manner abide by and support all acts of Congress passed during the rebellion with reference to slaves, and likewise all proclamations of the President made during the same time with the same reference. The proclamation also declared, that whenever in any of the eleven seceded States, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State government which shall be republican, and in nowise contravening said oath; such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the Constitutional provision which declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or the Executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence."

This was the first practical movement toward reconstruction during President Lincoln's Administration, but no immediate result followed the proclamation. Indeed, the military power at the South would not permit a return to allegiance on the part of any of her people, so that until the Union armies took possession of the territory of the seceded States, any recognition of the Federal authority was simply impossible.

MEASURES TO INAUGURATE CIVIL AUTHORITY.

Early in 1864 conventions of delegates duly elected in their several districts, were held in the States of Arkansas and Louisiana for the purpose of remodeling the State Constitution, and bringing it into entire harmony with the Constitution of the United States.

The Arkansas Convention assembled at Little Rock, in January. The result of its deliberations was the appointment of a provisional

governor, lieutenant-governor, and secretary of sta e, the amending of the State Constitution, and the formal inauguration of the State Government, which, though it encountered difficulties for a time, yet maintained its position without interruption.

After the occupation of Louisiana by the Federal army in 1862, the State was governed for a time by military power. Steps were soon taken, however, under its sanction, and in part by its direction, for the reorganization of a State government, loyal to the Government of the United States. The result of this action was the election of a legislature by the votes of those parishes of the State reclaimed from insurgent control, and a State government put in active operation, after the establishment of which the local affairs of the State remained under its jurisdiction until the return to military rule in 1866.

CLOSING UP OF THE WAR.

During the year 1864, no considerable portion of the insurgent States was brought under Federal control, and the work of reconstruction made no apparent progress. In November of that year the Presidential election was held, and Abraham Lincoln was chosen President for a second term of office. Soon after this second inauguration on the 4th of March, 1865, the army under General Grant commenced active operations, which culminated in the surrender of General Lee with the forces under his command, on the 9th of April, and the virtual end of the war. The various Confederate forces surrendered shortly afterwards, and the war was brought to a final close.

April 6th, President Lincoln sent the following order to General Weitzel, commanding at Richmond:

"It has been intimated to me that the gentlemen who have acted as the Legislature of Virginia, in support of the rebellion, may now desire to assemble at Richmond, and take measures to withdraw the Virginia troops and other support from resistance to the General Government. If they attempt it, give them permission and protection, until, if at all, they attempt some action hostile to the United States, in which case you will notify them, give them rea sonable time to leave, and at the end of which time arrest any who remain."

On the 12th of April, the *Whig*, a newspaper issued at Richmond contained an address "to the people of Virginia," signed by a num ber of prominent citizens and members of the Legislature, and repre senting that the exigencies of the situation called for an immediate

meeting of the General Assembly of the State, and that the matters to be submitted to the Legislature were the restoration of peace to the State, and the adjustment of questions involving life, liberty and property, that had arisen in the State as a consequence of the war.

The 25th was named as the day on which the Legislature should assemble. General Weitzel approved the publication of this address. No meeting, however, took place, the President having recalled his order.

On the 14th of April, 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated, when Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, became his successor in the Presidency. Hostilities having ceased, the President promptly directed his attention and efforts to the restoration of the normal condition of affairs.

REMOVAL OF COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS.

On April 29th, President Johnson issued his proclamation ordering that all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coast-wise commercial intercourse be discontinued with such ports of the insurrectionary States as were east of the Mississippi River. All articles contraband of war, however, were excepted. On May 9th, the Secretary of the Treasury issued a series of restrictions, based upon this order of the President, for the purpose of putting it in operation.

May 22d, the President isssued another proclamation, raising the blockade of the Atlantic coast, and of the Gulf coast, except a few ports in Texas, and relaxing the restrictions to all ports east of the Mississippi.

Again, on June 13th, and also on June 24th, the President issued proclamations, enlarging the privileges of commercial intercourse between the several States, and giving to the officers of customs all needful supervision to prevent the shipment of prohibited articles.

August 29th, the President issued his final proclamation removing all restrictions of every kind, and restoring the commercial intercourse between the several States to the freedom which existed before the war.

MEASURES TO REDUCE THE ARMIES.

Four days after the surrender of General Lee's army, notice was given by the War Department that orders would speedily be issued to stop all recruiting and drafting, and to reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual necessities of the service.

Arrangements for the care of discharged troops were at once completed, and orders to muster out and discharge the troops from service were issued in rapid succession. Regiments commenced leaving the Army of the Potomac, from the rendezvous near Washington, on the 29th of May, and about six months thereafter the last regiment started for home. By the 14th of September, the mass of the forces were mustered out and discharged.

MEASURES TO ESTABLISH CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

May 29, 1865, President Johnson issued his proclamation stating the terms by which the people of the Southern States could be restored to their civil rights as citizens of the United States, thus:

Whereas, The President of the United States, on 8th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object of suppressing the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly, or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and,

Whereas, Many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion have, since the issuance of said proclamations, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and,

Whereas, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued in hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be re-established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare, that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly, or indirectly, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain such oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I, —— ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully sup-

port all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

1. All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

2. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

3. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government, above the rank of colonel in the army, or lieutenant in the navy.

4. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

5. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States, to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

6. All who have engaged, in any way, in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacitles.

7. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

8. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy of West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

9. All persons who held the pretended offices of governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

10. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines, into the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

11. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

12. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction.

13. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

13. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States

since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thencefor ward kept and maintained the same inviolate—provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the power and dignity of the United States. The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people, and guard the Government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

At the same time, an order issued from the State Department, saying that the oath prescribed in the proclamation might be taken and subscribed to before any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any military or civil officer of a loyal State or Territory, who, by the laws thereof, might be qualified for administering oaths. All officers who received such oaths were required to transmit the original to the department, where they were deposited.

APPOINTMENT OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS.

President Johnson soon afterward appointed Provisional Governors for the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, with authority to assemble in the State delegates elected by the people who had taken the amnesty oath, or who had opposed secession in convention, and amend and alter the State constitution, reappoint or designate local officers, and secure the election of State officers and a legislature and members of Congress, under the amended constitutions. If this reorganization was sustained and approved by the mass of the people, the State civil government became established in unison with the Federal Union. If it was not so sustained, a military force was at hand to lend the necessary support.

The plan of the President was not peacefully acquiesced in by those States.

For the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana, no provisional governors were appointed. The measures taken for their reorganization during President Lincoln's administration

were regarded by his successor as having placed those States in their normal condition. The President approved of the restoration of the Southern States into their former position in the Union, without any surrender of their constitutional rights of local self-government, and without requiring them, with respect to the blacks, to do anything more than to acknowledge and respect the freedom which has resulted from the exercise of force during a condition of civil war.

At the same time the civil authority was required to be in the hands of men who could take and would observe the amnesty oath, or who had been steadfast Unionists.

July 2, 1862, Congress passed an act requiring every person who might subsequently be elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval departments, except the President, to take the following oath before entering upon the duties of such office:

OATH.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God.

By this oath all persons in the Southern States who had either directly or indirectly been engaged in hostilities, were excluded from holding judicial, revenue, legislative, military, or naval Federal offices.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

On the 12th of December 1865, the Senate of the Federal Congress adopted a resolution calling upon the President for information respecting the condition of affairs in the Southern States. To this request the President made the following reply:

"In reply to the resolution of the Senate I have the honor to state, that the rebellion waged by a portion of the people against the constituted authorities of the Government of the United States has been suppressed; that the United States are in possession of every State in which the insurrection existed, and that as far as could be done, the courts of the United States have been restored, post offices re-established, and steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue laws of the country.

"As the result of the measures instituted by the Executive with the view of inducing a resumption of the functions of the State, comprehended in the inquiry of the Senate, the people in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, have reorganized their respective State governments, and are yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States, with more willingness and greater promptitude than under the circumstances could reasonably have been anticipated. The proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of the country, has been ratified by each one of those States, with the exception of Mississippi, from which no official information has been received; and in nearly all of them measures have been adopted, or are now pending, to confer upon the freedmen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection and security."

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

On the 18th of December, the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, officially announced from the State Department that the 13th amendment of the Federal Constitution, abolishing slavery. had been adopted. The amendment was ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia—in all twenty-seven States, constituting three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States, and, therefore, became valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States. Several other States subsequently ratified it.

On February 20, 1866, the following resolution was reported from the Committee on Reconstruction:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States which have been declared to be in insurrection, no senator or representative shall be admitted into either branch of

Congress from any of said States, until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to such representation.

Which was agreed to—yeas, 109 ; nays, 40.

March 2d, the Senate passed the resolution—yeas, 29 ; nays, 18.

On the 13th of March, the following bill, popularly known as the Civil Rights Bill, was passed by the House of Representatives, and concurred in by the Senate on the 15th.

An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish the means of their vindication :

Be it enacted, etc., That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United ; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts ; to sue, be parties, and give evidence ; to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property ; and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as it is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. That any person who under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently, with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act ; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been, or shall be, commenced in any State court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses or wrongs, done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from

this act, or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the "Act relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States, shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to, and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit court and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by this act has cognizance of the offence. And with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States, and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act. And such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred upon them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are duly authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy mar

shals, to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person on whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. And the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act they are hereby authorized and empowered within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other processes that may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid, shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or the *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers, anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 6. That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offenses, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases, when the proceed-

ings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioner for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general, for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 8. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been, or are likely to be, committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal and district attorney of such district, to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 9. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 10. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

This bill was vetoed by the President, March 27th.

April 6th, the SENATE passed the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President by a vote of 33 yeas to 15 nays; and April 9th, the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES again passed it—yeas, 122, nays, 41.

Whereupon the Speaker of the House declared the bill a law.

On the 13th of June, Congress passed the following concurrent resolution respecting citizenship, disqualification for office, and validity of the public debt of the United States, as an amendment

to the Constitution of the United States, requesting the President to transmit to the executives of the several States, copies of the article of amendment proposed by Congress to the State legislatures, to the end that the said States may proceed to act upon the said article of amendment.

Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

ART. 14. § 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of the laws.

§ 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion

shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Up to February, 1867, the amendment had received the sanction of but twenty-one State Legislatures; but in consequence of the calling of conventions and the reorganization of the Southern States under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, it was taken up in the spring and summer of 1868, and ratified by a sufficient number of State Legislatures to make with these twenty-one, more than the constitutional number required for its adoption as a part of the Constitution.

The President disclaimed any approval or recommendation of the amendment to the State Legislatures or to the people. On the contrary, he declared that a proper appreciation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well as of the interests of national order, harmony and union, and a due deference for an enlightened public judgment might well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the Constitution ought to be proposed by Congress, and pressed upon the legislatures of the several States for final decision, until after the admission of such loyal senators and representatives of the unrepresented States as have been, or may hereafter be chosen, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

ORDERS AND LAWS CONCERNING THE FREEDMEN.

The war in its progress, practically emancipated large numbers of slaves, who, deprived of any supervision, were left in a state of great destitution. In December, 1863, a communication was addressed to President Lincoln by a committee of gentlemen representing the Freedmen's Aid Societies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, urging the creation of a bureau of emancipation, charged with the execution of measures for guiding and aiding the emancipated blacks from their old condition of forced labor, to their new state of voluntary industry. The President submitted this communication to Congress, with the statement that their attention thereto was imperatively demanded. March 1, 1864, the House passed a bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs. The bill created in the War Department a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, with a Commissioner, to whom shall be referred the adjustment and determination of all questions concerning persons of African descent, and persons who are, or shall become free during the

present rebellion. The Commissioner is authorized to make all need-ful regulations for the management of all such persons, assistant commissioners are to be appointed in the rebellious States, when brought under military authority, with power to permit freedmen to cultivate lands in those districts which are, or may be abandoned by their former owners. The bill was amended in the Senate, and then referred to the Select Committee in the House, who recommended a non-concurrence in the Senate amendments; when the bill was postponed to December.

On the 16th of January, 1865, General W. T. Sherman issued an order, setting apart the islands from Charleston, S. C., the abandoned rice-fields along the rivers for thirty miles back from the sea, and the country bordering the St. John's River, Florida, for the settlement of the negroes made free by the acts of war and the proclamation of the President of the United States.

No white person whatever, unless military officers and soldiers detailed for duty was to be permitted to reside upon the islands, and the sole management of affairs was left to the freed people themselves, subject only to the United States military authority and the acts of Congress.

Whenever three respectable negroes, heads of families, desired to settle upon lands and selected a locality within the designated limits, the Inspector of Settlements was to give them license to settle such district, and afford them such assistance as he could to enable them to establish a peaceable agricultural settlement.

This order, which was sanctioned by the Government, conveyed only a possessory title to these lands to the freedmen, during the continuance of the war, or until the Government should, after the conclusion of the war, define its policy in regard to the restoration of forfeited lands to political offenders.

February 2d, the Committee of Conference, to whom the bill of the previous session was referred, reported another bill, which was adopted by the House, but rejected in the Senate.

February 28th, a new Conference Committee, made a report to establish in the War Department, for the war and one year thereafter, a Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the supervision and management of all abandoned lands, and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel States, or from any district of country within the territory embraced in the operations of the army, under rules to be approved by the President. The Bureau to have a Commissioner, with an assistant

commissioner for each rebel State, not exceeding ten. The assistants to make quarterly reports to the Commissioner, and he a report at each session of Congress.

Section 2 authorizes the Secretary of War to direct such issues of provisions, clothing and fuel, as he may deem needful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct.

The bill also gives the Commissioner, under the direction of the President, authority to set apart for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen, such tracts of land within the insurrectionary States, as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired by confiscation or sale, or otherwise. And to every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman, as aforesaid, there shall be assigned not more than forty acres of such lands and the person to whom it is so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years, at an annual rent not exceeding six per cent. upon the value of said land as it was appraised by the State authorities in 1860, for the purpose of taxation; and in case no such appraisal can be found, then the rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may, by regulation, prescribe. At the end of said term, or at any time during said term, the occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase the lands, and receive such title thereto as the United States can convey, upon paying therefor the value of the land, as ascertained and fixed for the purpose of determining the annual rent as afore said.

The bill was adopted by the Senate.

March 3d it was adopted in the House.

Early in May, the President appointed Major-General O. O. Howard to be the Commissioner or head of this bureau. In entering upon his duties, General Howard first appointed the ten assistant commissioners to whose aid he was entitled by the provisions of the act. With one exception, they were all army officers in actual service, and several of them of the rank of brigadier-general. He organized the Bureau into four divisions, viz.: 1. Lands, embracing abandoned, confiscated, and those acquired by sale or otherwise. 2. Records; embracing official acts of the commissioner, touching labor, schools and commissary supplies. 3. Financial affairs; and

4. The medical department. Under General Howard's prudent administration the Bureau accomplished the object of its institution, and afforded great relief to the destitute.

A Freedman's Bureau Bill passed the Senate, January 25th, 1866, and the house on the 6th of February.

This bill was vetoed by the President, February 19th, 1866, and, after the veto, passed the House by 137 yeas to 33 nays, and in the Senate received 30 yeas to 18 nays, not two-thirds, so the bill was lost.

On the 3rd of July, 1866, a second Freedman's Bureau Bill was passed in Congress, providing for the continuance in force of the act for the organization of the Freedmen's Bureau, for two years from the passage of this act, and explaining its provisions, and providing more definitely and carefully for the needs of suffering loyal white refugees and freedmen, and for the payment of the salaries of the assistant commissioners and their deputies, and granting them judicial powers in certain cases. This bill was vetoed by the President July 16th, but was immediately passed over the veto, receiving in the House 103 yeas to 33 nays, and in the Senate 33 yeas to 12 nays.

At its second session, Dec. 1866 to March 4, 1867, the XXXIXth Congress dissatisfied with the results of President Johnson's efforts in the way of reconstruction, and regarding the work as appertaining to them, rather than to the Executive, under the provision of the Constitution, (Section 3, Art. IV.), which gives Congress the power to admit new States into the Union, and to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States,—proceeded to prepare measures of reconstruction in accordance with their own views.

The first of these acts passed at this session was one regulating the elective franchise in the District of Columbia, conferring it on male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years old and upwards, without distinction on account of race or color, who should have resided in the District one year next preceding any election therein, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, those convicted of any infamous crime or offence, and those who may voluntarily have given aid and comfort to the Rebels in the late Rebellion; suitable provisions were made for the execution of this law in the latter section of it. This bill was vetoed by President Johnson, January 7, 1867, but was passed over the veto in the Senate by yeas 29, nays 10; and in the House by yeas 113, nays 38.

A bill was passed June 14th, 1867, forbidding the denial of the elective franchise in any of the Territories on account of race or color. This was retained by the President ten days, and finally became a law without his approval.

On the 9th of January 1867, an act was passed repealing the authority of the President to proclaim amnesty and pardon, conferred on him by Section 13 of the "Act to suppress Insurrection," &c., approved July 17, 1862. This the President retained beyond the legal limit, and suffered it to become a law without his approval.

The next measure of Congress was an Act for the admission of Nebraska into the Union as a State, which while accepting and ratifying the Constitution and State government of Nebraska required it as a condition precedent to admission that there should be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person, by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed. This was passed over the President's veto, February, 9th 1867.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress on Reconstruction had made a report on the subject during the previous session, but it was not satisfactory and the matter was re-committed to them. Several substitutes were offered for the Committee's bill, but they were eventually withdrawn, and a new bill from Mr. Stevens of the Reconstruction Committee reported. After some modifications in the Senate and an amendment in the House, the bill quickly passed both Houses, was returned with a veto by President Johnson, March 2d, and passed over the veto the same day. It was as follows:

Whereas, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; *and whereas* it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore

Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First District; North Carolina and South Carolina the Second District; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the Third District; Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth District; and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military committees or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions. *Provided,* That no sentence of death under this act shall be carried into execution without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. When the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution and government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the Rebellion, or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, and known as Art 14, and when said article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. *Provided,* That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

SEC. 6 *And be it further enacted,* That until the people of the said

rebel States shall by law be admitted to representation to the Congress of the United States, all civil governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control, and supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act. And no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

The bill having thus become a law, the President appointed the following military commanders of the five Districts:

FIRST DISTRICT—Virginia: Gen. J. M. Schofield; headquarters, Richmond, Va.

SECOND DISTRICT—North Carolina and South Carolina: Gen. D. E. Sickles; headquarters, Columbia, S. C.

THIRD DISTRICT—Georgia, Florida and Alabama; Headquarters, Montgomery, Ala. Gen. Thomas was at first assigned to this command, but at his suggestion Gen. Pope was finally sent thither.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Mississippi and Arkansas: Gen. E. O. C. Ord; headquarters, Vicksburg, Miss.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Louisiana and Texas: Gen. P. H. Sheridan; headquarters, New Orleans. Gen. Sheridan was already on the ground, and the other generals repaired promptly to their several districts.

The Fortieth Congress which met on the 4th of March, 1867, found that some provisions were needful for carrying out the details of this act, and accordingly passed a supplemental act, March 18th, which was vetoed March, 23d, 1866, and passed again the same day.

Supplemental Reconstruction Act of Fortieth Congress.

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted, &c., That before the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the commanding general in each district defined by an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration shall include only those

persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

I, —— ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm), in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ———; that I have resided in said State for ——— months next preceding this day and now reside in the county of ———, or the parish of ———, in said State (as the case may be); that I am twenty-one years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participating in any rebellion or civil war against the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do, so help me God;" which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

SEC. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State, at such time and places therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days' public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union, said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State legislature of such State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such States by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the legislature of said State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution therefor under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "For a convention," and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "Against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general to whom the same shall have been returned shall ascertain

and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then such convention shall be held as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no such convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

SEC. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint as many boards of registration as may be necessary, consisting of three loyal officers or persons, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters, and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention, at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions under this act at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons appointed or to be appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof, to be given by said convention; and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

SEC. 5. That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election (at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification), the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall, moreover, appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear, or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of all the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to repre-

sentation, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom as therein provided.

SEC. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" *Provided*, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties, and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued, or appointments made, by them, under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

SEC. 9. That the word article in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary, shall be construed to mean section.

During the early summer months, the President procured from his Attorney-general, Hon. H. S. Stanberry, an opinion on the interpretation of this act which placed it in the light of a mere police provision, and if accepted would have practically nullified the intentions of its framers. To obviate this difficulty, Congress, which had provided for a summer session if called by its presiding officers, assembled July 4, 1867, and on the 13th of July passed the following explanatory act, which was vetoed on the 19th of July, and at once passed over the veto:

Additional Explanatory Act.

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Be it enacted, &c., That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled, "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March.

in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were not legal State Governments; and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

SEC. 2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the Army of the United States, and to have effect, till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person, to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise.

SEC. 3. That the General of the Army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SEC. 4. That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed: *Provided*, That any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil officer may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district, or by the General of the Army. And it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

SEC. 5. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration," passed March twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall

not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine, under oath, (to be administered by any member of such board,) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the grounds of such refusal or such striking from the list: *Provided*, That no person shall be disqualified as member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

SEC. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, (among other things,) that no person who has been a member of the legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

SEC. 7. That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise, for a period of five days, the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all such persons who at that time possess qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered: and no person shall, at any time, be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registering or voting.

SEC. 8. That section four of said last named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SEC. 9. That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail

or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

SEC. 10. That no district commander or member of the board of registration, or any of the officers or appointees acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SEC. 11. That all the provisions of this act and of the acts to which this is supplementary shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

Under these three acts, registrations were made by direction of the military authorities, a popular vote taken in each State on the question of a convention to frame a constitution, the convention called a constitution adopted, and in all the States, except Virginia and Texas, submitted to the people for ratification before July 1, 1868. Legislatures were also chosen and State officers elected.

The XLth Congress in June, 1868, passed a bill admitting Arkansas into the Union with her new constitution and receiving her Senators and Representatives, and soon after the so-called Omnibus Bill by which North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana were received. These bills were both vetoed but passed over the President's veto by a majority of more than two-thirds. In the case of Alabama, her total vote on the adoption of her constitution, was less than one-half of her registered number of voters, and here according to the provisions of the Reconstruction Act, her constitution was not adopted. As it appeared, however, that the vote was very nearly one half of the registration, that twenty thousand or more voters had been kept from the polls by threats of being discharged if they vote for the constitution, that a large number were registered, who had no intention of voting, but only desired to thwart the adoption of the constitution, and as eleven-twelfths of the votes actually polled were in favor of the constitution, the majority in Congress thought it best to waive this irregularity and admit the State and recognize its constitution with the others. The three remaining States, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas will probably be admitted before the close of the summer.

The following, is the text of the so-called "Omnibus Bill:"

An Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress. Whereas the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts sup-

plemental thereto, framed constitutions of a State government, which are Republican, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or repealing of the same.

Therefore, be it enacted, that each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union, when the Legislature of each State shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the XXXIX Congress, and known as Article 14, upon the following fundamental conditions:

SEC. 1. That the constitution of neither of said States shall ever be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said State who are entitled to vote by the constitution thereof herein recognized, except as a punishment of such crimes as are now felonies at common law, where they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; *provided,* that any alteration of said constitutions, prospective in its effect, may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of voters; and the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition: That the first and third sub-divisions of section 17 of the fifth article of the constitution of said State, except the proviso to the first sub-division, shall be null and void, and that the General Assembly of said State by solemn public act shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental condition.

SEC. 2. That if the day fixed for the first meeting of the Legislature of either of said States by the constitution or ordinance thereof shall have passed, or so nearly arrived, before the passage of this act that there shall not be time for the Legislature to assemble at the period fixed, such Legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act takes effect unless the Governor elect shall sooner convene the same.

SEC. 3. That the first section of this act shall take effect as to each State, except Georgia, when such State shall, by its Legislature, duly ratify Article 14 of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress; and as to the State of Georgia, when it shall, in addition, give the assent of said State to the fundamental condition hereinbefore imposed upon the same, thereupon the officers of each State duly elected and qualified under the constitution thereof shall be inaugurated without delay; but no person prohibited from holding office under the United States, or under any State, by section 3 of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article 14, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of said States, unless relieved from disability as provided in said amendment; and it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendment by the Legislature of either of said States, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

Virginia.

April 17, 1861. Convention passed an ordinance of secession, submitting it to the vote of the people, who ratified it June 25th by a vote of four to one. In the meantime measures were taken in the western part of the State for the organization of a loyal government. A Convention met at Wheeling, May 13th, and made provision for a convention of delegates from the people of the Western Counties on the 11th of June.

This second convention organized a government for the State to take the place of that which had joined the Confederacy, and called an election for members of the Legislature, which met at Wheeling July 2, 1861. This Legislature also elected senators to Congress. The result of this action was the formation of the new State of West Virginia which was admitted into the Union December 18, 1862.

Governor Pierpont, who had been elected in 1862, instituted a loyal State government at Alexandria in 1863. A Legislature and other officers were also elected. The Legislature called a Convention to meet on February 13, 1864, which met and abolished slavery. As jurisdiction was exercised by this government in only a few counties, it was not much respected by the military authorities.

On the 12th of April, 1865, a call was issued in the Richmond papers for the assembling of the old Virginia Legislature on the 28th of April ensuing, for the purpose of devising measures for the restoration of Virginia to the Union under the new order of affairs. This measure was sanctioned by President Lincoln, on the representation of General Weitzel and others, that the Legislature was disposed to act in a conciliatory spirit, and with a wise reference to the existing position. Evidence, moreover, came to the President which satisfied him that this assembling of the legislature would be the signal for action in hostility to the government, and the call was accordingly countermanded on the 14th, the day of his assassination.

After the close of the Rebellion, President Johnson on May 9th issued a proclamation recognizing the Pierpont administration as that of Virginia. An extra session of the Legislature was held June 19th, the next day a bill passed providing that persons otherwise qualified as voters, who take the amnesty oath, and an oath to uphold the executive government of Virginia, shall be qualified as vot-

ers. October 12th, an election was held for Representatives in Congress.

December 4th the Legislature assembled.

A bill was passed providing that all qualified voters, identified with the rebellion and not excluded from the amnesty proclamation, can appear before any person authorized to administer oaths under the restored government, and recover the right of suffrage, by taking the amnesty oath of the 29th of May, 1865, an oath to support the restored government of Virginia, and to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. The marital relation between colored persons was established by law, and placed on the same basis as that observed by whites. Without reservation or reluctance the State assumed all the responsibilities, burdens and other duties imposed on her by the new situation.

On the passage of the first Reconstruction Act, March 2nd, 1867, Gov. Pierpoint called an extra session of the Legislature (elected under the existing provisional government) and recommended to provide for calling a convention in accordance with the act. The Legislature accordingly appointed a joint committee on the subject who reported a bill for an election for a convention which passed the Senate, but the supplementary Reconstruction Act having put the whole matter of registration and calling the convention in the hands of the military commanders, further action was dropped. The registration was completed under the direction of Boards of Registrars appointed by General Schofield, by the 15th of September, 1867, and the whole number registered was 221,754, of whom 116, 982 were whites, and 104,772 colored.

The 22d of October was appointed as the day for taking a vote on the question of a convention, and on that day 169,229 votes were cast, of which 76,084 were by whites, and 93,145 by blacks. The number of votes for a convention was 107,342 (14,835 whites, and 92,507 blacks). Against a convention, 61,887 (61,249 whites, and 638 blacks). One hundred and five delegates were chosen, 80 whites and 25 blacks, and of these 70 were Republicans and 35 Conservatives. The convention met on the 3rd of December, 1867, and chose Hon. J. C. Underwood for its presiding officer. Its deliberations were protracted, but the constitution framed was a very able document. The election for the adoption of the constitution was held in July, 1868.

Tennessee.

May 7, 1861. The legislature passed an ordinance of secession and an ordinance adopting the Confederate Constitution, both to be ratified by the people June 8th.

June 24th, Governor Harris declared Tennessee out of the Union the vote for separation being 104,019 against 47, 238.

March 5, 1862, Andrew Johnson was appointed military Governor of the State. May 12th, pursuant to a call of many prominent Union men, requesting their "fellow citizens of the State of Tennessee who are in favor of the restoration of the former relations of the State to the Federal Union, to meet at Nashville, a large gathering took place.

During the year 1863 meetings were held at various times and places throughout the State, to adopt measures for restoration but no practical steps were taken. On the 26th of January, 1864, Governor Johnson issued a proclamation calling for the election of certain State and county officers. No person could be a voter who in addition to the amnesty oath, would not take an oath to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States; to be hereafter a faithful citizen, and ardently to desire the suppression of the insurrection against the United States.

The proceedings of the Convention having been ratified, W. G. Brownlow was elected governor on the 4th of March. The Legislature met on the 3d of April, and on the 5th ratified the Constitutional amendment. It also reorganized the State Government and elected senators to Congress. June 5th, a franchise act was passed, refusing the privilege of the elective franchise for fifteen years, to all persons who had been civil or diplomatic agents of the so-called Confederate States, or who have left judicial stations under the United States or the State of Tennessee to aid the rebellion, or who have been military or naval officers of the Confederate States above the rank of captain in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

In April, 1866, this act was amended, so that all male white inhabitants might vote, who had never voluntarily aided the rebellion nor sought nor accepted any office under Confederate authority.

August 3d, a call was published at Nashville for a Convention to meet at that city September 5th. This convention met at the time appointed, and adopted an electoral ticket for the Presidential election and a resolution in favor of the abandonment of slavery, and its future prohibition in the State. September 30th, Governor John-

son issued a proclamation appointing an election for Presidential electors on the 8th of November.

The election was held, but the vote of the State was not counted by Congress.

January 9, 1865, a convention met at Nashville, and passed an ordinance abolishing slavery, annulling the military league with the Confederate States, and the secession ordinance, also all laws and ordinances of the secession State government, repudiating the rebel debt. They also nominated W. G. Brownlow for governor. These acts were to be submitted to the people February 22d, and if approved, an election was to be held on the 4th of March for State officers. The vote of the people was almost unanimous in favor of these measures.

July 23d, joint resolution was adopted by the Senate restoring Tennessee. The preamble recites that, since 1861 the government of the State had been seized by persons hostile to the authority of the United States, it could be restored only by the law-making power that had declared it in insurrection; that the people in 1865 had ratified a constitution abolishing slavery, and nullifying the laws of secession, a State government organized under this constitution had ratified the amendment to the constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, also an amendment proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and done other acts denoting loyalty, therefore *Resolved*; that the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by senators and representatives in Congress.

The members previously elected were then admitted to their seats.

Arkansas.

The secession ordinance was passed in this State May 6, 1861, and delegates appointed to the Provisional Congress, who were authorized to transfer the arsenal at Little Rock and the hospital at Napoleon, to the Confederate Government.

The State was now fully committed to the insurgent cause, and contributed largely in men and supplies toward sustaining that cause.

This condition of things continued until 1863, when the advent of the Union army caused the rebels in the State, with the guerrillas, to depart with their forces, leaving about two-thirds of the State free from guerrilla depredations.

The Union men then came flocking from the mountains, and many of them joined the Federal standard. The remainder found themselves, so far as law was concerned, in a state of chaos. Immediately they began to agitate the question of a reorganization of their State government. They first moved in primary meetings, and on the 30th of October, 1863, they held a mass meeting at Fort Smith, in which some twenty counties were represented, when they called upon all the counties in the State to elect delegates to a State Convention to be held in the city of Little Rock on the 8th of January, 1864, for the purpose of so amending the constitution as to abolish slavery. When the convention met, forty-five delegates were present, representing about one-half of the State. They repudiated the rebel debt, State and Confederate, abolished slavery, and submitted the constitution to the people for their ratification.

They also appointed the 14th, 15th and 16th days of March, as the time for holding a general election throughout the State. At the election, the acts of the Convention were approved by 12,177 votes, while they were disapproved by only 226. The State and county officers necessary to set at work the machinery of a loyal State government, were also chosen.

On the 18th of April, 1864, the State government was formally inaugurated, and its existence has not since been interrupted. The legislature again assembled in March, 1865. April 14th it adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to slavery, by a unanimous vote. As the State Convention had already abolished slavery and repudiated the rebel debt, the three most important measures required by the Federal Government for the restoration of the State to the Union were adopted. As the time for the election of members of Congress approached, the governor issued an address to the people, urging them to elect persons who could take the oath prescribed by Congress. Three members were chosen, who subsequently appeared at Washington, and presented their credentials. Oct. 30th, the President sent the following dispatch to Governor Murphy:

"There will be no interference with your present organization of State government. I have learned that all is working well, and that you will proceed and resume the former relations with the Federal Government, and all the aid in the power of the Government will be given in restoring the State to its former relations."

The passage of the Reconstruction Act, and the appointment of General E. O. C. Ord as Military Commander of the Fourth Mili-

tary District, (comprising Arkansas and Mississippi), in March, 1867, was followed by some decisive action on the part of the General. The Legislature elected under the provisional administration of Governor Murphy was prohibited from meeting in July following, and measures taken for a thorough and careful registration. There was some opposition and obstruction, though only sufficient to produce some delay in registering. The registration was completed Sept. 26th, 1867, and 66,316 voters were found to be enrolled, of whom 43,170 were whites, and 23,146 were blacks.

The election on the question of ordering a convention took place on the first Thursday of November, 1867, and the following days, and resulted in the call of a convention, 27,576 voting for it, and 13,558 against it, while 25,671 did not vote.

The convention, the delegates to which were almost all Republicans, met January 7th, 1868, and framed a constitution which was submitted to the people in April, and ratified by a majority of 1,025. A legislature was elected at the same time and State officers were chosen. The Legislature assembled in May, and chose U. S. Senators and ratified the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The Senators thus chosen came to Washington and asked to be admitted to seats in the Senate, and that their States should be restored to the Union. This request was granted by the passage of the following bill in June, 1868, which after being vetoed, was passed by both Houses and became a law.

Whereas, The people of Arkansas, as in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2nd, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is Republican in form, and the Legislature of said State has duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, and known as Article 14; therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the State of Arkansas is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental condition: That the constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens in the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as

are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted, under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; provided, that any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effect, may be made in regard to time and place of residence of the voters.

Alabama.

A convention of this State passed an ordinance of secession, Jan. 11, 1861, and by a large vote refused to submit its action to the people. When the war ended, the authority of the United States was again recognized, and their restoration to the position of citizens became the object of the people.

June 21st, the President issued his proclamation appointing Lewis E. Parsons as Provisional Governor.

July 20th, the governor issued a proclamation, fixing August 31st for an election for a Convention, under these restrictions: "But no person can vote in said election, or be a candidate for election, who is not a legal voter as the law was on that day; and if he is excepted from the benefit of amnesty under the President's proclamation of the 29th May, 1865, he must have obtained a pardon. Every person must vote in the county of his residence; and before he is allowed to do so, must take and subscribe to the President's oath of amnesty; and any person offering to vote in violation of these rules or of the laws of Alabama on the 11th January, 1861 will be punished."

These measures were well received by the people of the State, and a disposition was promptly and generally manifested to co-operate with the provisional governor.

Candidates for members of the Convention were soon nominated, and in a quiet and orderly manner elected on the appointed day.

The Convention duly assembled on September 12th, and Provisional Governor Parsons administered the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the union thereof, and to support all proclamations relative to the emancipation of slaves.

On the 19th, the Convention passed an ordinance, providing for the election on the first Monday of November, of a governor, members of the legislature, and all county officers, and authorizing the provisional governor to order an election for representatives in Congress.

September 20th, the following ordinance was adopted almost unanimously:

That, as the institution of slavery has been destroyed in the State of Alabama, hereafter there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted.

That the constitution be amended by striking out all provisions in relation to slaves and slavery.

That it shall be the duty of the legislature, at its next session, to pass such laws as will protect the freedmen of this State in the full enjoyment of all their rights of person and property, and guard them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

The secession ordinance was also declared null and void, and the rebel State debt repudiated.

The entire constitution of the State was revised and amended by the Convention, and many important ordinances of a local nature adopted.

September 30th, the Convention adjourned. The submission of their proceedings to a vote of the people was refused in consequence of the delay such an election would cause.

The election for governor, members of Congress, and the State legislature, took place immediately. For governor, Robert M. Patton was elected. The legislature assembled on November 20th, and was organized in due form.

A message from the Provisional Governor was delivered on the 23d, calling the attention of the members to the constitutional amendment proposed by the Congress of the United States, and to their duty respecting the freedmen, as prescribed in the State constitution adopted by the Convention.

December 22d, the anti-slavery amendment was ratified in this form:

1. That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby, ratified, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States.
2. That this amendment to the Constitution of the United States is adopted by the Legislature of Alabama, with the understanding that it does not confer upon Congress the power to legislate upon the political status of freedmen in this State.
3. That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby, requested to forward to the President of the United States an authenticated copy of the foregoing resolutions.

December 5th, the President sent this response.

His Excellency, L. E. Parsons, Provisional Governor:

The President congratulates you and the country, upon the acceptance of the Congressional amendment of the Constitution of the

United States by the State of Alabama, which vote, being the twenty-seventh, fills up the complement of two-thirds, and gives the amendment finishing effect as a part of the organic law of the land

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

On December 18th, Provisional Governor Parsons was relieved from his trust by direction of the President, and ordered to transfor the papers and property of the State in his custody, to the Governor elect, as the time had arrived when the care and conduct of the proper affairs of the State of Alabama, might be remitted to the constitutional authorities chosen by the people thereof without danger to the power and safety of the United States.

The legislature passed a tax bill, of which these are two sections:

SEC. 12. To sell or expose for sale, for one year, at any one place, any pictorial or illustrated weekly, or any monthly paper, periodical or magazine, *published outside the limits of this State, and not in a foreign country*, and to vend the same on the streets, or on boats or railroad cars, *fifty* dollars.

SEC. 13. To keep a news depot for one year, in any city, town or village, for the sale of any newspaper, periodical or magazine, not including pictorials, provided for in the preceding paragraph, ten dollars.

The provisional government of Alabama being deemed by Congress as objectionable as that of the other Southern States, and not giving satisfaction to the loyal voters of the State, it was comprised with the other States in the reconstruction acts. General John Pope was appointed, March 15, commander of the Third Military District, comprising the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, and Gen. Wager Swayne, at his suggestion, appointed to the command of the sub-district of Alabama. Arrangements were made for registering the votes, and under these there were 160,991 voters enrolled, 72,748 whites, and 88,243 colored. The male population of the State in 1866, was 475,257.

After the registration was completed, an election was ordered for October 1st, 1867, on the question of convention or no convention. The correction of the registration lists had increased the number of registered voters to 165,823. Of these 95,866 voted on the question of a convention; 90,238 for and 5,628 against it. The convention was therefore ordered and assembled, November 5, 1867, at Montgomery. Eighty-nine delegates were present.

The convention did its work promptly and well, and on the 20th of December, General Pope issued his order for the election for the adoption of the Constitution, and the choice of State officers and

members of Congress. This election took place on the 4th of February, 1868. Previous to the election, about the 1st of January, the President removed General Pope and assigned General Meade to the position.

At the election, Feb. 4, while great pains were taken by the military authorities to poll a fair vote, a system of intimidation was practiced by a portion of the citizens, and the colored voters were threatened both by them and the newspapers with instant discharge from their places if they dared to vote.

It was estimated by the military commander that more than 20,000 were thus deterred from voting. The whole vote polled was 71,817; for the constitution, 76,812; against it, 1,005. An analysis of the vote shows that 5,802 whites and 62,089 colored never voted for the Constitution, and 900 whites and 105 colored against it. The whites very generally abstained from voting, with the avowed purpose of preventing the adoption of the Constitution. As by the letter of the Reconstruction Act, it was required that the vote on the adoption of the Constitution should exceed one-half of the whole number of registered voters, the Constitution was regarded as lost, and the State officers and members of Congress who received large majorities were considered as not elected.

But Congress, regarding the intent of the voters, and the evident purpose of those who were registered but refused to vote, to obstruct the election—waived these irregularities, and included Alabama in the Omnibus Bill as one of the reconstructed States, and the State legislature has accordingly been convened and the State officers inaugurated.

Mississippi.

The Convention of this State passed the secession ordinance on the 9th of January, 1861.

Immediately after the surrender of the Confederate forces east of the Mississippi River, movements were set on foot looking to the restoration of the State to the Federal Union.

Governor Clarke called an extra session of the Legislature for the 18th of May, to order a State Convention. The Legislature met at the time and place appointed, and continued the session three days. The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill for the election of members of a State Convention on the 19th of June, to assemble at Jackson on the 3d of July, to repeal the ordinance of secession, and perform such other acts as the situation

seemed to demand for the return of the State to the Union. The action of Governor Clarke and of the Legislature, was, however, not recognized by the Federal Government. On the 13th of June, the President issued a proclamation, appointing William L. Sharkey Provisional Governor, and recognizing a portion of the previous institution of the State.

July 1st.—Provisional Governor Sharkey issued a proclamation, appointing local officers, and fixing on August 7th for the election of a convention. The Convention, the first to meet under the call of a provisional governor, assembled at Jackson on the 14th of August.

After the election of a secretary, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States was administered to all the delegates.

On the 21st, the following Amendment to the State Constitution was adopted:

The institution of Slavery having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi, neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, etc., shall hereafter exist in the State.

On the same day an ordinance was passed providing for a general election for Representatives in Congress, State officers, and members of the Legislature, to be held on the 2d of October. On the 22d, an ordinance was passed, declaring the ordinance of secession null and void.

The State election took place on the 2d of October, and resulted in the choice of Benjamin G. Humphreys for Governor. Five Congressmen were also elected. Both Houses of the Legislature convened, and organized on the 16th, and chose United States Senators Governor Humphreys was inaugurated the next day.

November 20th.—Governor Humphreys sent a message recommending that negroes be permitted to sue and be sued, and give testimony, and that the freedmen be encouraged to engage in the pursuits of industry.

November 27th.—The Joint Committee reported against ratifying the Anti-slavery amendment for reasons given, and the Legislature adopted the report.

The passage of the Reconstruction Act was followed in Mississippi, by an effort on the part of the Provisional Governor, Humphreys, to procure a decision from the Supreme Court, that it was unconstitutional. Failing in this, he maintained for some months a petty warfare against General Ord, and there were a number of arrests and trials before the military and United States courts, grow-

ing out of this opposition. General Orr, however, directed and completed the registration throughout the State early in September. The total number of voters enrolled was 139,327, of whom about four-sevenths were colored. The vote on the question of convention or no convention took place on the first Tuesday of November. The whole number of votes was 76,016, of which 69,739 were given in favor of a convention, and 6,277 against it. The convention was ordered to assemble, January 7, 1868. On the 28th of December, 1867, Gen. Ord was directed by the President to turn his command over to General Gillem and proceed to San Francisco, to relieve General McDowell who was ordered to take his command

The convention was long engaged in perfecting its constitution, and it was not submitted to the people till June 20, 1868. The vote was large but the result is not yet fully known. General McDowell was removed from the command in the latter part of June, 1868.

South Carolina.

This State inaugurated the secession movement, and on the 20th of December, 1860, Governor Pickens issued a proclamation declaring "the dissolution of the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States under the name of the United States of America." During the entire war the greater portion of the State remained subject to Confederate control. General Sherman took possession of Columbia, Charleston and other towns in March, 1865, and when the armies of Lee and Johnston surrendered, the control of Federal military power was complete.

The people were prompt to resume the pursuits of peace, and ready to render their allegiance to the Federal Government. Troops were stationed at various towns of the State to preserve order, and affairs continued in this shape until June 30th, when President Johnson appointed Benjamin F. Perry as Provisional Governor.

This was followed on July 1st, by a proclamation from Governor Perry, to the following effect:

That all civil officers, who were in office when the civil Government of the State was suspended, shall, on taking the oath of allegiance prescribed in the President's Amnesty Proclamation, resume the duties of their offices, until further appointments are made.

And further, that it is the duty of all loyal citizens to go promptly forward and take the oath of allegiance.

And that the managers of elections will hold an election throughout the State, for members of a State Convention on the first Mon-

day in September, according to the laws of South Carolina in force before secession.

The members of the Convention thus elected are required to convene in the city of Columbia on the 13th day of September, 1865, for the purpose of altering and amending the present Constitution of South Carolina, or making a new one, which will conform to the great changes that have taken place in the State, and be more in accordance with republican principles and equality of representation.

On the 13th of September the Convention, which had been elected in accordance with the Governor's proclamation, assembled at Columbia, and continued in session fifteen days. In that time it adopted resolutions rescinding the act of secession, abolishing slavery and extending to the people further political privileges.

In October an election was held for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and members of both Houses of the Legislature; James L. Orr was chosen Governor. The Legislature met October 25th, and the Provisional Governor addressed a message to them. He said the State of South Carolina was as far advanced in the plan of reconstruction as any other State, and recommended fostering internal improvements, protection for the freedmen and various other measures.

November 13th.—The Legislature ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. Respecting the repudiation of the rebel debt considerable correspondence took place with the authorities at Washington, when the subject was referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses, with instructions to report at the next regular session of the Legislature in November, 1866.

November 22d.—An election was held for members of Congress. The most important action of the session related to freedmen. To a committee of two was entrusted the duty of suggesting a code to the Legislature during the session. This Committee made an extended report for the regulation of labor and the protection and government of colored persons. Although the subject was largely discussed, final action was not taken during the sessions of the Legislature.

Some of the important features of the report are of general interest. The rights and remedies respecting persons or property, and the duties and liabilities under the law, whether civil or criminal, which apply to white persons are extended to persons of color. The relation of husband and wife is fully recognized and established.

On the subject of testimony it is declared, that "in every case, civil, or criminal, in which a person of color is a party, or which affects his person or property; persons of color shall be competent witnesses; and in every case either party may offer testimony as to his own character or that of his adversary, all parties to suits being allowed to give evidence.

In November the Colored State Convention issued an address to the white people of the State, asking that in all respects they should be dealt with as others are in equity and justice.

The members elected to Congress were not admitted to their seats.

In South Carolina, General D. E. Sickles was appointed by the President as military commander under the Reconstruction Acts, and entered upon his duties with a much better state of feeling than existed in some of the States. Leading men, who had participated in the Rebellion, such as Governor Orr and General Wade Hampton, counseled obedience to the Reconstruction Acts as the best method of promoting peace and order. Ex-Governor Perry, on the contrary, opposed them bitterly. The course of General Sickles in the government of his district was decided and stringent, and in the opinion of some of the citizens was somewhat arbitrary. Whether their views were correct or not, his course did not meet President Johnson's approval, and on the 26th of August, 1867, he was removed, and General Canby assigned to the command in the district. The registration was completed early in October, and showed 125,328 voters enrolled. Of these 46,346 were whites, and 78,982 blacks. The vote on the convention question was taken, November 19th and 20th, and 71,087 votes were cast. Of these 130 whites and 68,876 blacks voted for a convention, and 2,081 whites against it. One hundred and twenty-four delegates were chosen. The convention met January 14, 1868, in Charleston, to frame a constitution. The constitution is said to be one of great merit. On the vote on its adoption, in April, 1868, 98,046 votes were cast, of which 70,758 were for it, and 27,288 against it, a majority of 43,470 in its favor, when there was a decided contest. The tickets for State officers, legislature, and members of Congress, received similarly large majorities. The State was received back into the Union under the Omnibus Bill, and General Canby a few days before the inauguration of the State officers under the new constitution, removed the provisional State officers and put the newly elected men in their places, that

there might be no friction in the transition from the old to the new *regime*.

Texas.

The ordinance of secession passed in Convention Feb. 1, 1861, and was adopted by a vote of the people on the 23d.

At the close of the war, a good deal of anarchy prevailed in Texas. Pendleton Murrah, still exercising the functions of Governor, issued a call for the Legislature to meet on the 16th of July, 1865, and ordered an election for delegates to a State Convention to meet and take measures for the restoration of the State to the Union. In the meantime, on the 17th of June, the President appointed Andrew J. Hamilton Provisional Governor. On his arrival in Galveston, in July, he issued a proclamation announcing his appointment, with instructions to take the necessary steps for holding a Convention, to be composed of delegates chosen by that portion of the people known to be loyal, for the purpose of amending the constitution, reorganizing the State government, and restoring the State to constitutional relations with the United States. He declared to be in force only such laws as had been enacted and had been in force before the last of February, 1861, except so far as they might be affected by the emancipation of slaves by United States authority.

On the 19th of August, the Provisional Governor issued another proclamation, containing regulations with regard to administering the amnesty oath preparatory to the election of delegates to the State Convention, which was appointed to be held on the 8th of January, 1866, and to assemble on the 7th of February following. The Convention met at the time appointed and passed an ordinance abolishing slavery. This State, not excepted in the President's proclamation of April 2, 1866, declaring "that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, etc., is at an end, and is henceforth so to be regarded," but subsequently on Aug. 20th, the President issued another proclamation, declaring the insurrection to be at an end in Texas likewise.

Governor Throckmorton had previously been elected by a large majority, and was inaugurated August 9th. Provisional Governor Hamilton was relieved from his trust by order of the President, August 11th, since which time public affairs have been administered by the State authorities.

In Texas, the prevalence of yellow fever and cholera in 1867, na-

turally delayed the work of reconstruction. General Charles Griffin, who was in command of Texas, under General Sheridan, commander of the Fifth District, died of yellow fever in August, just after having succeeded General Sheridan in command of the District. Governor Throckmorton was removed by General Sheridan, for obstructing the reconstruction of the State, and Governor E. M. Pease appointed in his place. General Hancock was assigned to command in General Sheridan's place, but did not enter upon his duties till October, in consequence of the epidemic. The registration was not completed till December, and 104 259 votes were enrolled. The voting for or against a convention took place February 10–14, 1868, and resulted in a large majority for a convention. It did not assemble, however till June, 1868, and its deliberations were not concluded on the 1st of July, 1868.

Georgia.

The ordinance of secession passed in Georgia January 19, 1861 After the surrender of General Johnston's army, all resistance on the part of the State was at an end. May 5, 1865, Governor Brown issued a proclamation calling an extra meeting of the legislature for the 22d.

May 14, General Gilmore, military commander, issued an order annulling this proclamation, and directing the persons interested not to heed it. On the 17th of June, James Johnson, a citizen of Georgia, was appointed by the President the Provisional Governor, to conduct the reorganization of the State.

July 13th, Provisional Governor Johnson issued a proclamation fixing the first Wednesday in October for an election for delegates to a State Convention—these to be the qualifications of voters:

"That no person at such election shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously thereto taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia, in force immediately before the 19th of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession."

The election of delegates to the Convention was held on October 4th. The people had apparently accepted the conditions imposed by the result of the war, and were anxious for a speedy re-admission into the Union.

The Convention met at Milledgeville on the 25th of October The following oath was administered to the members:

You, and each of you, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that you will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that you will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made, during the existing rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves.

October 30th, the secession ordinance was repealed.

November 4th, slavery was declared abolished, "the Government of the United States having, as a war measure, proclaimed all slaves held or owned in this State emancipated from slavery and having carried that proclamation into full practical effect."

November 8th, the State debt of Georgia, incurred in aid of the rebellion, was declared null and void.

The State Constitution was entirely revised and adapted to the changes in civil and social affairs. In this instrument the emancipation of slaves was expressly recognized, and the legislature required to make regulations respecting the altered relations of this class of persons. The instrument, in its revised form, was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

November 8th, the Convention adjourned.

On the 15th of November an election was held for members of Congress, State officers, and the members of a State legislature, as provided by the Convention, and that body assembled at Milledgeville on December 4th.

On the next day, the amendment to the Federal Constitution relative to slavery, was brought forward in the House, and, under the suspension of the rules, was passed without debate, and by an almost unanimous vote. The amendment was taken up in the Senate on the next morning, and passed.

The Governor elect, Charles J. Jenkins, was inaugurated December 14th, and December 19th Provisional Governor Johnson was relieved from his duties. The legislature subsequently passed a resolution regulating contracts with freedmen, and another regulating the mode of taking their testimony. This latter act makes free persons of color competent witnesses in civil cases where like persons are defendant, and in criminal cases where the offence is against the property or persons of freedmen. It provides also that when freedmen are plaintiff and defendant, they may make and file any affidavit now allowed to citizens, which shall have the same force as if they were whites.

The President appointed General Pope to the command of the Third Military District, which included Georgia, Alabama and

Florida, and he entered upon his work on the first of April, 1867 with the hearty good wishes of a considerable portion of the popu lation, white and black, and with the open or concealed hostility of another portion. Ex. Gov. Brown, in a public speech at Savannah, gave in his adhesion to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and endeavored to promote harmony and peace. The Provisional Governor, Hon. Chas. J. Jenkins, was, on the other hand, a bitter opponent of the Congressional plan, and used all his influence against it. His action in this regard was somewhat modified by the representations and orders of General Pope, who was, however, very forbearing and gentle in the exercise of his authority, but *his* influence tended to obstruct the enforcement of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Several other prominent men opposed, so far as they could without arrest, the Congressional acts.

The registration was however completed before the 19th of September, and 188,647 names were enrolled, 95,214 of them being whites, and about 93,458 blacks. The election on the question of a convention commenced on the 29th of October, and continued for three days ; 106,410 votes were cast, of which 102,233 were for, and 4.127 against a convention. Most of the whites who voted favored a convention. One hundred and sixty-six delegates were chosen of whom 133 were whites, and 33 blacks.

The convention commenced its session on the 9th of December 1867, and after some legislative work commenced the preparation of a constitution. On the 13th of January, 1868, General Meade, who had been appointed by the President to succeed General Pope, took command, and one of his first acts was the removal of Gov. Jenkins from office, for obstructing the measures of reconstruction, and the appointment of General Thomas H. Ruger governor in his stead. He likewise suspended the State Treasurer.

The election for the adoption of the constitution and the claims of State Officers was held in April, and resulted in the adoption of the constitution and the election of a Republican Governor (R. B. Bulluck), by 17,923 majority. The State is restored to the Union by the " Omnibus Bill."

North Carolina.

A Convention of delegates elected by the people of North Carolina, met at Raleigh, May 20, 1861. On the 21st the Convention passed an ordinance of secession, and ratified the Confederate con stitution June 5th. An ordinance passed ceding the U. S. Arsenal

at Fayetteville, together with the magazines, etc., to the Confederate government.

Immediately after the surrender of the Confederate armies. General Schofield, then Federal commander in the State, issued an order announcing the policy he intended to pursue. This order declared that hostilities had definitely ceased; that the war was ended; and that it was hoped peace would soon be restored throughout the country. Protection was promised to all good and peaceable citizens, and supplies offered to the needy.

To decide the civil position of the negroes, he at the same time issued an order, declaring all persons in the State before held as slaves, to be free, and that it was the duty of the army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

Public meetings were held in various counties of the State, at which resolutions expressing the views of the people were adopted. They requested the President to adopt measures, as early as practicable, for the restoration of civil law in the State; and accepted the abolition of slavery as a part of the accomplished situation of affairs. Public affairs continued under the control of the military authorities until May 29th, when President Johnson appointed William W. Holden Provisional Governor.

August 8th, Provisional Governor Holden issued a proclamation for the election of delegates to a State Constitutional Convention.

On the 12th of September, the election for delegates to the State Convention was held, and that body assembled at Raleigh on October 2d, and organized for action. All the counties of the State, except three, were fully represented, and all the members present took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Ordinances were passed by the unanimous vote of the Convention, declaring the ordinance of secession passed in 1861 to be null and void; prohibiting slavery within the State forever; and repudiating the debt contracted for the prosecution of the war against the United States, and prohibiting any future legislature from assuming or paying any such debt.

It was also provided by the Convention that these ordinances should be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, at the time when the election for State officers was held. The ordinances referred to the people were ratified on the day of election, and Jonathan North was chosen Governor by a considerable majority over W. W. Holden, the Provisional Governor, who was also a candidate.

Meanwhile, the legislature held a brief session, during which it ratified the amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery, elected United States senators, and adopted other measures suggested by the Provisional Governor.

On December 15th, the newly elected Governor was duly inaugurated, and on the 23d, by direction of the President, Governor Holden was relieved from his trust, and the affairs of the State committed to the hands of the Governor elected by the people.

North Carolina was included with South Carolina in the Second Military District, and was under the military command of General Daniel E. Sickles after the passage of the Reconstruction Acts. There was in this State, as in South Carolina, a large party of whites who were favorable to the Congressional measures of reconstruction, and ready to co-operate in bringing about through them the restoration of the State to the Union. General Sickles' administration seems to have been in general marked by a desire for the welfare of the people of the State, and though he perhaps interfered more than was best in the civil affairs of the State, by his orders for staying processes in the collection of debts, the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, &c., &c., there can be no question of the good intent with which these measures were initiated.

But General Sickles' administration failed to satisfy the President, and on the 26th of August he was relieved of his command and General E. R. S. Canby appointed his successor. General Canby's administration has been signally successful. The registration commenced under General Sickles was completed under General Canby's direction about the middle of October, and resulted in the enrollment of 174,717 voters. of whom 103,060 were whites and 71,657 colored. A revision of the registration made the whole number of voters 196,873. The election on the question of a convention was held on the 19th and 20th of November, 1867, and the total vote was 125,968, of which 93,006 were in favor of a convention, and 32,962 opposed to it. Of the delegates 107 were Republicans and 13 Conservatives or independents. There were 107 white and 13 colored delegates.

The convention met in January, 1868, and prepared a constitution which was submitted to the people in April, 1868, an election for State officers, legislature and members of Congress being held at the same time. The vote on the adoption of the constitution was

very full, 167,099 votes being polled, of which 93,084 were for, and 74,015 against the constitution.

William W. Holden, a native of the State, and a Union man during the war, was elected Governor, and six of the seven Congressmen elected were Republicans, the other being a Democrat.

The new government has gone into operation, the States being admitted into the Union again by the "Omnibus Bill."

Florida.

The ordinance of secession passed in this State, January 10, 1861

On July 13, 1865, the President appointed William Marvin Provisional Governor, who soon commenced his duties, and on August 2d delivered an address to the people of Jacksonville, making known the plan of the President, and calling their attention to the subjects most essential to their welfare. Pardon was offered, with a few exceptions, to all.

August 23d, the Governor issued a proclamation appointing an election for delegates to a State Convention on the 10th of October, and designating the 25th of the same month as the day on which the Convention should meet. No person could vote or be eligible as a delegate to said Convention, unless he had taken and subscribed to the President's oath of amnesty, and was otherwise qualified by the laws of the State.

The members of the Convention thus called, were duly elected on October 10, and assembled at Tallahassee on the 25th. The Convention, in the progress of its business, annulled the ordinance of secession, abolished slavery, and declared all the inhabitants of the State, without distinction of color, to be free, and that no person should be incompetent to testify as a witness, on account of color, in any matter in which a colored person is concerned. It also repudiated the State debt contracted in support of the rebellion, and amended the constitution in other respects.

The Convention further ordered that the election of Governor and other executive officers, representatives in Congress, and members af the legislature, should be held on November 29th, and that the legislature should assemble on the 3d Monday of December

The election resulted in the choice of David S. Walker as Governor. The legislature met December 18th. On the 21st, the newly elected Governor, Walker, was inaugurated. December

28th, the anti-slavery amendment was ratified with this declaratory resolution:

Resolved, That this amendment to the Constitution of the United States is adopted by the legislature of the State of Florida, with the understanding that it does not confer upon Congress the power to legislate upon the political *status* of the freedmen in this State. January 18, 1866, Provisional Governor Marvin was relieved of his trust, and directed to transfer the papers and property of the State to Governor Walker.

Florida was included in the Third Military District under the command of General Pope, and afterwards of General Meade.

The preparations for registration were made early and the registration concluded early in September, 1867; 26,582 voters were enrolled, of whom 11,148 were whites, and 15,434 were colored. On the subsequent revision of the registration lists, 31,498 voters were enrolled, (13,698 whites and 17,800 colored). The election on the question of holding a convention, was held November 14th, 15th and 16th, and 14,503 votes were polled, 14,300 of them for a convention. The convention consisted of forty-eight delegates, a large majority of them Republicans. It was charged by the opponents of reconstruction, that General Pope had so far arranged the districts for the elective delegates, that there was no chance for the election of any but Republicans, and that on this account the whites very generally refrained from voting. The result of the subsequent constitutional election, however, as well as the reputation for fairness of General Pope, indicate that this charge had but a very slender basis of truth.

The convention contained some discordant elements, and at one time divided, and two conventions were in session at the same time. A military officer, who came from Washington at this time, was very active in promoting discord, and it was charged that he was an emissary of the President, who was known to be hostile to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, but of this there seems to have been no conclusive proof,

By the efforts of General Meade, the two parties in the convention were reconciled, and thenceforward proceeded harmoniously in the preparation of a constitution which was submitted to the people in April, and ratified by a majority of 4,029; 24,011 voting on the question, of whom 14,520 were for, and 9,591 against the Constitution. The Governor, and other State officers, the Legislature and the Congressmen elected were Republicans by large majorities.

The State was restored to the Union by the "Omnibus Bill," and its Senators took their seats in Congress at the close of June, 1868.

Louisiana.

The ordinance of secession was passed in this State, January 25, 1861, and was not submitted to the people.

When General Butler took possession of New Orleans in 1862, he invited all persons well disposed toward the United States, to renew their oath of allegiance, and several thousand availed themselves of the privilege. Under a proclamation by the military Governor, an election was held December 3, 1862, for representatives in Congress from the first and second districts of the States, and the gentlemen thus chosen were admitted to their seats; and from that time the desire for a new State government and a resumption of State functions, rapidly increased throughout that portion of the State within the Federal lines. An election for State officers, was held on the 22d of February, 1864, and these officers were installed on the 4th of March following. A Convention assembled on the 6th of April, which adopted a constitution republican in form, and in harmony with the Constitution of the United States. This constitution was submitted to the people on the first Monday of September following, and adopted by a very decided majority of votes. At the same time the vote was taken on the adoption of the Constitution, a legislature was elected, representing all those parishes of the State reclaimed from insurgent control, and embracing about two-thirds of its population. Michael Hahn was chosen Governor, and the legislature assembled at New Orleans on the 3d of October, 1864, and proceeded to put in operation a State government, by providing for the levying and collecting of taxes, the establishment of tribunals for the administration of justice, and such other measures as were necessary for the full re-establishment of State functions.

On the 1st of March, 1865, Governor Hahn resigned his office, and was succeeded by the Lieutenant Governor, Wells. September 21st, Governor Wells issued a proclamation, declaring that an election would be held in every parish of the State on November 6th, for the choice of governor and other State officers.

Shortly afterwards, two conventions were held, representing different parties in the State, the one termed the Democratic, and the other designated as the National Conservative Union. Governor Wells was nominated for re-election by both conventions, and in November was chosen Governor. On November 23d, the legislature assembled at New Orleans in an extra session called by the Governor. At this session bills were passed "to provide for and

regulate labor contracts for agricultural pursuits," "relative to apprentices and indentured servants," and "to punish in certain cases the employers of laborers or servants." The *status* of freedmen was declared to be the same as the free negroes of Louisiana have always enjoyed under the laws, thereby admitting their right to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to own, possess, establish ownership, and have their property defended by the courts, but prohibiting them from voting or participating at elections. The proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution was brought up, for the purpose of setting at rest the doubts as to its passage by the Constitution of 1864. It was adopted by a vote of two to one in the Assembly, in the following form:

"That the aforesaid proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is hereby ratified and adopted with the express understanding that, in the sense of the General Assembly, the power granted to Congress by the second section of the foregoing amendment, is strictly limited to legislation appropriate and necessary for the prevention and prohibition of slavery or involuntary servitude within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction; and that any attempt on the part of Congress to legislate otherwise on the political *status* or civil relations of former slaves within any State, would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States as it now is, or as it will be, altered by the proposed amendment."

Two United States senators were also chosen at this session, thus repudiating an election which had been made at the beginning of the year. Owing to sundry complications and assumptions of authority, difficulties have arisen in the administration of the affairs of the State, but not of sufficient magnitude to require any outside interference.

In July, 1866, a riot took place in New-Orleans, in which the Mayor of the City, John T. Monroe, the State Attorney-General, Andrew J. Herron, and Edmund Abell, Judge of the First District Court, of New-Orleans, and the City police, the greater part of whom had been Confederate soldiers, were the prime actors, and endeavored to break up a convention of delegates, called to revise the Constitution of the State. A considerable number of the delegates to this convention (which was ill-advised) were murdered, and many other whites and negroes unarmed were killed in cold blood. General P. H. Sheridan, then Military Commander of Louisiana and Texas, denounced very strongly the conduct of these men, and removed them at once from office. The Provisional Governor, J.

Madison Wells, a tricky and unprincipled man, gave the General much trouble by his sinuous and dishonest course, and he was eventually compelled to remove him also. On the passage of the Reconstruction Acts, and General Sheridan's appointment as Military Commander of the Fifth District, he found himself constantly obstructed by Governor Wells, and a large body of office-holders and those whom he had removed from office, who desired to retain their positions, but knew that they had no prospect of doing so if the Reconstruction Acts were enforced. These parties sent their representatives to Washington, had frequent interviews with the Presi dent, and constantly annoyed General Sheridan with the statement that the President sympathized fully with them, and would sustain their position against the General. These statements were not, in all probability, made by authority, but they disturbed a straightforward soldier like Sheridan, who was endeavoring to execute the laws which he found on the statute-book without fear or favor. He found it necessary to remove many of these men from office, and to appoint trustworthy men in their places, and meantime, he proceeded promptly in the work of registration. He had not in this matter the cordial or hearty co-operation of the President, who commenced as early as June, 1867, to intimate his intention of removing him from his command. General Grant protested against this, and succeeded in delaying it for a little time. He was finally removed, however, by order of August 26th, but not until he had completed the registration. The number of voters enrolled was 127, 639, of whom 44,732 were whites, and 82,907 colored. The vote on convention was ordered to be taken Sept. 27th and 28th, 1867, and at that election 79,089 votes were cast; for a convention, 75,083, against it, 4,006.

The convention met on the 23rd of November, and after long and careful deliberation completed the constitution, and an election was held in April on the question of adopting the constitution, and the choice of State officers, a Legislature, and Members of Congress. The total vote polled at this election was 106,536, and the Constitution was adopted and the Republican Governor chosen by a majority of about 27,000. The State officers were inaugurated, and the State restored to the Union in June, 1868.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

IN

AMERICAN HISTORY,

EMBRACING A PERIOD OF 250 YEARS, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY TO THE PRESENT TIME—ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

1606. A charter granted to a company in England for the settlement of Virginia, and a colony dispatched, who landed at Jamestown, and chose Edward Wingfield ruler.

1607. Soon after their arrival, Captain John Smith and others visited the native chief, Powhatan, at his principal residence, near the present site of Richmond.—Wingfield was deposed, and Smith appointed in his place; but he was soon after captured by the Indians, and detained among them for some time. He was about to be slain by the savages, when Pocahontas, a favorite daughter of Powhatan's, rushed between him and the clubs of his enemies, and finally saved his life.

1608. When Smith returned, he found the colonists in a very bad condition; after alleviating it as far as practicable, he explored the Chesapeake Bay and its tributary rivers.

1609. A new charter granted to the London Company enlarging their limits, &c., and Lord De la War appointed Governor for life.

1610. In consequence of being injured by an explosion of powder, Capt. Smith returned to England, delagating his authority to George Percy.—Lord De la War arrived just as the colonist were about leaving for England, after having greatly suffered from disease and famine—A few Dutch traders settled in New Amsterdam, now New York City.

1611. Under the new governor, order and contentment were again restored, but his health rapidly failing, he returned home, and Percy again administered the government until the arrival of Sir Thomas Daly, by whom he was superseded.

1612. The king granted the London Company another new charter, making important changes in the powers of the corporation, but not affecting the political rights of the colonists.

1613. John Rolfe, a young English officer, married Pocahontas, an event which had a beneficial influence on the relations of the colonists and Indians.

1614–16. Gov. Dale returned to England, after appointing George Yeardley in his place. The culture of tobacco was introduced, and soon became, not only the principal article of export, but even the currency of the colony. The Dutch began a settlement in Albany, N. Y.

1617. Yeardley was displaced for a short time by Argall, who ruled with such tyranny and injustice as led to the reinstatement of the former.

1619. The first colonial assembly ever convened in America was held at Jamestown.

1620. In August, a Dutch man-of-war landed twenty negroes for sale at James town which was the commencement of negro slavery in the colonies.—Ninety

young women of respectable character were sent from England as wives for the colonists, the prices for whom were fixed at from 120 to 150 pounds of tobacco.—Dec. 21, a body of Puritans, dissenters from the Church of England, landed at Plymouth, and commenced the settlement of New England.

1621. The London Company granted to the Virginia colony a written constitution.—A treaty of friendship was concluded between the Puritans and the principal chief of the Massachusetts tribe (Massasoit), and similar treaties concluded with other chiefs.

1622. April 1st, 347 men, women and children of the Virginia colony were savagely butchered by treacherous Indians; but Jamestown and the neighboring settlements were saved by the plot being revealed, the evening before its intended consummation, by a friendly Indian, thus putting the inhabitants on their guard.

1623. Miles Standish saves the settlement of Weymouth, Mass., from destruction by the Indians, and kills their chief.—First settlement formed at Dover, New Hampshire.

1624. The London Company was dissolved, and King James assumed the government of the Virginia colony.—New Jersey settled by the Dutch.

1627. Delaware settled by Swedes and Danes.

1635. Maryland settled by Irish Catholics, and Connecticut settled by a branch of Puritans from Massachusetts.

1636. Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams, who was banished for his liberal religious sentiments by the Puritans of Massachusetts.

1637. The magistrates of the three infant towns of Connecticut—Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield—formally declared war against the Pequod Indians.

1643. The colonies of Masachusetts, Connecticut, Plymouth, and New Haven, form themselves into one confederacy, by the name of "United Colonies of New England."

1644. Another Indian massacre in Virginia, followed by a border warfare, which continued about two years.

1648. An individual accused of witchcraft was executed at Charlestown, and for several years after (until 1793) numerous others suffered imprisonment and death for the like alleged crime.

1650. North Carolina settled by the English.

1656. First arrival of Quakers in Massachusetts, who were sent back to England in the vessels in which they came, and the four united colonies concurred in a law prohibiting their introduction; notwithstanding all which, they continued to arrive.

1658. By advice of commissioners of the four colonies, the legislature of Massachusetts denounced the punishment of death upon all Quakers returning from banishment.

1660. Sir William Berkely elected Governor by the people of Virginia, but he afterwards disclaimed the authority to which he owed his elevation, and issued writs for an assembly in the name of King Charles II.

1661. Edward Whalley and William Goffe, two of the judges who had condemned Charles I. to death, arrived at Boston, and were kindly received by the people. Messengers were sent to arrest them, but they were concealed and ended their days in New England.

1663. North Carolina settled by colonists from Virginia, near the village of Edenton.

1664. An English force, sent to take possession of the whole territory from the Connecticut River to the shores of the Delaware, captured "New Amsterdam" from the Dutch, and changed its name to "New York."

1670. South Carolina settled by the Huguenots.

1673. The Virginians remonstrated against the unjust taxation on their commercial business, but obtained no redress.—The Episcopal Church became the religion of the State. A war having broke out between England and Holland, the Dutch reconquered New York, but it was again surrendered to the English the year following.

1675. The war with the Wampanoags and other tribes, commonly called "King Philip's War," commenced, and was marked by much barbarity.

1676. King Philip was shot by a faithless Indian of his own tribe, but this did not end the war, which was continued till 1678, when a treaty of peace was concluded.—The people of Virginia, led by Nathaniel Bacon, took up arms in defence of their rights.

1677. Massachusetts purchased the province of Maine from the heirs of Gorges.

1680. New Hampshire was separated from Massachusetts by a royal commission, and made a royal province; but the first law adopted by the legislature, which soon after met at Portsmouth, declared "That no act, imposition, law, or ordinance, should be made or imposed upon them but such as should be made by the assembly, and approved by the President and Council."

1682. Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn, who founded Philadelphia the year following.

1686. The charter government of Massachusetts was revoked, and the King appointed a President over the country from Narragansett to Nova Scotia.

1687. Governor Andros attempted to reclaim the charter granted to Connecticut, but it was secretly taken from the assembly chamber at Hartford by Capt Wadsworth while the subject was under discussion, and hidden in a hollow tree, since celebrated as the Charter Oak, which was an object of curiosity until 1856, when it was blown down.

1689. "King William's War" with France began, and was continued till 1697, during which all the English colonies suffered by ravages of the French and Indians.

1690. The people of New Hampshire took the government into their own hands, and placed themselves under the protection of Massachusetts.—The conquest of Canada was undertaken by the people of New England and New York acting in concert. An armament, under Sir William Phipps, made an unsuccessful demonstration against Quebec, and then returned to Boston. The first emission of bills of credit in the colonies was made by Massachusetts to defray the expenses of this expedition.

1701. "Queen Anne's War," waged against France and Spain, was commenced this year, and only terminated in 1713 by the treaty of Utrecht.

1733. Georgia settled by Gen. Oglethorpe, who landed at Savannah with about 120 emigrants, and began building the town.

1741. A supposed negro plot occasioned great excitement in the city of New York, and between 30 and 40 persons were executed before it subsided.—The provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire were separated.

1744. "King George's War," which originated in European disputes relative to Austria, again gave the French and Indians many opportunities of harassing the colonists. The most important event of the war in America was the siege and capture of Louisburg, which was restored to France in 1748 by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1754. "The French and Indian War," arising from disputed claims to American territory by the English and French, again plunged the colonies in difficulties, and materially injured their prosperity, until 1763, when peace was concluded.

1759. Quebec surrendered to the English forces under Gen. Wolfe, who was

killed on the battle field, and all the other French posts in Canada were captured soon after.

1764. A resolution imposing certain stamp duties on the colonies was adopted by the House of Commons, but it did not become a law till next year.

1765. A general indignation spread through the colonies when it was known that the "Stamp Act" had passed. At Boston and Philadelphia the bells were muffled, and rung a funeral peal; and at New York the Act was carried through the streets, with a death's-head affixed to it, and styled "The folly of England and the ruin of America." The stamps themselves, in many places, were seized and destroyed, and the doctrine that England had no right to tax America was boldly avowed.—THE FIRST COLONIAL CONGRESS met in New York, nine colonies being represented, and agreed on a "Declaration of Rights," and other energetic measures

1766. The Stamp Act was repealed, through the exertions of Mr. Pitt.

1767. Parliament passed a bill imposing a duty on glass, paper, painters' colors, and tea, which occasioned as much excitement as the Stamp Act, and the colonial assemblies adopted spirited resolutions for resisting its operation.

1768. A vessel was seized by the custom house officers in Boston for violating some of the odious commercial restrictions, but the people compelled them to abandon their prize, and seek refuge in Castle William.

1770. In March, an affray occurred in Boston between some citizens and the soldiery stationed there, which produced a great sensation throughout America.—Parliament passed a bill repealing all duties imposed by the act of 1767, except that on tea, which they allowed the British East India Company to export to America, free from the duties which they had before paid in England.

1773. The ports of New York and Philadelphia were closed against vessels having cargoes of tea, and they were compelled to return to England. At Boston, a party of men, disguised as Indians, boarded several vessels, and broke open 342 chests of tea, which they emptied into the harbor in the presence of thousands of spectators.

1774. Parliament passed the Boston Port Bill, which forbade the landing and shipping of goods, wares, and merchandise at Boston. The provincial assembly resolved that "the impolicy, injustice, inhumanity, and cruelty of the act exceeded all their powers of expression."

1775. An oppressive bill was passed by Parliament, restricting the commerce of all the provinces, except New York and North Carolina. The inhabitants of Massachusetts were declared rebels, and 10,000 troops were ordered to America, to aid in reducing the rebellious colonies.—April 19. The first blood in the cause of Independence was shed at Lexington, about ten miles from Boston, where a party of militia intercepted a division of English soldiers on their way to Concord for the purpose of destroying some military stores which the people had collected there. At Concord, a smart skirmish took place, and the British made a hasty retreat, after partially accomplishing their object.—May 10. The Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia, and, after electing John Hancock president of the body, among other important measures, voted to raise an army of 20,000 men.—June 17. A sanguinary battle took place on Breed's Hill, (generally now regarded as Bunker Hill,) in which the British were severely cut up, but they finally gained possession of the hill, the Americans retiring across Charlestown Neck with inconsiderable loss.—July 12. Washington, having been appointed commander in chief, arrived at Cambridge, and entered upon his duties.—Georgia joined the confederation; after which, the style of the "Thirteen United Colonies" was adopted.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Americans for the conquest of Canada, in which Gen. Montgomery was killed during an assault on Quebec (Dec. 31), and a portion of his troops were taken prisoners.

1776. March 4. Gen. Washington gained possession of Dorchester Heights, and

the British left Boston on the 17th.—June 18. Canada evacuated by the Americans.—July 4. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, was proclaimed, and hailed with great rejoicings.—August 27. Battle of Long Island, in which the Americans were defeated, but Washington made an admirable retreat to New York on the 29th, and thence across Jersey to Philadelphia, where Congress was in session.—Dec. 12. Congress adjourned to Baltimore, and soon after invested Washington with almost unlimited powers.—Dec. 26. Washington having amid great perils recrossed the Delaware on the previous night, surprised and captured a large body of Hessians at Trenton, and returned to Pennsylvania, with his prisoners.—Dec. 28. Washington took post at Trenton.

1777. Jan. 3. Finding himself nearly surrounded by a force far superior to his own, Washington kindled his camp-fires as usual to deceive the enemy, and then by a circuitous route rapidly advanced upon Princeton, where he gained another important victory.—In the spring, the Marquis de la Fayette arrived in America from France, having fitted out a vessel at his own expense, and enlisted as a volunteer in the army of Washington, declining all pay for his services; but Congress, which had returned to Philadelphia, soon after appointed him a Major-General.—May 6. Gen. Burgoyne, with a powerful force, designed to invade the States by the way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson, arrived at Quebec; and on the 16th of June he left St. Johns for Crown Point, where he established magazines.—June 30. The British army, under General Howe, passed over to Staten Island, leaving Washington in possession of New Jersey.—July 5. Gen. St. Clair abandoned Ticonderoga, retreating before Burgoyne's forces, with whom he had a severe skirmish at Hubbardton, and finally succeeded in joining Gen. Schuyler on the Hudson, having lost 200 pieces of artillery and a large quantity of stores.—July 10. Col. Barton, with about forty militia, seized the Commander of the English forces in Rhode Island, (Major-General Prescott,) while in bed, and conducted him safely through his own troops and fleet back to the mainland. This heroic exploit not only cheered the American army, but secured an officer of equal rank to exchange for Gen. Lee.—August 16. Battle of Bennington, in which the Americans, led by Colonel Stark, obtained an important victory over Colonel Baum, who had been sent by General Burgoyne to seize some stores at that place.—Sept. 11. Battle of the Brandywine, in which Count Pulaski, a brave Polander, who had magnanimously joined the Americans, distinguished himself, and was soon after promoted to the rank of brigadier, with the command of the cavalry. Gen. Lafayette was severely wounded while endeavoring to rally the fugitives.—Sept. 13. Burgoyne crossed the Hudson with his whole army, and took a position on the heights and plains of Saratoga.—Sept. 26. The British army, under Gen. Howe, entered Philadelphia without further opposition, Congress having previously adjourned to Lancaster.—Oct. 4. Washington attacked a large British force at Germantown, and was repulsed, with the loss of 1,200 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.—Oct. 17. Burgoyne, finding himself surrounded, and despairing of relief, surrendered his army to Gen. Gates, who had recently been appointed to the command of the Northern division, whereby the Americans acquired a fine train of brass artillery, 5,000 muskets, and immense quantities of other munitions of war.—Oct. 22. A plan of confederation was adopted by Congress, which, however, amounted to little more than a league of friendship between the states.—Dec. 11. Washington retired into winter-quarters at Valley Forge.

1778. In February, Parliament passed two bills, virtually conceding all that had been the cause of controversy, and sent commissioners to adjust existing differences; they attempted to gain their objects by private intrigue and bribery, which coming to the knowledge of Congress, that body declared it incompatible with their honor to hold any intercourse with them.—Feb. 6. France acknowledged the independence of America, and concluded a treaty of alliance and commerce.—June 18. The British army evacuated Philadel-

phia, and retreated to New York, followed cautiously by Washington with the main body of his army.—June 28. Battle of Monmouth, in which the British were signally defeated with great loss, and retreated to Sandy Hook, whence they were taken to New York by their fleet.—July 3 Wyoming was attacked by a large body of British, tories, and Indians, who, after the place had been surrendered, perpetrated the most inhuman atrocities: men, women, and children were shut up in the houses and barracks, and consumed in one general conflagration.—Dec. 29. An English army of 2,000 men landed near Savannah, then defended by only 600 troops, and, after a severe battle, took possession of the city, the Americans retreating.

1779. May 11. Gen. Provost, with a large British force, having invested Charleston, summoned the city to surrender; but the approach of Gen. Lincoln, who had been appointed to the command of the southern army, compelled him to retreat.—July 5. Gen. Tryon made another descent on Connecticut, and plundered and burned the towns of New Haven, East Haven, Fairfield, and Norwalk.—July 16. Stony Point, which had been previously taken by the enemy, was gallantly recaptured by Gen. Wayne, the British losing upwards of 600 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.—Sept. 23. One of the most bloody battles on record was fought on the coast of Scotland between the American frigate Bon Homme Richard, Captain Paul Jones, and two British frigates, the Serapis and the Countess of Scarborough, which resulted in a victory for the Richard, which was so cut up, that she soon after sunk. Of a crew of 375, 300 were either killed or wounded.—Oct. 9. After a month's siege, a combined attack of the French and Americans, under Count D'Estaing and General Lincoln, was made on Savannah, but it proved unsuccessful, and Gen. Lincoln retired into S. Carolina, while Count D'Estaing withdrew his fleet from the American coast. Count Pulaski was mortally wounded during the battle, and a monument has since been erected to his memory on the spot where he fell.

1780. During the most of this year, military operations were confined to the Carolinas.—April 9. Admiral Arbuthnot, with a powerful fleet, which had transported Sir Henry Clinton with the bulk of his forces from New York to the South, anchored in Charleston harbor, and summoned the city to surrender. This was rejected, and Gen. Lincoln and his troops made a gallant defence, until May 12, when, most of the fortifications having been beaten down, and the enemy being about to make an assault, a compliance was unavoidable, and the royal government was again established in South Carolina.—May 12. Charleston surrendered after more than a month's siege.—July 10. A French squadron, under Admiral de Ternay, arrived at Newport, having on board 6,000 men, commanded by Count de Rochambeau.—August 16. Gen. Gates, who was advancing with a considerable force for the relief of the South, encountered the British, under Lords Rawdon and Cornwallis, near Camden, S. C., and after a desperate engagement, was compelled to draw off, with the loss of 1,000 men, and all his artillery, ammunition wagons, and most of his baggage. Baron de Kalb, second in command, was mortally wounded, dying on the 19th.—Sept. 23. Major Andre, adjutant-general of the British army, was arrested near Tarrytown, N.Y., by three militiamen, John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wert. He was returning from a visit to Gen. Arnold, then in command of West Point, with whom he had successfully negotiated for the surrender of that post. He was soon after tried, convicted, and executed as a spy, while the traitor Arnold unfortunately escaped. Being allowed to write to Arnold, that officer of course found that his treason was discovered, and precipitately fled on board the sloop-of-war Vulture, then lying in the Hudson.

1781. The traitor Arnold, as one of the rewards of his crime, was made a brigadier in the British service, and early in January he made a descent upon Virginia, ravaging the coasts, and plundering and destroying public and private property to a vast amount.—Jan. 17. The English cavalry, under Col

Tarleton, were severely beaten at the Battle of Cowpens by the Americans, under Gen. Morgan, and lost 300 in killed and wounded, 500 prisoners, 100 horses, and a large quantity of baggage. Morgan's loss was 12 men killed and 60 wounded.—Jan. 31. Gen. Greene, who had been appointed to supersede Gen. Gates in the South, arrived at Cheraw, and took command of Morgan's division.—March 15. Gen. Greene encountered the army of Lord Cornwallis at Guilford Court House; but neither party gained a decided advantage, and Greene withdrew into South Carolina, encamping on Hobkirk's Hill, about a mile from Camden, where Lord Rawdon was then posted —April 25. Lord Rawdon made an attack on Hobkirk's Hill, but with so little success, that he soon after evacuated Camden, and retired beyond the Santee River.—Oct. 8. The Americans and British, under Gen. Greene and Col. Stewart, met at Eutaw Springs, and a sanguinary conflict, of nearly four hours, ensued; when Greene drew off his troops, and Stewart retired to Monk's Corner.—Sept. 6. The traitor Arnold villanously, burned New London, and destroyed much private and public property indiscriminately.—Sept. 30. The combined American and French army, under Washington and Rochambeau, suddenly appeared before Yorktown, where Cornwallis had concentrated his forces, and immediately commenced the construction of batteries and other works for the effectual siege of that place. A French fleet, commanded by Count de Grasse, had previously entered the Chesapeake, and, by blocking up James and York rivers, prevented the enemy's escape by sea.—Oct. 19. Finding retreat impossible, and resistance vain, Cornwallis surrendered the post, and thus 7,000 troops and the shipping in the harbor were secured to the victors, and the revolutionary struggle virtually ended.—Dec. 12. A resolution passed the British House of Commons that those who should advise the king to continue the war in America, should be declared enemies of the sovereign and of the country.

1782. The independence of America was acknowledged by Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, and Russia.—Early in May, Sir Guy Carleton, successor of Sir Henry Clinton as commander of all the forces in America, arrived in New York, with instructions to promote an accommodation with the United States, and of course there were no subsequent military operations of importance.—Nov. 30. Preliminary articles of peace were signed at Paris by Mr. Oswald, commissioner on the part of Great Britain, and by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, on the part of the United States.

1783. April 19. On the eighth anniversary of the battle of Lexington, a cessation of hostilities was proclaimed in the American army.—Sept. 3. Definitive treaties of peace were signed by the commissioners of England with those of the United States, France, Spain, and Holland.—Nov. 25. New York was evacuated by the British troops.—Dec. 4. Washington took leave of the army, and the soldiers of the Revolution returned peaceably to their homes. —Dec. 23. Washington resigned his commission into the hands of Congress, then sitting at Annapolis, Md., and retired to private life.

Events subsequent to Independence.

1784. Nov. 1. Congress convened at Trenton, N. J., but transacted little business of permanent importance.

1785. June 2. John Adams, first minister from the United States to Great Britain, had his first audience with the king.

1786. Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

1787. Sept. 17. The Constitution of the United States was adopted at Philadelphia.—Daniel Shay and his party dispersed by Gen Lincoln.

1788. Eleven States ratified the Constitution.—Election for President of the U States.

1789. March 4. Congress assembled at New York, but did not organize till April 6.—April 30. George Washington was sworn into office as the first President, and John Adams as the first Vice-President of the U. States.

790. In May, Rhode Island acceded to the Constitution.—Sept. 30. Gen. Harmer defeated by the Indians near Chilicothe.—The first census completed, showing—population, 3,921,326 revenue, $4,771,000 ; exports, $19,000,000 ; imports, $20,000.000.

791. Vermont, having acceded to the Constitution, was admitted into the Union.—The first U. S. Bank was chartered by Congress, but not without powerful opposition.

792. The Mint was established.—Kentucky admitted into the Union.

793. April 22. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality in regard to the affairs of France, which were beginning to affect American politics.—Washington and Adams were re-elected.

1794. Aug. 20. Gen. Wayne obtained so decisive a victory over the hostile Indians, as to produce a salutary effect upon all the tribes north-west of the Ohio.

1795. Treaties were concluded with Spain and Algiers.

1796. Sept. 17. Washington signified his intention to retire from public life, and published his Farewell Address.—Tennessee was admitted into the Union.

1797. March 4. John Adams was inaugurated as President, and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

1798. Congress again elected Gen. Washington commander-in-chief of the army

1799. Dec. 14. Gen. Washington died at Mount Vernon, after a very short illness.

1800. The seat of government was transferred to Washington City.—Sept. 30. A treaty was concluded with the French Directory.—President Adams signed the alien and sedition laws.

1801. Thomas Jefferson was elected President, and Aaron Burr Vice-President.—Congress declared war against Tripoli.—The second census was completed, and showed—population, 5,319,762 ; revenue, $12,945,000 ; exports, $94,000,000.

1802. New Orleans was ceded by Spain to France, and the Mississippi closed against the United States.—Ohio admitted into the Union.

1803. Louisiana was purchased of the French by the United States for $15,000,000.—Com. Preble sailed with a squadron for Tripoli ; the frigate Philadelphia got aground in the harbor, and was captured by the barbarians.

1804. Capt. Eaton was appointed navy agent for the Barbary powers.—Lieut. (afterwards Com.) Decatur recaptured and destroyed the frigate Philadelphia, under a terrific fire from the enemy's guns.

1805. Thomas Jefferson was re-elected President, and George Clinton Vice-President.—Peace was concluded with Tripoli, and 200 prisoners were given up to the United States.

1806. England began to impress American seamen, on the plea of their having been born in that kingdom.—Nov. 21. Berlin decree issued by Bonaparte, crippling American commerce.

1807. Aaron Burr, formerly Vice-President, was tried at Richmond for high treason, but was acquitted, owing to the insufficiency of evidence.

1808. June 22. The American frigate Chesapeake was fired into by the British ship-of-war Leopard, for refusing to deliver up four men who were claimed as English subjects ; three men were killed and eightsen wounded.—In November the British government issued the celebrated " Orders in Coun

cal," prohibiting all trade with France and her allies; and in December, Bonaparte issued the retaliatory "Milan decree," forbidding all trade with England and her colonies.—Dec. 22. Congress decreed an embargo, the design of which was to retaliate on France and England for unjust commercial prohibitions.

1809. March 1. Congress repealed the embargo act, but at the same time interdicted all commercial intercourse with France or England.

1810. In November, all the hostile decrees of the French were revoked, and commercial intercourse with the United States was resumed; but those of England were not only continued, but ships of war were stationed near the principal American ports for the purpose of intercepting our merchantmen, which were captured, and sent to British ports as legal prizes.

1811. May 16. The British ship-of-war Little Belt, Capt. Bingham, was hailed in the evening on the coast of Virginia by the U. S. frigate President, Capt. Rodgers, but instead of receiving a satisfactory answer, a shot was fired in return, when a brief engagement followed, in which eleven of the enemy were killed and twenty-one wounded. The President had only one man wounded

1812. June 17. President Madison issued a proclamation of war agains England, and exertions were immedately made to enlist 25,000 men, to raise 50,000 volunteers, and to call out 100,000 militia.

1814. In August, Washington City surrendered to a British army, who destroyed theCapitol, President's Mansion, and many other valuable buildings, &c.—Dec. 24. Treaty of peace with Great Britain concluded at Ghent.

1815. Jan. 8. Battle of New Orleans, in which the British, under Sir E. Packenham were signally repulsed by the Americans, under Gen. Jackson.

1816. In April, Congress chartered the U. S. Bank, with a capital of $35, 000,000.—Indiana admitted into the Union.—American Colonization Society formed.

1817. March 4. James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins were inaugurated as President and Vice-President.—Mississippi admitted into the Union.

1818. Seminole War, in which Gen. Jackson obtained many important victories, and finally "conquered peace."—July 4. Ground first broken in New York for the Hudson and Erie Canal.—Illinois and Alabama admitted into the Union.

1819. Feb. 23. The Floridas ceded by Spain to the United States for $5,000,000, which sum was to be paid to American citizens as indemnities for spoliations on their commerce during the Peninsular war.

1820. Maine and Missouri were admitted into the Union.—The Compromise Act passed, by which slavery was excluded from all territory lying north of 36° 30′ N. latitude.

1821. James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins were re-elected President and Vice-President.

1822. Ministers plenipotentiary sent to Mexico, Buenos Ayres, Colombia, and Chili.—Convention of Navigation and Commerce between the United States and France.—Piracy was alarmingly prevalent in the West Indies.

1824. Aug. 15. Gen. Lafayette arrived in New York from France, and spent the year in traveling through the country, being received at every place with great enthusiasm.

1825. March 4. John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun inaugurated as President and Vice-President.—Sept. 7. Gen. Lafayette embarked for France in the frigate Brandywine, which had been fitted out expressly for his accommodation.

1826. July 4. Centennial Anniversary of American Independence.—Remarkable coincidence in the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, each of whom died that day.

1829. March 4. Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun inaugurated as President and Vice President—the latter re elected.

1832. The Sacs, Foxes, Winnebagoes, and some other Indian tribes, under the Chief Black Hawk, made war on the north-western frontier, but were soon brought to submission.—A Convention in South Carolina threatened to dissolve the Union, but the President issued a proclamation (Dec. 12) which allayed all apprehension of trouble.

1833. March 4. Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren were inaugurated as President and Vice-President—the former re-elected.—The public funds were removed from the U. S. Bank, which occasioned much excitement.

1835. The Florida War was commenced by Indian hostilities against the settlements. Dec. 24. Major Dade and upwards of 100 men were unexpectedly attacked, and all savagely butchered, except four, who were so horribly mangled that they died soon afterwards. On the same day, while Gen. Thompson and eight friends were dining together near Fort King, they were fired upon by a party of warriors under Osceola, and five out of the nine were killed and scalped. Gen. T.'s body was pierced by fifteen bullets.

1836. The Florida war was vigorously prosecuted by Generals Gaines, Glinch, Jesup, and Call, and several desperate battles were fought, but without any material advantage to the whites.—Arkansas was admitted into the Union.

1837. March 4. Great commercial distress prevailed, and nearly all the banks in the country suspended specie payments.—An extra session of Congress was held in September, but nothing was done, except authorizing the government to issue $10,000,000 in Treasury notes.—Oct. 21. The Indian chief Osceola was captured, and died the following January.—Michigan was admitted into the Union.

1840. General Macomb, who took command of the army in Florida (numbering about 9,000), concluded a treaty of peace with several Indian chiefs.—The Independent Treasury Bill became a law.

1841. March 4. William H. Harrison and John Tyler were inaugurated as President and Vice-President.—April 4. President Harrison died, and was succeeded by Mr. Tyler.—May 31. An extra session of Congress convened, but they did little, except to pass the Bankrupt Bill.

1842. A treaty adjusting the N. E. boundary of the U. S., concluded with Great Britain.

1845. March 4. James K. Polk and George M. Dallas were inaugurated as President and Vice-President.—Texas was annexed to the United States, and this led to a War with Mexico, which resulted in a series of brilliant victories, and in the extension of American territory on the Pacific ocean. Florida was admitted into the Union.

1846. Iowa was admitted into the Union.

1847. Wisconsin was admitted into the Union.

1849. March 4. Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore were inaugurated as President and Vice-President.

1850. July 9. President Taylor died, after a very brief illness, and was succeeded by Mr. Fillmore.—Sept. 18. Fugitive Slave Law approved.—California admitted into the Union.

1853. Franklin Pierce and William R. King, having been elected President and Vice-President, the former was duly inaugurated [illegible] absent in Cuba, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, was not sworn into office until some time in April. He did not live long after reaching home, and Jesse D. Bright, President of the Senate, assumed his office during the remainder of the term.

1854. Congress passed an Act to Organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and also to repeal the Missouri Compromise Act.

1857. James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge inaugurated as President and Vice-President of the United States.—A year of severe embarrassments and financial distress throughout the country. Nearly all the Banks in the United States suspended specie payments, as in 1837, and many heavy failures occurred.—Minnesota admitted into the Union.

1858. Specie payments resumed.—Atlantic Telegraph laid.—Crystal Palace burned.

1859. Oregon admitted into the Union.

1860. May. Visit of the Ambassadors of the Japanese Government to the U. S.

June. Arrival of the steamship Great Eastern at New York.

Nov. 8. The election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin as President and Vice President of the United States, announced at Washington.—9-11. James Chesnut, Jr., and James H. Hammond, U. S. Senators from South Carolina, resigned their seats in the Senate.

Dec. 3. The Second Session of the 36th Congress opened at Washington.—10. U. S. House of Representatives appointed a Committee of 33 on the State of the Union.—Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Secretary U. S. Treasury, resigned his office. John A. Dix, of New York, appointed his successor.—14. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Secretary of State, resigned.—20. The South Carolina "Ordinance of Secession" passed.—23. Discovery of a large embezzlement of the Indian Trust Funds, in charge of Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Department of the Interior.—24. Resignation of the South Carolina Representatives in Congress,—26. Major Anderson removed his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter.—Messrs. Barnwell, Orr, and Adams, Commissioners appointed by South Carolina to treat with the Federal Government, arrived at Washington.—27. Captain N. L. Coste, U. S. R. service, in command of the cutter William Aiken, betrayed his vessel into the hands of the State authorities of South Carolina.—28. The palmetto flag raised over the custom-house and post-office in Charleston, S. C., and Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie occupied by the South Carolina Military.—29. John B. Floyd resigned his position as Secretary of War.—30. South Carolina troops take possession of the U. S. Arsenal at Charleston, containing many thousand stand of arms and valuable military stores.

1861. Jan 3. Fort Pulaski, at Savannah, Ga., taken possession of by Georgia troops.—South Carolina Commissioners left Washington for Charleston, the President declining to receive any official communication from them.—4. United States Arsenal at Mobile seized by secessionists. No defence.—Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile Bay, taken by Alabama troops.—8. Jacob Thompson resigned his place in the Cabinet, as Secretary of the Interior.—United States sub-Treasury at Charleston seized.—9. Mississippi Ordinance of Secession passed.—Steamship Star of the West, with supplies for Fort Sumter, fired into from Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, and driven from Charleston harbor.—11. Louisiana State troops, under Captain Bradford, took possession of the U. S. marine hospital, two miles below New Orleans.—Florida Convention adopted an Ordinance of Secession by a vote of 62 to 7.—Alabama Convention adopted an Ordinance of Secession by a vote of 61 to 39.—12. Fort Barrancas and the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Fla., seized by rebel troops.—15. Col. Hayne, Commissioner from South Carolina to Washington, demanded the withdrawal of the garrison of Fort Sumter.—U. S. coast survey schooner Dana seized by Florida State authorities.—19. Convention of Georgia adopted a secession ordinance by a vote of 208 to 89.—21. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, withdrew from U. S. Senate.—24. U. S. arsenal at Augusta, Ga., surrendered to the State authorities.—26. Louisiana State Convention passed an Ordinance of Secession by a vote of 113 to 17.—29. U. S. revenue cutter Robert McClelland, Captain Breshwood, surrendered to State of Louisiana.—Secretary Dix's dispatch to Hemphill Jones at New

Orleans, "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."—31. South Carolina authorities offer to buy Fort Sumter.—U. S. branch mint and custom-house at New Orleans seized by State authorities.

Feb. 1. Texas Convention at Galveston passed an Ordinance of Secession, to be voted on by the people on the 23d of February, and to take effect March 2.—U. S. revenue cutter Lewis Cass, Captain Morrison, surrendered to the State of Louisiana.—8. Congress at Montgomery adopted a Constitution for a provisional government, Jefferson Davis, President; Alex. H. Stephens, Vice President.—U. S. arsenal at Little Rock, Ark., with 9,000 stand of arms and 40 cannon, &c., surrendered to State authorities.—13. The election of Lincoln and Hamlin, as President and Vice President of the United States, formally declared in the Senate by John C. Breckinridge, Vice President.—18. Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy.—23. U. S. property to a great amount, together with various army posts in Texas, surrendered to the rebels by General Twiggs. Property valued at $1,500,000, besides buildings.—27. Peace Convention, at Washington, submitted to the Senate a plan of adjustment of the national difficulties, involving seven amendments to the Constitution.

March 1. General Twiggs expelled from the army of the United States.—2. Revenue cutter Dodge seized in Galveston Bay by Texas authorities.—4. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated 16th President of the United States, at Washington.—A State Convention declared Texas out of the Union.—5 Gen. P. T. Beauregard took command of the forces investing Fort Sumter, S. C.—6. Fort Brown, Texas, surrendered to State troops.—18. Supplies cut off from Fort Pickens and the Federal fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, by rebel authorities at Pensacola.—20. Sloop Isabel, at Pensacola, with provisions for the Federal fleet, seized by the rebels.—30. Mississippi State Convention ratified the Constitution of the C. S., by a vote of 78 to 7.

April 3. South Carolina Convention ratified the Constitution of the C. S. by a vote of 114 to 16.—Militia organized in District of Columbia for defence of the capital.—12. Attack on Fort Sumter.—Reinforcement of Fort Pickens.—14. Evacuation of Fort Sumter.—15. Seventeen vessels from Southern ports, without U. S. clearances, seized at New York and fined $100 each.—President's proclamation, calling for 75,000 volunteers to suppress insurrection, and also calling an extra session of U. S. Congress on July 4.—16. The government of the Southern Confederacy call for 32,000 men.—New York Legislature appropriated $3,000,000 for war purposes.—17. State Convention of Va., in secret session, passed an ordinance of secession.—18. 500 volunteers from Pennsylvania, and 300 regulars, arrived at Washington.—Lieut. Jones, in charge of Harper's Ferry arsenal, hearing of the advance of a large Virginia force to seize the establishment, set fire to it, and retreated to Carlisle, Pa.—19. Seizure of the U. S. transport Star of the West, at Indianola, by Texas troops.—Sixth Massachusetts regiment, on its way to Washington, attacked by a mob in Baltimore, and 3 killed and 7 wounded. In defending themselves, 7 rebels were killed and 8 wounded.—Clearances refused to vessels in northern ports to ports south of Maryland.—20. 600 kegs of gunpowder, destined for New Orleans, seized by the U. S. Marshal at New York.—U. S. arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized.—Steamship Star of the West, having been seized by secessionists, was taken into New Orleans.—The ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas ordered to be blockaded by the President.—Bridges on Pennsylvania Northern and Philadelphia Railway, near Baltimore, burned by a mob from that city.—21. Gosport Navy Yard, opposite Norfolk, Va., set on fire, and vessels scuttled and sunk, by U. S. officers in charge.—Branch Mint of the U. S. at Charlotte, N. C., seized by order of the Governor.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Railway taken possession of by U. S.

government.—22. U. S. arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., containing 37,000 stand of arms, 3,000 kegs of powder, and a large quantity of shot and shell, seized by State authority.—Depot of U. S. stores at Napoleon, Ark., seized under orders of Henry M. Rector, Governor of that State.—Embargo laid, by the Mayor and Police Board of Baltimore, on provisions and steamboats, thus withholding the government stores in that city.—24. Fort Smith, Ark., seized by a rebel force under Col. Borland.—25. A large amount of arms removed to Alton, Ill., from St. Louis arsenal, by Illinois volunteers.—Col. Van Dorn, of Texas State troops, captured 450 U. S. troops at Saluria.—Gov. Letcher, of Va., by proclamation, transferred that commonwealth to the Southern Confederacy.—26. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, by proclamation, prohibited the payment of all debts to Northern creditors till the end of hostilities.—Bridges over Gunpowder Creek, on Philadelphia and Baltimore Railway, and bridge over Bush River, on the same route, destroyed by the rebels.—27. Military Department of Washington assigned to Col. Mansfield; Department of Annapolis to Gen. Butler; Department of Pennsylvania to Maj. Gen. Patterson.—Five men arrested at the Navy Yard, Washington, for filling bombshells with sand and sawdust.—A number of Southerners employed in the Departments at Washington refused the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Government, and resigned.—The ports of Virginia and North Carolina were included in the blockade by the President.—29. Secession defeated in Maryland House of Delegates by a vote of 53 to 13.

May 2. Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., announced that the four regiments called for from the State of Missouri, by the President, were enrolled, armed, and mustered into the service within one week from the call.—3. Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, in a message to the legislature, recommended arming the State, and a union of sympathy and destiny with the slaveholding States.—President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling into service 42,000 volunteers for three years, and directing the increase of the regular army and navy of the United States.—Privateer Savannah captured by the U. S. brig Perry.—6. The six regiments called for from Indiana, were mustered into service in one week from date of the call.—Virginia admitted into the Southern Confederacy in secret session of Confederate Congress.—Police Commissioners of St. Louis, Mo., demanded of Capt. Lyon the removal of U. S. troops from all places and buildings occupied by them in that city outside the Arsenal grounds.—Confederate States Congress recognized war with United States, and authorized issue of letters of marque and reprisal.—Legislature of Arkansas passed an unconditional ordinance of secession, 69 to 1.—7. Command of Kentucky State military assigned to Maj. Anderson.—League between Tennessee authorities and Confederate States.—Fort Davis, Texas, taken possession of by rebels.—9. The Confederate Congress authorized President Davis to raise such force for the war as he should deem expedient.—U. S. ships Cumberland, Pawnee, Monticello and Yankee, enforcing the blockade off Fortress Monroe.—Steamers Philadelphia, Baltimore, Powhatan and Mount Vernon, armed by U. S. Government, cruising on the Potomac.—Virginians have batteries in Norfolk harbor, at Craney Island, Sandy Point, the Hospital, Fort Norfolk, and the Bluffs.—10. Maj. Gen. R. E. Lee appointed to command the rebel forces in Virginia.—Maj.-Gen. McClellan appointed to command the Department of Ohio.—The President directed that all officers in the army should take anew the oath of allegiance to the United States.—The secession military, under Gen. Frost, at St. Louis, Mo., surrendered to Capt. Lyon, commanding U. S. forces. A mob assailed the U. S. military after the surrender, and were fired on by them, and many killed and wounded.—The Winans steam gun captured by Gen. Butler, three miles from the Relay House, Md.—11. U. S. steam frigate Niagara off Charleston, S. C., began the blockade of that port.—14. Gen. Butler seized a large quantity of arms stored in Balti

more, and a schooner loaded with arms.—15. A proclamation of neutrality with respect to the civil war in the U. S. was issued by Queen Victoria, in which the subjects of Great Britain were forbidden to take part in the contest, or endeavor to break a blockade "lawfully and effectually established."—The town of Potosi, Washington co., Mo., taken possession of by U. S. troops, and rebel prisoners and munitions of war taken to St. Louis.—16. Gen. Butler appointed Maj.-Gen. of Volunteers.—18. Arkansas admitted to the Southern Confederacy.—Military Department of Virginia organized, embracing E. Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Butler in command.—19. Shots exchanged between U. S. steamers Freeborn and Monticello, and the rebel battery at Sewall's Point, Va.—Eight thousand rebel troops at Harper's Ferry.—20. Seizure by the Government of principal telegraph offices throughout the free States, and of the accumulated dispatches for twelve months.—Ordinance of secession passed by North Carolina State Convention.—Seizure of 1,600 muskets and 4,000 pikes by Federal troops in Baltimore.—Gen. Cadwallader, successor to Gen. Butler, occupied Federal Hill, Baltimore.—Fort McHenry reinforced.—22. Erection of rebel batteries at Aquia Creek.—Fort at Ship Island, Miss., destroyed to prevent its falling into rebel hands.—23. A battery of Whitworth guns, 12-pounders, arrived in N.Y. city, a present to the Government from patriotic Americans abroad.—At Clarksburgh, Harrison co., Va., two companies of secession troops surrender.—24.—All vessels from the Northern States which arrived at New Orleans after the 6th inst., were seized by the Confederate States Marshal.—Assassination of Col. Ellsworth, at Alexandria, Va.—25. Destruction of seven bridges and five miles of rails from Alexandria to Leesburgh, Va., by the 69th N. Y. S. M.—26. Confederate privateer Calhoun arrived at New Orleans with three whaling vessels and cargoes as prizes.—27. U. S. steamer Brooklyn commenced the blockade of the Mississippi river.—Brig.-Gen. McDowell took command of the Federal forces in Virginia.—The blockade of Mobile, Ala., commenced.—28. Blockade of Savannah initiated by U. S. gunboat Union.—The rebels erected barricades at Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks; Manasses Junction fortified.—31. Steamers Freeborn and Anacosta attacked rebel batteries at Aquia Creek, Va.—Gen. Harney superseded by Gen. Lyon in Missouri.—Gens. Banks and Fremont commissioned as Major-Generals.

June 1. British Government prohibited U. S. and rebel armed vessels from bringing any prizes to British ports.—Charge of U. S. cavalry at Fairfax Court House, Va., Lieut. Tompkins.—2. Federal batteries erected at the Rip Raps, near Fortress Monroe.—3. Gen. Beauregard took command of rebel forces at Manasses Junction.—Surprise of rebel troops at Philippi, Va., by U. S. forces under Cols. Dumont, Kelly and Lander.—Hon. Stephen A. Douglas died at Chicago.—4. Chief-Justice Taney's protests against the suspension of the *habeas corpus* by the President.—5. Gun factory and arms of Merrill and Thomas, Baltimore, seized by U. S. Government.—6. Gov. Pickens, of S. C., forbade the remittance of funds to Northern creditors.—Thirty-five Virginia cavalry captured at Alexandria.—Secession camp at Ellicott's Mills, Ky., broken up by troops under Gen. Prentiss.—8. Bridges at Point of Rocks and Berlin, on the Potomac river, burned by order of rebel Gen. Johnston.—Four bridges on the Alexandria and Hampshire Railway, Va., burned by rebel troops.—Seizure of arms at Easton, Md., by U. S. troops.—Vote of Tennessee in favor of secession.—10. Gen. Banks assumed command in Baltimore.—Repulse of Federal troops at Great Bethel, near Fortress Monroe.—11. Surprise and route of armed rebels at Romney, Va., by Col. Wallace's Indiana regiment.—12. Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, issued a proclamation calling 50,000 State militia into service, to protect the "lives, liberty and property of the citizens of the State."—West Virginia State Convention resolved to elect loyal State officers.—13. Skirmish at Seneca Mills, or

the Potomac, 28 miles above Washington.—14. Gen. J. A. Dix, of New York, appointed Maj.-Gen. of U. S. Volunteers.—Harper's Ferry evacuated by the rebel forces.—Maryland election resulted in the triumph of all the Union candidates but Winter Davis.—15. Jefferson City, Mo., occupied by U. S. troops, under Gen. Lyon.—16. Skirmish at Seneca Mills, Md.—17. Skirmish at Edward's Ferry, on the Potomac, between the 1st Pennsylvania regiment and a body of rebels.—Surprise at Vienna, Va. First Ohio regiment fired into by a masked battery, 8 killed, 6 wounded.—Western Virginia Convention unanimously declared their independence of the Eastern section of the State.—Rebel forces at Booneville, Mo., defeated by Gen Lyon. 35 rebels killed or wounded, and 30 prisoners. Federal loss, 2 killed and 8 wounded.—18. First balloon ascension for U. S. military purposes, by Prof. Lowe, at Washington.—Surprise of 800 Union Home Guards, under Capt. Cook, at Camp Cole, Mo. 25 killed, 52 wounded, 23 prisoners; 45 of the enemy killed or wounded.—Thirty-five rebels, with arms and ammunition, captured at Liberty, Mo.—Railway bridge over New Creek, Va., burned by rebels.—20. Senator Lane, of Kansas, appointed brigadier-general.—General McClellan took command of the Federal army in Western Virginia.—23. Forty-eight locomotives, and a large quantity of other railway property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, destroyed by rebels at Martinsburgh, Va.—24. Riot in Milwaukee, Wis., occasioned by the banks refusing to receive on deposit certain bills comprising an important part of the currency, and their consequent depreciation.—Rebel batteries at Mathias Point, Va., shelled by U. S. steamers Pawnee and Freeborn.—Engagement of U. S. steamer Monticello with rebels at Carter's Creek, Va.—Secession of Tennessee proclaimed by Gov. Harris. Vote, 104,913 for, to 47,238 against.—25. Virginia vote announced to be 128,884 for, and 32,134 against secession.—Western Virginia government recognized by the President.—26. Brilliant skirmish of Corp. Hayes and 12 men of Col. Wallace's Indiana regiment, scouting on Patterson Creek, Md.—27. John C. Fremont arrived at Boston from Liverpool, bringing a large quantity of arms for the government.—Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, arrested by order of Gen. Banks, and John R. Kenly appointed provost marshal.—Engagement between gunboat Freeborn and rebel batteries at Mathias Point. Captain Ward of the Freeborn killed.—Cols. Magruder and Hardee appointed brigadier-generals in Confederate army.—28. Skirmish at Shorter's Hill, Va.—29. Steamer St. Nicholas and three brigs captured by secessionists on the Chesapeake.

July 1. Skirmish at Farmington, Mo.—2. Rebels driven from Martinsburgh, Va., by Abercrombie's brigade. Union loss, 3 killed and 10 wounded; rebel loss, 30 killed and wounded, 20 prisoners.—4. U. S. Congress met in special session.—Passenger trains on Louisville and Nashville railway seized by rebels.—Skirmish at Harper's Ferry between N. Y. 9th and rebels.—Rebel battery erected at Mathias Point, Va.—5. Battle at Carthage, Mo. Union forces, under Col. Sigel, 1,500; rebels, 4,000. Union loss, 13 killed and 31 wounded; rebel loss, 250 killed and wounded.—Skirmish at Newport News, Va., between a detachment of Hawkins' Zouaves and rebels.—6. Skirmish of 45 men, 3d Ohio, at Middle Fork Bridge, 12 miles east of Buckhannon, Va.—Western Military Department constituted: Illinois, and the States and Territories west of the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico, Maj.-Gen. Fremont commanding.—7. U. S. steamer South Carolina captured or destroyed 11 vessels off Galveston.—Skirmish at Great Falls, Va.—8. Skirmish at Bealington, Western Va., 14th Ohio, and 7th and 9th Indiana, and Col. Barnett's 1st Ohio battery. Rebels defeated with loss of 20 killed, 40 wounded; Union loss, 2 killed, 6 wounded.—10. Loan bill passed by House of Representatives, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $250,000,000, redeemable in 20 years.—Bill author-

izing $500,000,000 and 500,000 volunteers to suppress the rebellion, passed the Senate.—House of Representatives empowered the President to close the ports of seceded States.—Skirmish at Monroe Station, Mo.—Skirmish at Laurel Hill, Va., Cols. McCook and Andrews.—11. Battle of Rich Mountain, Va. Defeat of the rebels under Col. Pegram, 60 killed, 150 wounded, and 150 prisoners Capture of 200 tents, 60 wagons, 6 cannon, and other stores. Union loss, 11 killed and 35 wounded.—12. Fight at Barboursville, Va. Six companies of Col. Woodruff's 2d Kentucky attack and defeat 600 rebels.—600 rebels, under Col. Pegram, surrendered to Gen. McClellan, at Beverly, Va.—Twelve of Col. Bendix's N. Y. regiment captured at Newport News.—13. Battle of Carrick's Ford, Va., and death of Gen. Garnett, rebel commander. Defeat of the rebels with a loss of 150 killed and wounded, and 800 prisoners. Federal loss 13 killed, 40 wounded.—15. Skirmish at Bunker Hill, Va. Rout of rebel cavalry by fire of R. I. battery.—16. Railway cars, containing Union troops, fired into at Millsville, Mo. 3 soldiers killed, 7 wounded; 7 rebels killed.—Bill authorizing the President to call out militia to suppress the rebellion, passed the House of Representatives, and the bill to accept services of 500,000 volunteers.—Tilghman, a negro, killed 3 of a rebel prize crew on the schooner S. J. Waring, and brought the vessel into New York on the 22d.—17. Battle at Scarytown, Va. Repulse of Federals with loss of 9 killed, 38 wounded, and 9 missing. 3 Federal colonels and 2 captains captured.—Skirmish at Fulton, Mo.—18. Kansas City, Mo., Home Guards under Major Van Horn, attacked near Harrisonville; rebels defeated.—Battle at Blackburn's Ford. Attack on the rebel entrenchments at Bull Run by a portion of Gen. Tyler's division, repulsed with a loss of 83 men killed, wounded and missing. Rebel loss, 68 killed and wounded.—19. Six Federal officers, near Hampton, Va., fired on by rebels in ambush. Major Rawlings killed, and Lieut. Johnson and Mr. Shurtliffe wounded and captured.—By Gen. Order No. 46 of War Department, Maj.-Gen. Patterson was honorably discharged, and Maj.-Gen. Banks appointed his successor in the Department of the "Shenandoah;" Gen. Dix appointed to succeed Gen. Banks in the Department of Maryland.—The Captain-General of Cuba liberated all the vessels brought into Cuban ports by privateer Sumter as prizes.—20. Rebel Congress met at Richmond, Va.—21. Battle of Bull Run. Gen. McDowell. After a desperate struggle, the Union forces were routed, with a loss of 481 killed, 1,011 wounded, 1,216 missing. Rebel loss, 393 killed, 1,200 wounded.—22. Brig.-Gen. Beauregard promoted to the rank of "General" in the rebel army, the highest grade.—22. Maj.-Gen. McClellan assigned to command the Department of the Potomac.—Rebels attacked and dispersed at Forsyth, Mo.—24. Naval expedition from Fortress Monroe to Black river, by Lieut. Crosby and 300 men. Nine sloops and schooners of the rebels burnt.—U. S. steamer Resolute, Lieut. Budd, brought two schooners and one sloop prizes to Washington.—Gen. McClellan arrived at Washington, and Gen. Fremont at St. Louis, and Gen. Banks at Harper's Ferry, to take charge of their respective departments.—26. Skirmish at Lane's Prairie, Mo.—Three rebels captured by Col. McLeod Murphy, of New York, in Virginia, scouting alone.—28. A detachment of Col. Mulligan's Chicago regiment, aided by Home Guards, captured 28 rebels, 40 horses and 2 teams, at Hickory Hill, Mo.—29. A rebel battery at Aquia Creek, Va., engaged by four U. S. steamers for three hours, with slight damage.—30. Three hundred kegs of powder and six cannon captured from the rebels near Warsaw, Mo.—The Confederate forces occupy New Madrid, Mo.—30–31. Missouri State Convention abolished the State Legislature, declared the offices of Governor, Lieut.-Gov. and Sec. of State vacant, appointed special state officers, and provided for a special election by the people in Aug. 1862.

1861. August 1. Rebel privateer Petrel sunk by U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, near Charleston.—2. Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, with 750 men,

surrendered by Major Lynde, U. S. A. Schooner Enchantress, with a valuable cargo, recaptured by U. S. steamer Albatross, Captain Prentiss, off Charleston, S. C.—Defeat of rebel forces at Dug Spring, Mo., by Gen. Lyon. Federal loss, 9 killed, 30 wounded. Rebel loss, 40 killed, 80 wounded.—Lieut.-Col. Baylor, commanding the rebel forces in Arizona, issued a proclamation taking possession of New Mexico, in the name of the Confederate States, declaring all Federal offices vacant, and appointing a secretary, attorney-general and other officers. Skirmish at Mesila, N. M.—5. The bark Alvarado, having a rebel prize crew, chased ashore near Fernandina, Fla., and burned by sailors from U. S. ship Vincennes.—Skirmish at Point of Rocks, Md. Sixty men of New York 28th attacked rebel cavalry, killing 3, wounding 2 and capturing 7 men and 20 horses, without loss themselves.—Skirmish at Athens, Mo. 300 Home Guards, under Col. Moore, defeated a force of 1,000 rebels, killing 23 and wounding 50. 10 Federals killed and 10 wounded.—Election in Kentucky for members of the Legislature, the returns showing a large Union majority.—6. Adjournment *sine die* of Special Congress at Washington.—7. The village of Hampton, Va., burned by rebel forces under Gen. Magruder.—The privateer York burned by gunboat Union, which also recaptured the schooner G. V. Baker.—8. Rebel cavalry routed at Lorrettsville, Va., with loss of 1 killed and 5 wounded, by 100 men of 19th N. Y., under Capt. Kennedy.—9. Skirmish at Potosi, Mo.—10. Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo. Gen. Lyon, with 5,200 men, was defeated by the combined forces of Gens. Price and McCulloch, 20,000. Gen. Lyon was killed. Federal loss, 223 killed, 721 wounded, 292 missing. Rebel loss, 265 killed, 800 wounded, 30 missing.—12. C. J. Faulkener, ex-minister of U. S. to France, arrested on a charge of treason.—13. Skirmish near Grafton, Va. 200 rebels routed, 21 killed and wounded, by Capt. Dayton's company of 4th Virginia.—14. Gen. Fremont declares martial law in St. Louis, Mo.—All loyal men notified by Jeff. Davis to leave the Confederate States in 40 days.—15. Skirmish at Mathias Point, Va.—16. Col. Hecker's regiment surprised 400 rebels at Fredericktown, Mo., capturing 12 men and all the camp equipage.—$58,000 seized by U. S. troops at Genevieve, Mo., and taken to St. Louis —Proclamation of President Lincoln, declaring commercial intercourse with the eleven States in rebellion unlawful, excepting such parts thereof as have or may become restored to loyal government, and forfeiting all vessels therefrom or bound to the same, after 15 days.—17. Railway train near Palmyra, Mo., fired into by rebels.—18. Gen. Wool assumed command at Fortress Monroe.—19. Skirmish at Charleston, Mo. Two hundred and fifty of 22d Illinois, under Col. Dougherty, and Lieut.-Col. Ransom of 11th Illinois defeated 300 rebels under Col. Hunter of Jeff. Thompson's army. 20 rebels killed and wounded, and 17 prisoners taken.—"Passports" required, by notice from the Department of State, from all persons leaving or arriving within the United States.—20. Skirmish at Hawk's Nest, in the Kanawha Valley, Va. A body of rebels attacked the 11th Ohio, but were driven back with loss.—The Wheeling, (Va.,) Convention passed an ordinance to erect a new State, to be called Kanawha.—A railway train from Jefferson City, Mo., fired into by rebels.—Gen. McClellan assumed command of the army of the Potomac.—Gen. Butler assumed command of U. S. Volunteer forces near fortress Monroe.—21. Surprise of part of company K, Ohio 7th, near Cross Lane, W. Virginia, 2 killed and 9 wounded.—22. Steamer "Samuel Orr" seized at Paducah, Ky., by rebels.—24. A portion of the Cherokee Indians made an alliance with the "Southern Confederacy." The Cherokees and Creeks raised 2,000 men for the rebel army.—25. A band of rebels at Wayne Court-House, Va., routed by 53 Federals under Capt. Smith.—All vessels and boats on the Potomac seized by Government authorities.—26. Surprise of 7th Ohio, Col. Tyler, at Cross Lanes, near Summersville, W. Virginia, by a large force of rebels.—The War

Department prohibited the transmission or publication of any intelligence of army or naval movements calculated to give information to the enemy.—The Postmaster-General directed postal agents to arrest express agents or others engaged in transmitting letters to seceded States in violation of the President's proclamation of 16th inst.—Com. Foote ordered to the command of U. S. naval forces on the Western waters.—A naval and military expedition to N. Carolina coast sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., under command of Com. Stringham and Maj.-Gen. Butler.—Skirmish of two companies of N. Y. 23d, with a large force of rebels at Ball's Cross Roads, Va.—28. A party of Federal troops under Capt. Smith, attacked and dispersed a force of rebels at Wayne Court-House, W. Virginia.—28-29. Bombardment and capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, at Hatteras Inlet, N. C. 30 pieces of cannon, 1,000 stand of arms, 3 vessels with valuable cargoes, and 750 prisoners taken. —29. Fight at Lexington, Mo. The rebels driven off with loss of 8 killed and several wounded.—30. Martial law proclaimed throughout Missouri, by Gen. Fremont, and the slaves of all persons found in arms against the U. S. declared free.

September 1.—Skirmish at Bennett's Mills, Mo.—Fight at Boone Court-House, Va. Rebels defeated, with a loss of 30.—2. Fight near Fort Scott, Mo.—The Mass. 13th captured 20 Charleston, S. C., cavalry, after killing 3 and wounding 5, 2½ miles from Harper's Ferry.—Col. Crossman, of Gen. Kelly's staff, with two companies, attacked 400 rebels, at Worthington, Marion co., Va., by whom he was repulsed.—3. Passenger train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railway, Mo., thrown into the Platte river, by the giving way of a bridge, partly burned by the rebels. 17 persons were killed and 60 wounded.—4. Engagement on the Mississippi river, near Hickman, Ky., between national gunboats Tyler and Lexington and the rebel gunboat Yankee and shore batteries.—6. Paducah, Ky., occupied by Federal forces under Gen. Grant.—7. Gens. Pillow and Polk occupied Columbus, Ky., with 7,000 rebels.—Five schooners captured by Federal officers at Hatteras Inlet.—8. General Pope broke up a camp of 3,000 rebels near Hunneville, Mo.—9. A government steamer conveying prisoners from Lexington, Mo., to Fort Leavenworth, broke her rudder, vessel seized by the rebels.—10. Battle of Carnifex Ferry, near Summersville, Va. Federal loss, 16 killed, 102 wounded.—11. Skirmish at Lewinsville, Va. Federal loss, 6 killed, 10 wounded.—The Kentucky Legislature, by a vote of 71 to 26, ordered the Confederate troops to leave the State.—12. A rebel camp at Petersburg, Hardy co., Va., broken up by Capt. Kid's cavalry, large amount of stores captured.—Skirmish at Black river, near Ironton, Mo. A detachment of Indiana cavalry, under Major Gavitt, defeated a body of rebels, under Ben. Talbot.—13. A large body of rebels, under Col. Brown, repulsed from Booneville, Mo., with a loss of 12 killed and 30 wounded, by Home Guards under Capt. Eppstein. 12-14. Two engagements occurred on Cheat Mountain, Western Virginia, in which the rebels, under Gen. R. E. Lee, were defeated with a loss of 100 killed and wounded, among the former, Col. J. A. Washington, and 20 prisoners. The Federal forces, under Gen. J. J. Reynolds, lost 13 killed, 20 wounded and 60 prisoners.—13. An expedition under Lieut. J. H. Russell, destroyed the privateer Judah at Pensacola. Federal loss, 3 killed and 15 wounded.—14. A rebel camp near Kansas City, Mo., broken up; 7 men killed and 6 taken prisoners.—15. A body of rebels attacked Col. Geary's 28th Pennsylvania regiment, stationed on the Potomac, and were repulsed with severe loss.—16. A naval expedition from Hatteras Inlet, Lieut. J. Y. Maxwell, destroyed Fort Ocracoke, on Beacon Island, N. C.—The Federal gunboat Conestoga captured the steamers V. R. Stephenson and Gazelle, on Cumberland river, Ky.—Ship Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi river, occupied by Federal forces from the steamer Massachusetts.—17. A fight at Mariatown, Mo., between 600

Federals, under Cols. Montgomery and Johnson, and 400 rebels, who were defeated with a loss of 7 killed, and 100 horses and their tents and supplies captured.—A train on the Ohio and Mississippi railway, with a part of the 19th Illinois regiment, broke through a bridge near Huron, Ind., by which 26 soldiers were killed and 112 wounded.—500 of the 3d Iowa, under Lieut.-Col. Scott, repulsed by 3,000 rebels at Blue Mills Landing, Mo. Federal loss, 100 killed and wounded.—18. Skirmish at Barboursville, Ky.—Eighteen secession members of the Maryland Legislature lodged in Fort McHenry.—20. Surrender of Col. Mulligan's command, at Lexington, Mo., to the rebel General Price, after 4 days' siege.—21. Gen. Lane's command surprised a superior force of rebels at Papinsville, Mo., routing them with a Union loss of 17 killed and 40 wounded; rebel loss, 40 killed, 100 prisoners, and all their tents and supplies.—Gen. Robert Anderson assumed command of Federal and State troops in Ky.—22. Skirmish of the 7th Iowa, at Elliott's Mills, Ky.—23. Capt. Goldsborough succeeded Com. Stringham in command of the Chesapeake blockading fleet.—Detachments of 8th and 4th Ohio, and Ringgold's Cavalry, drove out 700 rebels from Mechanicsville Gap.—25. Engagement at Chapmansville, Western Va. Col. Pratt, with 560 of the 34th Ohio, defeated a body of rebels under Col. J. W. Davis, killing 29, and wounding a large number. Col. Pratt's loss, 4 killed, 8 wounded.—A body of rebels were defeated near Osceola, Mo., by Federal troops under Col. Montgomery, who set fire to the town. 10 rebels killed; 1 Federal killed, 4 wounded.—James B. Clay (son of the illustrious Henry) and 16 other rebels captured near Danville, Ky.—26. At Lucas Bend, Ky., 75 of Captain Stewart's cavalry attacked and routed 40 rebel cavalry, killing 4 and capturing 5.—27. A body of Kansas troops, under Montgomery and Jamison, engaged the advance guard of McCullough's rebel army near Shanghai, in Benton co., Mo., and drove them back with loss.—Gen. Fremont, with 15 steamers and 15,000 men, sailed from St. Louis up the Missouri river—Munson's Hill, Va., occupied by Federal troops.

Oct. 1. U. S. steamer Fanny, with 35 men of the 9th N. Y. volunteers, was captured by the rebels on the north coast of Hatteras Inlet. She was loaded with government stores.—2. A camp of secessionists at Charleston, Mo., broken up, and 40 rebels captured.—$33,000, deposited in the St. Louis Building and Savings Association, for the part payment of a U. S. annuity to the Cherokee Indians, declared confiscated to the Government in consequence of the secession of that tribe.—3. Attack on an entrenched camp commanded by Gen. H. A. Jackson, at Greenbrier, Western Va., by Union forces under Gen. J. J. Reynolds. Union loss, 8 killed, 32 wounded. A drawn battle.—Gustavus Smith, formerly Street Commissioner of New York, was appointed a major general in the rebel army.—4. Commander Alden, U. S. steamer South Carolina, captured two schooners off the S. W. pass of the Mississippi, with four to five thousand stand of arms.—A company of 110 Texas rangers were defeated by 100 U. S. troops. 10 Texans killed, and 30 wounded.—Two boats from U. S. steamer Louisiana, Lieut. A. Murray, destroyed a rebel schooner, being fitted out for a privateer, at Chincoteague Inlet, Va.—A large force of rebels, under Col. Wright, attacked the 20th Indiana, Col. Brown, at Chicamacomico, near Hatteras Inlet. Federals retreated, leaving their pickets, wounded, and camp equipage in the hands of the enemy.—5. The rebel forces under Col. Wright were driven from the Chicamacomico, with severe loss, by U. S. steamer Monticello.—7. John Ross, principal Chief of the Cherokee Indians, negotiated a treaty of alliance on behalf of that people with the Confederate Government.—57 released prisoners, taken by the rebels at the battle of Bull Run, arrived at Fortress Monroe from Richmond.—U. S. gunboats Tyler and Lexington exchanged shots with rebel batteries at Iron Bend, 3 miles above Columbus, Ky.—8. Brig.-Gen. William T. Sherman appointed to command the Department of the

Cumberland (Kentucky), in place of Brig.-Gen. R. Anderson.—200 rebels, under Capt. Holliday, encamped two miles from Hillsboro', Ky., were attacked and defeated by a body of Home Guards, under Lieut. Sadler. Rebel loss, 11 killed, 29 wounded, 22 prisoners; also 127 rifles and other arms. Federal loss, 3 killed, 3 wounded.—9. Attack upon Wilson's Zouaves, at Santa Rosa Island, four miles from Fort Pickens, at 2 A. M., by 1,500 rebels under Gen. Anderson. The regulars from Fort Pickens, and the Zouaves, defeated the rebels, killing and wounding about 100, and taking 35 prisoners. Federal loss, 13 killed, 21 wounded.—Federal troops occupied Lewinsville, Va.—10. Cavalry skirmish 4 miles from Paducah, Ky.—11. Lieut. Harrell, of U. S. steamer Union, with three boats' crews, burnt a rebel schooner in Dumfrie's Creek, on the Potomac.—12. Rebel steamer Theodora ran the blockade at Charleston, S. C., having on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Commissioners to England and France, with their secretaries.—Capt. P. G. Morton captured a train of 21 wagons, 425 cattle, and 35 prisoners, with stores for hostile Cherokees, at Chelsea, Kansas.—Cavalry skirmish south of Cameron, Ray co., Mo.—Six rebel gunboats, the ram Manassas, and a fleet of fire-ships, attacked the U. S. fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi, and were repulsed.—A party of 12 of a N. Y. Zouave regiment, captured near Newport News, Va.—Forty men of the 39th Indiana attacked and defeated a superior force of rebels 8 miles from Green river, Western Va.—Skirmish near the residence of Cy. Hutchinson, Barren co., Ky.—500 men of the Piatt (Cincinnati) Zouaves, under Lieut.-Col. Toland, and two companies of the 4th Va., drove out a large body of rebels from Winfield, 20 miles below Charleston, on the Kanawha, Western Va., and captured a large quantity of military stores.—Skirmish between a detachment of the 39th Indiana, under Lieut.-Col. Jones, and 58 rebel cavalry, near Upton's, 14 miles below Camp Nevins, Ky. The rebels repulsed with a loss of 5 killed and 3 wounded.—13. Eighteen miles N. E. of Lebanon, Mo., Major Wright, with two companies of U. S. cavalry, routed 300 mounted rebels, under Capts. Lorrels and Wright. 62 of the rebels were killed and wounded, and 30 taken prisoners.—Skirmish at Beckweth's farm, 12 miles S. E. of Bird's Point, Mo.—Brig Grenada of New York, captured by the privateer "Sallie," of Charleston.—14. 150 voters of Chincoteague Island, Accomac co., Va., took the oath of allegiance to the U. S.—Major White, with one company of Missouri Scouts, captured 45 rebels at Linn Creek, Mo.—15. U. S. steamer Roanoke, off Charleston, captured and burnt the ship Thomas Watson.—600 rebels, under Jeff Thompson, attacked and captured 40 United States soldiers guarding the Big river bridge, near Potosi, Mo.—The rebel batteries at Aquia creek and Shipping Point, on the Potomac, fire on all vessels passing.—Skirmish near Lewinsville, Virginia.—16. Colonel J. W. Geary, of the Pennsylvania 28th, with 400 men from his own, the 13th Massachusetts and 3d Wis., crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and captured 21,000 bushels of wheat, stored in a mill near Bolivar Heights.—Major F. J. White, with 220 Missouri scouts, surprised the rebels at Lexington, Mo., and without loss, captured 60 or 70 prisoners, released Cols. White and Grover, and 12 other captives, and seized 2 steamboats, with arms, ammunition and stores.—1,000 rebels near Ironton, Mo., were defeated with a loss of 36 killed and wounded by Major Gavitt's Indiana cavalry, and 5 companies of Col. Alexander's 21st Illinois. Union loss 11.—19. Col. Morgan, with 220 men of the 18th Missouri regiment, and two pieces of artillery, defeated 400 rebels on Big Hurricane Creek, Carroll co., Mo., killing 14, and taking 8 prisoners. Col. Morgan had 14 men wounded.—21. Battle of Edward's Ferry, Va. 1,900 men from Gen. C. P. Stone's division, under command of Col. E. D. Baker, U. S. Senator from Oregon, crossed the Potomac at Harrison's Island, or Ball's Bluff, to support reconnoissances above and below that point. At 4 P. M. they were attacked by 3,000 rebels under Gen. Evans, and driven

to the river bank, where, there being no adequate provision for crossing, they suffered severe loss, by the enemy's fire, and by drowning. Killed, 223, wounded, 250, taken prisoners, 500. Rebel loss about 200 in killed and wounded.—About 2,500 rebels near Fredericktown Mo., attacked by 3,500 Federal troops, commanded by Col. J. B. Plummer, of 11th Missouri, with Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana troops, under Cols. Ross, Hovey, Marsh, Baker, Lieut. Col. Pennabaker, Maj. Schofield, Capt. Stewart and Lieut. White. The rebels were defeated with great loss. The Federal loss was 7 killed and 60 wounded.—A portion of the rebel General Zollicoffer's command repulsed near Camp Wild Cat, Laurel co., Ky.—22. The Potomac river commanded by rebel batteries at all important points below Alexandria.—A detachment of U. S. cavalry broke up a rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, Benton co., Mo., killing and wounding 20, taking 60 prisoners, 22 wagons, and a number of horses.—23. Col. Len. Harris, with the 2d Ohio, two guns of Capt. Konkle's Ohio battery and Capt. Laughlin's cavalry, drove out a body of 200 rebels from West Liberty, Morgan co., Ky.—Fifty men of the 6th Indiana while skirmishing near Hodgesville, Ky., were attacked by a superior force of rebels, whom they repulsed, killing 3 and wounding 5.—Gen. Fred. W. Lander appointed to command the brigade of the late Col. Baker.—24. President Lincoln suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in the District of Columbia.—The steamer Salvor was captured while attempting to run the blockade at Tampa Bay, Fla.—Western Virginia voted almost unanimously in favor of a division of the State.—The western section of the California telegraph was completed to Salt Lake City, connecting the wires from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean.—Skirmish near Campbellsville, Ky.—25. 160 of Gen. Fremont's Body-guard, under command of Major Zagonyi, charged 2,000 rebels, near Springfield, Mo., routed them, and occupied the town. Rebel loss, 106 killed, many wounded, and 27 prisoners. Zagonyi's loss 15 killed, 27 wounded, 10 missing. The Missouri "Prairie Scouts," under Major F. J. White, attacked the rear of the rebel force, at the same time, making three successful charges, and inflicting severe loss on the enemy. The loss of the "Scouts" was 33 in killed, wounded and missing.—26. An artillery fight across the Potomac, at Edward's Ferry.—Gen. B. F. Kelly, with 2,500 Virginia and Ohio Volunteers, from New Creek, Va., attacked an inferior rebel force near Romney, who were routed. Col. Thos. Johns, of 2d regiment, Potomac Home Brigade, engaged a regiment rebels, capturing a large supply of military stores and provisions. Federal loss, 2 killed, 14 wounded. Rebel loss, 10 killed, 15 wounded.—Parson Brownlow forced to suspend the publication of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*. Major Phillips, with 300 of the 9th Illinois, attacked the rebels at Saratoga—13 rebels killed, 24 prisoners.—Surprise of a rebel encampment at Plattsburgh, Clinton co., Mo., by a superior force of Federals. Rebel loss, 8 killed, 12 prisoners, one cannon, and a quantity of small arms.—28. Three rebel vessels surprised and burnt at Chincoteague Inlet, Va., by a portion of the crew of the U. S. gunboat Louisiana, under Lieut. A. Hopkins.—D. Davis, of Ill., J. Holt, of Ky., and H. Campbell, of Mo., were appointed Commissioners by Pres. Lincoln to audit all unsettled military claims in Missouri.—Gen. J. B. Henderson, with a superior force, surrounded and captured 400 rebels at Dyer's Mills, near Concord, Mo.—29. 250 U. S. Kentucky volunteers, under Col. Burbridge, marched from Owensboro' to Morgantown, Ky., crossed the river at that point, defeated a superior rebel force and destroyed their camp.—Great naval expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe, under the command of Flag-officer Com. Samuel F. Dupont, comprising 77 vessels of all classes. The land force numbering 20,000 men, were commanded by Brig. Gen. Thos. W. Sherman.—31. Skirmish at Morgantown, Green River, Ky.

Nov. 1. Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, at his own request, was retired from

active service, and Maj.-General George B. McClellan was appointed to succeed him as Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army.—Lieut.-Col. Morse, with 450 cavalry and infantry, routed a rebel force 800 strong, in camp near Renick, Randolph co., Mo.—Rebels attacked a Federal camp at Gauley Bridge, Va., by cannonading from the opposite shore. They were repulsed.—A violent storm overtook the naval expedition off the N. C. coast. 3 vessels were disabled and returned, 2 were driven ashore, and 2 foundered. Seven lives lost.—2. Gen. Fremont, at Springfield, received an order from Washington, relieving him from command of the Department of Missouri. Gen. Hunter was appointed temporarily to the command.—Major Joseph's Missouri militia, numbering 129, were attacked at Platte City, Mo., by Silas Gordon with 300 rebels, who were repulsed with a loss of 13 killed and wounded, 30 prisoners, many guns, and all their equipments.—Prestonburg, Ky., occupied by Union troops.—3. Five rebel boats made an attack on Fort Hatteras, N. C., but were repulsed by the U. S. gunboat National, and the fort.—Col. Greensle drove rebel troops from Houston, Mo.—4. Barboursville, Ky., occupied by 1,500 Federals.—6. Electors for President and V. President chosen throughout the revolted States, and also members of Congress.—120 Federals under Capt. Shields, were captured by 500 rebels near Little Santa Fe, Mo.—7. Battle of Belmont, Mo., Gens. Grant and McClernand with 2,850 men, landed at Belmont at 8 A. M., drove in the rebel pickets and captured their camp, which was burnt. A battery of 12 guns was taken and 200 prisoners. The rebels were subsequently reinforced, and General Grant's army repulsed. Federal loss, 89 killed, 150 wounded, 150 missing.—Skirmish on New river, near Gauley bridge, Va.—The Federal fleet under Commodore Dupont captured Forts Warren and Beaureguard at Port Royal entrance, and took the town of Beaufort, S. C.—Two launches and 40 men, commanded by Lieut. James E. Jouett, from the U. S. frigate Santee, off Galveston, Texas, surprised and burnt the rebel privateer Royal Yacht.—8. U. S. gunboat Rescue shelled out the rebel battery at Urbana Creek, on the Rappahannock, Va., and captured a large schooner with stores.—Five railway bridges were burned in E. Tennessee by Unionists.—Capt. Wilkes, with the steam sloop-of-war San Jacinto, overhauled the English mail-steamer Trent in the Bahama channel, and took from her the rebel emissaries Mason and Slidell, with their secretaries, who had taken passage for England.—A portion of Gen. Nelson's Ky. brigade were ambuscaded while on their way to Piketon, Ky., by 200 rebels in a strong position. The rebels were dispersed with the loss of 10 killed, 15 wounded. Gen. Nelson had 6 killed and 24 wounded.—8. Skirmish at Piketon, Ky.—9. Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Halleck, of Cal., ordered to take command of the Department of Missouri, in place of Gen. Fremont: Brig.-Gen. Don Carlos Buell, of Ind., appointed to command the Department of Kentucky: Maj.-Gen. Hunter to command the Department of Kansas: Col. E. R. S. Canley, the Department of N. Mexico.—10. A band of rebel marauders was captured by Lieut. Shriver, with a squad of 1st Iowa cavalry, near Clark's Station, Mo.—A portion of Gen. Cox's brigade crossed the New river, near Gauley, Va., and attacked Floyd's forces posted there, who retreated after a severe skirmish, in which the 11th Ohio regiment lost 8 killed and 10 wounded.—150 of the 9th Virginia regiment, Col. K. V. Whaley, surprised at Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio river, by a superior force of rebels, and after a sharp skirmish, in which 8 of the Federals were killed and 12 wounded, and nearly the same loss sustained by the rebels, Col. Whaley and 45 of his men were captured, and the rest escaped.—11. 110 of Col. Anthony's regiment attacked a rebel camp on the Little Blue river, near Kansas City, Mo., and after a severe fight retreated in good order, losing 8 killed and 8 wounded.—12. Reconnoissance in force by Gen. Heintzelman, with 6,000 men, to Occoquan Creek, Va., 18 miles from Alexandria. Capt. Todd's company

of Lincoln cavalry were surprised by a superior force of rebels, 3 killed, 1 wounded and 3 taken prisoners, including the captain.—Attack on the U. S. fleet at the Passes of the Mississippi, by the Manassas Ram, 5 gunboats and several fire-ships, under command of Capt. Hollins. U. S. ship Vincennes grounded, and the Richmond damaged by the ram and also grounded: the enemy were driven off without obtaining any advantage.—The privateer Beaureguard, of Charleston, S. C., with 27 men, was captured 100 miles E. N. E. of Abaco, by the U. S. sloop-of-war W. G. Anderson, Lieut. W. C. Rogers, commanding.—Skirmish on Laurel Creek by portions of Gen. Benham's with Gen. Floyd's forces.—Skirmish of Gen. Kelly's pickets near Romney, Va.—14. The privateer schooner Neva, from China, seized at San Francisco, Cal., by Capt. Pease, of U. S. cutter Mary.—Gen. Benham in pursuit of the army of Gen. Floyd, in W. Va., overtook the rear guard near McCoy's Mills, and defeated it, killing 15 rebels.—16. A party of 57 of the New York 30th, attached to Gen. Keyes' brigade on the Potomac, while out foraging west of Upton Hill, Va., surrounded by 200 rebel cavalry, and one half their number, with the teams and wagons, captured.—50 wagons and 500 oxen, with the teamsters and stores, captured near Pleasant Hill, Cass co., Mo., by the rebels.—17. Union troops under Col. Alcorn, defeated Hawkins' regiment at Cypress Bridge, McClean co., Ky., taking 25 prisoners, and 300 horses. Federal loss, 10 killed, 15 wounded.—U. S. gunboat Connecticut, captured British schooner Adelaide, with military stores and supplies for rebels, near Cape Carnaveral.—The 3d Missouri cavalry routed a large number of rebels near Palmyra, Mo.—18. Capt. A. H. Foote was appointed Flag-officer of the fleet of the Western military Department.—Gen. Halleck assumed charge of the Missouri Department, *vice* Gen. Hunter.—Rebel troops in Accomac and Northampton cos., Va., disbanded, and Union troops, under Gen. Lockwood, seized their arms and took possession of the peninsula.—150 rebels taken prisoners by Federal cavalry, near Warrensburgh, Mo.—19. Missouri rebel legislature, at Neosha, Newton co., passed an ordinance of secession.—N. Y. ship Harvey Birch captured and burnt in the British channel by the rebel steamer Nashville.—The principal part of Warsaw, capital of Benton co., Mo., burnt by rebels.—U. S. gunboat Conestoga, engaged rebel batteries on the Tennessee river, and silenced them.—First flotilla of the "Stone Fleet" sailed for the South, from Conn. and Mass.—20. Col. Burchard, with Lieut. Gregg and 24 men, attacked a large company of rebels near Kansas City, Mo., and defeated them, killing 5 and wounding 8.—Secession State Convention at Russelville, Ky., adopted an ordinance of secession.—22. Two U. S. gunboats, Cambridge and Hertzel, from Fortress Monroe, shelled out the camps of the 2d Louisiana and 10th Georgia regiments, at the junction of James and Warwick rivers.—Fort Pickens opened fire on the rebel encampments and forts, near Pensacola, Fla.; a severe cannonade ensued for two days. —24. Skirmish in Lancaster, Mo., between 450 Federals under Colonel Moore, and 420 rebels. The rebels routed with the loss of 13 killed, and many wounded and prisoners.—Tybee Island in Savannah harbor, occupied by the U. S. forces under Flag-officer Dupont.—Rebel Commissioners Mason and Slidell imprisoned in Fort Warren, Mass.—25. Skirmish near Drainesville, Va.—Com. Tatnall, with 3 steamers and a gunboat attacked the Federal fleet in Cockspur Roads, Ga.—26. Skirmish at Black Oak Point, Hickory co., Mo. Capt. Cosgrove and Lieut. Bobbitt, with 25 men, surprised a rebel camp, killed 5, captured 8, and took 75 tents, 6 wagons, 10 horses, 35 guns, and other property, and released 6 loyal prisoners.—Skirmish near Vienna, Va.—27. Henry R. Jackson appointed a Major-Gen. in the Georgia army.—29. Major Hough, with 4 companies of Missouri cavalry, had an engagement at Black Walnut Creek, Mo., in which 17 rebels were killed and wounded, and 5 taken prisoners.—Skirmish near New Market, Va.

Dec. 1. The U. S. steamer Penguin arrived at Brooklyn with the prize Albion, captured while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, S. C., with arms, ammunition, provisions, &c., worth $100,000.—A party of Federals attacked the rebel pickets at Morristown, East Tenn., killing a large number and putting the rest to flight.—Skirmish near Hunter's Chapel, Va., between a squadron of Gen. Blenker's horsemen and a squadron of rebel cavalry, who were defeated.—2. The first regular session of the 37th Congress commenced at Washington.—A party of citizens in Mo., near Dunksburg, 20 miles west of Sedalia, attacked a body of rebels under Capts. Young and Wheatley, killing 7 and wounding ten of them.—3. Skirmish at Salem, Dent co., Mo.—H. C. Burnett, of Ky., and J. W. Reed, of Mo., were expelled from the U. S. House of Representatives as traitors.—Gen. Phelps, with 2,000 men, attached to Gen. Butler's expedition, occupied Ship Island, Mississippi Sound.—A detachment of Federal cavalry surprised the rebel guard at Whip-poor-will Bridge, on the Memphis Branch railway, Ky., taking 11 prisoners.—J. C. Breckinridge expelled from the U. S. Senate.—5. Reports of the Secs. of War and Navy show the Government had in service for the war 682,971 men.—Skirmish at Brownsville, Ky.—Successful foray of the 13th Mass., Col. Leonard, from the Potomac to Berkley Springs, Va., capturing a large quantity of provisions.—7. At Sedalia, Mo., 106 mule teams and the teamsters seized by rebels.—Capt. Sweeney with 25 rebel guerrillas, captured near Glasgow, Mo., by Capt. Merrill's cavalry.—Skirmish near Dam No. 5 on the Potomac. Rebels driven off, losing 12 men.—Skirmish near Olathe, Mo.—8. Capt. McGuire's company of 27th Mo., captured 14 rebels at Sedalia, Mo.—U. S. steamer Augusta captured schooner E. Waterman, off Savannah, Ga.—9. The U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, and 6 steamers attached to the upper Potomac flotilla, shelled the woods at Budd's Ferry, and exchanged shots with the rebel batteries opposite, at Shipping Point.—Garret Davis elected a senator from Ky., in place of J. C. Breckinridge.—The rebel Congress "admitted" Kentucky to the Confederacy.—11. Skirmish near Bertrand, Mo.—Skirmish at Dam No. 4, on the Potomac, near Sharpsburg, Md. Seven rebels killed, and many wounded. Capt. Williams and 6 men captured by the rebels.—Great fire at Charleston, S. C., 600 houses destroyed.—12. Col. Merrill's cavalry and regiment returned to Sedalia, Mo., from Waverley, bringing as prisoners 4 rebel capts., 2 lieuts., and 40 men, a mortar, and many horses.—Co. I, of 15th Ohio, were attacked on the banks of Green river, Ky., by a superior force of rebel cavalry, whom they repulsed, wounding several of the cavalry.—13. Villages of Papinsville and Butler, Bates co., Mo., rebel rendezvous burned by Maj Williams of the 3d Kansas.—British ship Admiral captured off Savannah, Ga., while attempting to run in, by the Augusta.—Battle of Camp Alleghany, Va., 2,000 Federal troops, under Brig.-Gen. R. H. Milroy, attack a rebel camp on Alleghany Summit 2,000 troops. They retired after a well contested fight of eight hours, losing 20 killed, 107 wounded, and 10 missing.—The rebels reported about the same loss. 15. Skirmish on the Virginia shore, opposite Berlin, Md. A detachment from the 28th Penn. attacked by 120 rebels in ambush, but cut their way through. 1 wounded, and 2 taken prisoners. 2 of the enemy killed and 5 wounded.—16. Platte City, Mo., fired by rebels, and the principal public buildings destroyed.—The Europa arrived from England, with news of the excitement among the British people occasioned by the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and also the ultimatum of the British Government, demanding a surrender of the rebel commissioners, and an apology for their seizure. Mr. Seward's dispatch to Mr. Adams, dated Nov. 30, having settled the matter in anticipation, there was but little excitement in the public mind.—17. Battle at Mumfordsville, Green river, Ky. The rebels defeated; 33 killed and 60 wounded. Federal loss 10 killed and 17 wounded.—Gen. Pope captured 300 rebels near Osceola. Mo.—En-

trance to harbor at Savannah, Ga., blockaded by sinking 7 vessels laden with stone.—18. Part of Gen. Pope's forces under Cols. J. C. Davis and F. Steele, surprised a rebel camp near Milford, north of Warrensburg, Mo., and captured nearly 1,300 men, 70 wagons loaded with stores, and all their camp equipage and arms. Federal loss, 2 killed, 17 wounded.—19. Skirmishing at Point of Rocks, Md. Rebels repulsed.—A band of 25 rebels visited the town of Ripley, Jackson co., Va., and seized all the arms of in the place, some ammunition and clothing. They also robbed the post-office and the principal store in the place.—20. Battle of Drainesville, Va. Federal forces, 4,000 under Gen. E. O. C. Ord, defeated about 2,800 Confederates. 7 killed and 61 wounded. Rebel loss, 75 killed and 150 wounded and 30 prisoners.—A scouting party under Capt. Wood, captured 100 rebels near Springfield, Mo.—A party of rebels from Gen. Price's army committed extensive ravages on the N. Missouri railway, between Hudson and Warrenton. The bridges, wood-piles, water tanks, ties and rails destroyed along the route for 80 miles.—103 Federal soldiers under Major McKee, repulsed a superior force of rebels four miles S. of Hudson, Mo., killing 10, and capturing 17 prisoners and 30 horses, at the same time rescuing a stock train which had just been seized by the rebels.—The main ship channel at Charleston harbor obstructed, by sinking 16 vessels of the "stone fleet."—22. Skirmish near New Market Bridge, Newport News, Va. Two companies of the 20th N. Y. regiment, under Major Schoepf attacked by 700 rebel cavalry and infantry, and escaped with loss of 6 wounded. Ten rebels killed and a number wounded.—23. Two rebel boats captured and burnt, at Lexington, Mo.—26. Skirmish at Camp Boyle, Columbia, Ky.—A Cabinet Council, at Washington, decided to give up Mason and Slidell, on the ground that they could not be held consistently with the doctrines of neutral rights always maintained by the U. S. Government.—Gen. Scott arrived at New York in the Arago from France.—Bluffton, S. C., occupied by Federal troops under Gen. Stevens.—The lighthouse on Morris Island, Charleston, S. C. harbor, blown up by order of rebel authorities.—Major Gower with a squadron of 1st Iowa cavalry, arrived at Jefferson City, Mo., bringing as prisoners, 1 capt., 13 men, and 10 wagon loads of stores.—The bridges over Fabias river, on the Palmyra railway, Mo., destroyed by rebels.—28. Gen. Prentiss, with 5 companies of the 3d Missouri cavalry, and 5 companies of Col. Birge's sharpshooters, 470 in all, attacked a rebel camp at Mount Zion, Boone co., Mo., numbering nearly 900 men. The rebels routed, 25 killed, 150 wounded, and 40 prisoners. 90 of their horses and 105 stand of arms were captured. The Federal loss was 3 killed, and 46 wounded.—A squadron of Federal cavalry, from Col. Jackson's regiment, attacked near Sacramento, Ky., by a large force of rebels, and compelled to retire. 2 killed and 8 wounded. 3 rebels killed and a number wounded.—30. The rebel Gen. H. H. Sibley having entered New Mexico with a military force without opposition, took possession of it, and annexed it to the Southern Confederacy by proclamation.—31. Two boats under Acting-Masters A. Allen, and H. L. Sturges, destroyed a light-ship off Wilmington, N. C.—Capture of the town of Biloxi, Miss., by U. S. gunboats Lewis, Water Witch, and New London, with national forces from Ship Island.

1862. Jan. 1. The rebel Commissioners Mason and Slidell, with their Secretaries, left Boston for England, via Provincetown, Mass.—Col. H. Brown opened fire from Fort Pickens on the rebel vessels and fortifications within range of his guns.—The British bark Empress arrived at New York as a prize, captured by the U. S. sloop-of-war Vincennes, off New Orleans bar.—Part of the Louisville and Nashville railway destroyed by order of the rebel Gen. Buckner.—Skirmish at Port Royal Ferry, S. C. Federal loss, 3 killed, 11 wounded. Rebels, 6 killed, 12 wounded.—Jeff. Owens, Col. Jones, and 50 rebel bridge-burners captured near Martinsburg, Adrian co., Mo.

.—Four Federal soldiers captured, 1 killed, and 10 guns taken by rebels on Green river, Ky.—3. Col. Glove, with 300 Federal troops, attacked a rebel camp 9 miles N. of Hunnewell, Mo., taking 8 prisoners, putting the rest to flight.—4. The 84th Pa., 39th Ill., 500 cavalry, and other troops driven from Bath, Va., by a superior rebel force under Gen. Jackson, who killed 3 and took 30 prisoners. 7 rebels killed and a number wounded.—Skirmish at Huntersville, W. Va. A portion of the 25th Ohio, 2d Va., and Bracken's Ind. cavalry, under Major Webster, attacked a rebel force of 400 cavalry and 350 infantry. They were routed with a loss of two killed and 7 wounded, leaving $50,000 worth of army stores, which were destroyed by Unionists.—5. Skirmish on the mainland near Port Royal, S. C. 7 rebels captured.—Rebel army under Gen. Jackson bombarded Hancock, Md., but were driven away by artillery forces under Gen. Lander.—5 Federal soldiers killed by rebels in ambush in Johnson co., Kansas.—6. 4,000 Cherokee Indians driven from their homes by Texas rebels.—7. Destruction of bridges and culverts on the Balt. and Ohio railway, near the Cacapon river, by rebel Gen. Jackson.—Engagement at Blue's Gap, near Romney, W. Va. Federal troops under Col. Dunning, of the 5th Ohio, attacked 2,000 of the enemy, routing them with the loss of 15 killed, 20 prisoners, 2 pieces of cannon, their wagons, &c.—300 of the 32d Ohio, under Capt. Lacey, were sent by Gen. Milroy into Tucker co., Va., where they dispersed 400 rebels, capturing 2 officers and a private, and a large quantity of stores.—A band of rebels having seized a quantity of army stores from the depot at Sutton, Braxton co., W. Va., Col. Anisansel, Virginia cavalry, overtook the rebels 30 miles E. of Sutton, and killed or wounded 22, took 15 horses and 56 head of cattle, and recaptured the greater part of the stores.—Skirmish at Paintsville, near Prestonburg, Ky. Col. Garfield dispersed 2,500 rebels under Humphrey Marshall, killing 3, wounding a large number, and capturing 15. Federal loss, 2 killed and 1 wounded.—8. Major W. M. G. Torrence, of the 1st Iowa cavalry, assisted by detachments of the 1st Missouri cavalry, Major Hubbard, 4th Ohio, and Merrill's Horse, in all 500 mounted men, attacked a rebel camp at Silver Creek, Howard co., Mo., of 800 rebels, who were routed with a loss of 12 killed, 22 wounded, and 15 prisoners, leaving their horses, guns, and camp and garrison equipage. Federal loss 3 killed and 10 wounded.—10. Skirmish at Pohick Church, Va. The 5th Michigan dispersed a body of rebels.—Skirmish at Bath, Va.—Battle near Prestonburg, Ky. Gen. Garfield, with 1,500 Federal troops, overtook Humphrey Marshall with 3,000 rebels, compelling him to destroy his stores and putting him to flight. Rebel loss, 50 killed, many wounded, and 25 prisoners. Federal loss, 5 killed, 25 wounded.—11. 50 rebels belonging to Col. Alexander's regiment captured 6 miles from Sedalia, Mo.—12. The Burnside Expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe, under command of Com. Goldsborough and Gen Burnside, for Albemarle Sound, N. C.—13. Hon. Simeon Cameron, Secretary-of-War, resigned his position, and Edwin F. Stanton was appointed in his stead on the 15th inst.—17. Capture of British schooner Stephen Hart loaded with arms, ammunition, and stores for the rebels, by the U. S. steamship Supply.—Ex-President John Tyler died at Richmond, Va.—Skirmish near Ironton, Mo. Rebels defeated.—The Fortification Bill passed the U.S. House of Representatives, appropriating $5,960,000 for fort and harbor defences.—18. Gen. Halleck levied an assessment on the wealthy secessionists of St. Louis, Mo., to provide for the wants of loyal refugees in the city who had been driven from their homes in the S. W. section of the State by rebels.—Capts. Murdock and Webster, with their commands, captured Lieut.-Col. Farmer and 11 other rebel officers and 68 privates, with a quantity of army stores, at Bloomfield, Mo.—19. Battle of Mill Spring, Ky Gen. Thomas. The rebels routed, with loss of 192 killed, and 140 prisoners. Gen. Zollicoffer, their commander, killed. 1,200 horses and mules, over 100 large wagons, 14 cannon, 2,000 muskets, etc., were captured. Federal loss, 39 killed, 207 wounded.—The U. S. gunboat Itasca captured the rebel

schooner Lizzie Weston, off Florida.—23. The second stone fleet was sunk in Maffit's Channel, Charleston harbor, S. C.—28. Federal troops occupied Lebanon, Mo.—Skirmish between 50 men of the 37th New York regiment under Lieut.-Col. Burke, and a body of Texas rangers near Colchester, on the Occoquan river, Va., in which 9 rebels were killed. 2 Federals killed, and two wounded.—29. The iron-clad battery Monitor launched at Greenpoint, N. Y.—30. Gen. Beauregard took command of rebel troops in Tennessee.—31. Five telegraph operators captured by the rebels near Campbellsville, Ky.—Queen Victoria declared her determination to observe strict neutrality during the American contest, and to prevent the use of English vessels and harbors to aid the belligerents.

Feb. 1.—The 2d cavalry, 41st Indiana, had a skirmish near Bowling Green, Ky., in which 3 rebels were killed and 2 wounded.—The President of the U. S. empowered by act of Congress to take possession of all the railway and telegraphic lines throughout the country, whenever requisite for military purposes, till the close of the rebellion.—2. Skirmish in Morgan co., Pa.---3. In conformity with the decision of the British Ministry, the privateer Nashville was sent off from Southampton, England, and the U. S. gunboat Tuscarora detained from pursuing her for the space of 24 hours.—4. Captain Lowing, with 80 men from cos. F and H, 3d Michigan, encountered a body of rebels near Occoquan, Va., whom they dispersed.—5. Attack on Fort Henry, Tenn., commenced by Federal gunboats under Com. Foote.—Queen Victoria, of England, removed the prohibitions relating to the export of material of war from the Britiih dominions declared on the 30th Nov. and 4th Dec. 1861.—7. Skirmish near Harper's Ferry, Va.---Unconditional surrender of Fort Henry to Com. Foote, with Gen. Tilghman and staff, one colonel, two captains, and 80 privates.—Federal troops took possession of the Memphis and Ohio railway.—The rebels driven from Romney, Va., by Gen. Lander.—Successful skirmish with rebel cavalry near Fairfax Court House, Va.—8. Capture of rebel forts and garrisons on Roanoke Island, N. C., by the Federal forces under Com. Goldsborough and Gen. Burnside. 2,500 prisoners, 6 forts, 40 guns, 3,000 small arms. Federal loss, 50 killed, 150 wounded.—Capt. Smith, of the 5th Virginia (loyal) with 21 men, surprised 32 of Jenkin's cavalry on Linn Creek, Logan co., Va., killing 8, wounding 7, and capturing the remainder, with 32 horses. One Federal killed, 1 wounded.—9. Skirmish of a body of Federal cavalry with rebels near Fort Henry, Tenn. Five rebels killed, and 30 taken prisoners.—Edenton, N. C., occupied by Federal troops.—10. Destruction of rebel gunboats in the Pasquotank river, N. C., also of the rebel battery at Cobb's Point, and the occupation of Elizabeth City by Federal forces from 14 gunboats, commanded by Capt. Rowan.—Capt. Phelps, of Com. Foote's squadron, commanding the gunboats Conestoga, Taylor, and Lexington, captured a new rebel gunboat, and destroyed all the rebel craft between Fort Henry and Florence, Ala. —12. An expedition under the command of Col. Reggin returned to Fort Henry, Tenn., from up the Tennessee river, having captured $75,000 worth of contraband goods at Paris, Tenn., and also the tents and camp equipage of the rebel troops that retreated from Fort Henry.—13. Evacuation of Springfield, Mo., by the rebel army under Gen. Price. 600 of the rebel sick and many forage wagons left behind, which fell into the hands of Union troops.—14. The rebel camp at Blooming Gap, Va., surprised by forces under Gen. Lander. 65 prisoners taken, including 17 officers, 13 killed and 20 wounded. Federal loss, 7 in killed and wounded.—Fort Donelson invested and attacked by the Federal army under Gen. Grant. E. M. Stanton, Sec.-of-War, issued an order releasing all political prisoners upon their taking the oath of allegiance.—Skirmish near Flat Lick Ford, on the Cumberland river, Ky.—Com. Foote, with 6 gunboats, attacked Fort Donelson, but was repulsed, the Commodore being severely wounded. Federal loss, 60 in killed and wounded.—The rear-guard of

Gen. Price's army in S. W. Missouri attacked by Gen. Curtis' command, and many prisoners taken.—Bowling Green, Ky., evacuated by rebel troops, who destroyed most of the available property in the town that could not be removed.—Three rebel schooners and one sloop, laden with rice, destroyed by the crews of armed boats from the U. S. bark Restless, Lieut. E. Conroy, in Bull's Bay, S. C.—15. The national batteries at Venus Point, on the Savannah river, attacked by 4 rebel gunboats, which were repulsed.—The railway bridge crossing the Tennessee river at Decatur, Ala., destroyed by Union men.—16. Gen. Price driven from Missouri by Gen. Curtis, who followed him into Arkansas, capturing many prisoners. —Gen. Mitchell's troops occupied Bowling Green, Ky.—Fort Donelson surrendered to the Federal army, under Gen. Grant, after three days' desperate resistance. 15,000 prisoners captured, including Brig.-Gen. Buckner, and an immense quantity of war material. Gens. Floyd and Pillow escaped, with a portion of the garrison.—17. The 1st Missouri cavalry fell into an ambush of rebels at Sugar Creek, Ark. 13 killed and wounded.—18. First session of the Congress of the "permanent" Government of the Confederate States opened at Richmond, Va.—The wire and suspension bridges over the Cumberland river at Nashville, Tenn., destroyed by Gen. Floyd.—A skirmish at Independence, Mo.—19. 1,000 additional rebel prisoners taken at Fort Donelson, they having come down the river to reinforce Gen. Buckner.—Evacuation of Clarksville, Tenn., by the rebels. The Federal forces, under Com. Foote, took possession of the town, and captured a large quantity of army stores.—Bentonville, Ark., captured by Gen. Curtis.—20. The rebel steamer Magnolia, with 1,050 bales of cotton, captured in the Gulf of Mexico, by the U. S. steamers Brooklyn and South Carolina.—The town of Winton, N. C., partially burned by the national forces.—The track of the Memphis and Ohio railway torn up, and the bridges burned in many places, by order of rebel Gen. Polk.—21. Battle of Valvende, N. M. 1,500 Federals, under Col. Canby, defeated by an equal force of rebels, under Col. Steele. Federal loss, 55 killed, 140 wounded. Rebel loss, about the same.—22. Inauguration of Jefferson Davis, of Miss., as President of the "Confederate States," at Richmond, Va., and Alex. H. Stevens, of Ga., as Vice-President, they having received the unanimous vote of 109 delegates representing 11 States, viz: Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas., Va., for the permanent organization of the Confederate States.—23. Gallatin, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Buell's forces.—A skirmish at Mason's Neck, near Occoquan, Va.,—24. Harper's Ferry, Va., occupied by the 28th Pa. regiment.—Nashville, Tenn., occupied by Federal forces of Gen. Buell's command.—25. Gen. Banks' division occupied Bolivar and Charlestown, Va.—All the telegraphic lines that could be used by government taken under military control, and the transmission of reports of military operations forbidden, without permission of the military censor.—26. Skirmish at Keittsville, Barry co., Mo.—27. Fayetteville, Ark., occupied by Gen. Curtis.—Col. Wood's cavalry drove rebels out of Dent, Texas, and Howell cos., Mo., capturing 60 prisoners.—U. S. ironclad battery Monitor, Lieut. Worden, sailed from New York for Fortress Monroe.—28. The British ship Labuan, with a valuable cargo, arrived at N. York, captured by the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth off Rio Grande river.—Capt. Nolen with 64 of the 7th Ill. cavalry attacked 90 of Jeff. Thompson's cavalry and a battery, west of Charlestown., Mo., and captured 4 guns, losing 1 man.

March 1. The U S. gunboats Tyler, Lieut. Gwin, commanding, and Lexington, Lieut Shirk, on an expedition up the Tennessee river, engaged and silenced a rebel battery at Pittsburg, Tenn., 7 miles above Savannah. —Evacuation of Columbus, Ky., by rebel troops, leaving their heavy guns, and a large quantity of war material; 400 of the 2d Illinois cavalry occupied the town the next day, and troops from Com. Foote's flotilla the

day after.—U. S. steamer Mount Vernon, captured the schooner British Queen, at the blockade of Wilmington, N. C.—4. Occupation of Fort Clinch and Fernandina, Fla., and St. Mary's and Brunswick, Ga., by Federal forces under Com. Dupont and Gen. Wright.—A squadron of 1st Michigan cavalry surprised and defeated a party of rebel cavalry at Berryville, Va., killing 3 and capturing 9 horses.—Two bridges on the Nashville and Decatur railway, Tenn., destroyed by rebels.—5. Bunker Hill, Va., occupied by rebel forces.—7. Capt. Cole's Maryland cavalry encountered a few of Ashby's rebel cavalry, near Winchester Va., 6 rebels were killed and 5 wounded. Capt. Cole had 3 men wounded.—6, 7, 8. Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. The combined rebel forces defeated by Federal forces under Gen. Curtis, Sigel, Ashboth and Davis. Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 1,351. Rebel loss about 2,000. Gens. McCulloch, MacIntosh, and Slack, killed.—8. Destruction of the U. S. sloop-of-war Cumberland, and the frigate Congress, in action with the rebel iron battery Merrimac in Hampton Roads, Va. 100 men were killed or drowned on the Cumberland.—By order of the President, Maj.-Gen. McClellan was directed to organize and command the army of the Potomac, divided into five army corps, under Maj.-Gen. McDowell, Brig.-Gens. E. V. Sumner, S. P. Heintzelman, E. L. Keyes and N. P. Banks.—Col. Geary entered Leesburg, Va., capturing many prisoners, stores, etc.—Manassas, Va., evacuated by the rebels.—9. Combat of the U. S. iron battery Monitor, and the rebel iron battery Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, Va. After a desperate combat of three hours the Merrimac was compelled to retire, having received severe injuries.—The rebel battery at Cockpit Point, on the Potomac, captured by Federal troops.—Brilliant charge of 14 of the Lincoln Cavalry at Burk's station, near Fairfax Court House, Va., against 100 infantry, 3 of whom were killed, 5 wounded, and 11 captured.—10. Centreville, Va., occupied by National forces, the bridges, railway track, depot, etc., having been destroyed by the rebels.—11. Gen. Pope's troops occupied Point Pleasant, Mo., 8 miles below New Madrid.—Berryville, Va., occupied by Gen. Gorman.—The country intervening between the Department of the Potomac and that of the Mississippi, organized as the "Mountain Department," and assigned to Gen Fremont.—The "Department of the Mississippi" organized and assigned to Gen. Halleck, which included his previous department and that of Gen. Hunter's in Kansas; also all of Gen. Buell's west of Knoxville, Tenn.—Occupation of St. Augustine, Fla., by Federal naval forces under Com. Rogers.—12. Winchester, Va., occupied by the National troops, who captured rebel stores. —Curtis' Iowa Cavalry and a battalion of the 1st Nebraska, defeat 600 rebels and occupy Paris, Ky.—Occupation of Jacksonville, Fla., by Federal forces from the U. S. gunboats Ottawa, Seneca, and Pembina, under command of Lieutenant T. F. Stevens.—13. Brunswick, Ga., occupied by Federal forces under Flag Officer Dupont.—14. The rebels driven from New Madrid, Mo., by Gens. Pope and Hamilton's forces, who captured military stores valued at $100,000. Federal loss during the siege 51 killed and wounded.—Battle at Newbern, N. C. Gen. Burnside's forces attacked and carried a continuous line of redoubts of half a mile in extent, after four hours' engagement. 200 prisoners and 6 forts were taken, mounting 40 heavy guns. Federal loss, 39 killed, 150 wounded. Rebel loss, 50 killed, 200 wounded.—A detachment of Ohio and Indiana troops, under Col. Carter and Lieut.-Col. Kenyon, attacked 300 rebels on the Cumberland Mountains, and defeated them, killing 3, wounding 6, and capturing 3 officers and 15 privates, 59 horses, 100 guns, 100 sabres, and other material.—15. The Federal gunboats under Com. Foote, invested Island No. 10, on the Mississippi.—16. Two rebel captains and 17 privates captured on Indian Creek, Arkansas.—18. The rebel fleet at Island No. 10, attacked Com. Foote's flotilla, but retired after slight loss on either side, the rebels crippling two of the Federal gunboats.—31. Santa Fé,

N. M., seized by 100 rebel Texans.—Washington, N. C., occupied by Federal troops.—22. Rebel forces advanced upon Winchester, Va., Gen. Shield's forces engaged them successfully until night. Skirmish near Independence, Mo.—Skirmish near Mosquito Inlet, Fla.—23. Morehead City, N. C., occupied by Federal troops under Gen. Parke.—Battle of Winchester, Va. After a desperate engagement, the rebels were driven from the ground in disorder, with a loss of 600 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners. Federal loss, 100 killed and 400 wounded.—25. Maj. Pyron's Texans defeated at Apache Cañon, between Santa Fé and Fort Union.—26. Skirmish at Humansville, Polk co., Mo.—27. Big Bethel, Va., occupied by the Federal forces.—28. The Federal gunboats and mortars, under Coms. Farragut and Porter, attacked Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La.—Morgan's rebel cavalry captured a train on the Louisville and Nashville railway. The locomotive was run into a ditch, and the cars destroyed.—1,200 U. S. troops, under Col. Slough, engaged the united rebel forces at Valle's Ranch, N. M., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., when an armistice was agreed on. A flank movement the next day by Maj. Chivington threw the rebels into confusion, and, after burning their train, retreated. 80 killed, 100 wounded, 93 prisoners. Federal loss, 38 killed, 54 wounded, 17 prisoners.—29. A detachment of the 1st Iowa cavalry, under Captain Thompson, overtook the guerrilla band of Col. Parker, 10 miles west of Warrensburgh, Mo. 15 rebels killed and 25 taken prisoners. 2 Federals kiled and several wounded. 30. Maj.-Gen. Hunter assumes command of the Department of the South, comprising South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

April 1. During a storm at night, Col. Roberts, with 50 picked men of the 42d Illinois, and as many seamen under First Master Johnson, of the gunboat St. Louis, surprised the rebels at the upper battery of Island No. 10, and spiked 6 large guns.—Skirmish at Putnam's Ferry.—All of Maryland and Virginia lying between the Mountain Department and the Blue Ridge, was constituted the military Department of the Shenandoah, and assigned to Maj.-Gen. Banks; and that portion of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge and west of the Potomac constituted the Department of the Rappahannock, and was assigned to Maj.-Gen. McDowell.—2. Manassas Gap, Va., occupied by Col. Geary's troops.—U. S. Senate passed a bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, by a vote of 29 yeas, 14 nays.—4. A Schooner containing 24 recruits for the rebel army captured on Black creek, near the Potomac river, Va.—5. Gen. McClellan's army commenced the siege of Yorktown, Va. Heavy firing throughout the day resulted in a loss to the Federals of 3 killed and 22 wounded.—6-7. Battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. The combined rebel army, under Gens. Johnston and Beauregard, attacked Gen. Grant's army on the morning of the 6th. Federal loss, 1,614 killed, 7,721 wounded, 3,963 missing; total, 13,508. Rebel loss, (Beauregard's report,) 1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, 959 missing; total, 10,699.—7. Island No. 10, on the Mississippi, and the adjacent works on the Tennessee shore, were abandoned by the rebels, and taken possession of by Col. Buford's brigade.—Apalachicola, Fla., captured by the Federal gunboats Mercedita and Sagamore.—8. Surrender of the rebel army of 5,200 men, and all their stores, to the Federal forces under Gen. Paine, of Gen. Pope's division, at Tiptonville, Tenn.—Gen. W. T. Sherman was dispatched by Gen. Grant with a large reconnoitering force on the Corinth, Miss., road. A portion of his force was routed by a charge of rebel cavalry, and 15 killed and 25 wounded of the 77th Ohio regiment.—10. Huntsville, Ala., occupied by Gen. Mitchel's forces. 200 prisoners, 15 locomotives, and many cars captured. 11. Surrender of Fort Pulaski, Ga., after a bombardment of two days. Federal loss, 1 killed, 1 wounded; rebels, 3 wounded 360 prisoners, 47 guns, 40,000 lbs. powder.—The rebel steamers Merrimac, Jamestown and Yorktown, came down between Newport News and Sewall's

Point, on the Chesapeake, and captured 3 vessels.—Severe skirmishing in front of Yorktown, Va., by Gen. Jameson's brigade. 20 of the Federals killed or wounded.—Gen. Halleck assumed command of the Federal army at Pittsburg, Tenn.—12. Skirmish at Monterey, Va.—The Charleston and Memphis railway, at Chattanooga Junction, seized by Gen. Mitchel's forces, and 2,000 rebels and much property captured.—14. The Potomac flotilla ascended the Rappahannock river, Va., destroying several batteries. Three vessels were captured.—16. Engagement at Lee's Mill, near Yorktown, Va. Federal loss, 32 killed and 100 wounded. Rebels, 25 killed and 75 wounded.—17. Mount Jackson, in Shenandoah co., Va., occupied by Gen. Williams' troops, who captured 50 of Ashby's rebel cavalry.—A large boat was swamped at Castleman's Ferry, on the Shenandoah river, by which between 40 and 50 of the 75th Penn. were drowned.—New Market, Va., occupied by Banks' army, and Fredericksburg by McDowell's.—20. Battle of Camden or South Mills, N. C. Gen. Reno's forces drove the rebels from their batteries and entrenchments. Federal loss in killed and wounded, 90.—22. Rebel steamer J. Robb captured on the Tennessee river by gunboat Tyler.—24. Federal fleet passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, destroying 13 rebel gunboats, the ram Manassas, and 3 transports.—25. New Orleans captured. Rebel batteries on both sides of the river destroyed.—26. Rebel schooner Artic captured by U. S. Steamer Flambeau.—Rebel schooner Belle captured by U. S. steamer Uncas.—Skirmish at Neosho, Mo. Rebels defeated.—An advance lunette of the rebels at Yorktown carried by the 1st Mass.—Capture of Fort Macon, N. C., with its garrison of 450 men under Col. White, after a bombardment of 11 hours. Rebel loss, 7 killed, 18 wounded. Federal loss 1 killed, 3 wounded.—28. Forts St. Philip and Jackson, La., surrendered; forts Livingston and Pike abandoned, and the rebel iron battery Louisiana blown up.—30. Skirmish of Gen. Mitchel's forces with the rebels near Bridgeport, Ala.

May 4. Gen. Stoneman's advance of McClellan's army encountered a rebel force near Williamsburg, Va., 7 of whom were killed and 25 captured. 2 Federals killed and 20 wounded.—5. Battle of Williamsburg, Va. Gens. Kearny's and Hooker's divisions engaged the rebel army under Gen. Longstreet from dawn until dark, when the Federals were reinforced and the rebels defeated. Federal loss, 2,073 in killed and wounded, and 623 prisoners. Rebel loss heavier, 500 prisoners.—6. Skirmish near Harrisonburg, Va., by Federal troops under Major Vought.—7. Westpoint, Va. Gen. Franklin's division of McClellan's army attacked by rebel force at head of York river. Rebels defeated.—9. Battle at Farmington, Miss. Federals, under Gen. Pope, lost 21 killed, 140 wounded. Rebel loss, 400.—Pensacola Navy Yard burned by the rebels.—10. Norfolk, Va., occupied by Federal troops.—11. Rebel iron clad battery Merrimac destroyed by her officers to avoid capture.—12. Occupation of Pensacola, Fla., by Federal troops.—16. Confederate Conscription act in operation.—17. The Federal iron clad gunboats Monitor, Mystic and Naugatuck defeated in an attempt to pass Fort Darling on James river, Va.—18. Suffolk, Va., occupied by Federal forces.—22. A portion of Gen. McClellen's army crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge and New Bridge, after a successful skirmish with a small rebel force on the banks.—Col. Kenly, commanding a Federal brigade at Front Royal, Va., defeated with severe loss by a superior force of rebels under Gen. Ewing.—23. Gen. Bank's army driven from Winchester, Va., by a large rebel force.—Col. Crook's command of Gen. Fremont's corps attacked by rebel Gen. Heath, with a large force at Lewisburg, Va. The letter defeated with a loss of 200 killed wounded and prisoners.—24. All the railroads in the United States taken possession of by the President for military purposes.—25. Gen. Banks' army attacked at Winchester, Va., by a superior force of rebels. The Federals retreated to Williamsport, Md.—29. Battle at Hanover Court

House, Va.; rebels defeated by Gen. Porter's division. Federal loss, 375, rebels, 800.—30. Corinth, Miss., occupied by Federal troops.—Front Royal, Va., re-occupied by Federal troops.—31. Battle of Fair Oaks, Va. Gen. Casey's division, after a gallant resistance, were overwhelmed by the rebel army. Gens. Couch, Heintzelman, Kearney, Richardson, and Sedgwick arriving with their troops, the rebels were driven back with great slaughter.—Large capture of rebel army stores at Booneville, Miss. —Little Rock, capital of Arkansas, occupied by rebel troops.

June 1.—The rebel army renewed the attack on the Federal forces at Fair Oaks, Va., who were defeated and driven from the field. Loss, 8,000 men in killed and wounded. Federal loss, 5,500.—2. Fortress Monroe and vicinity assigned to Gen. Dix.—Gen. Wool promoted to a Major-Generalship in the U. S. army, and transferred to the Maryland Department.—5. Fort Wright, on the Mississippi river, evacuated by the rebels.—6. Eight rebel vessels attacked the Federal gunboats and rams above Memphis, on the Mississippi. Destruction or capture of all the rebel vessels, and surrender of the city to Flag-officer Davis.—8. Battle of Cross-keys, near Port Republic, Va. Rebels defeated by Gen. Fremont's command.—Battle of Port Republic, Va. Gen. Shields, with 3,500 men, attacked by 12,000 rebels. Union troops retreated after severe loss on both sides.—13. A Confederate battery on White river, Ark., captured by U. S. land and naval forces. The gunboat Mound City had her boiler pierced by a ball, which caused the loss of 100 of her crew.—14. An extensive cavalry raid from the rebel lines made the circuit of Gen. McClellan's army, destroying considerable property in their progress.—Severe battle on James Island, S. C. The Federal forces, under Gen. Benham, defeated, with a loss of 685 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners.—20. President Lincoln signed the bill forever prohibiting slavery in the territories.—25. Battle of Oak Grove, Va. Gen. Hooker's forces, with a loss of 200 men, defeated the rebels, who suffered more severely.—Gen. Pope arrived in Washington, having been assigned to command the "Army of Virginia," formed by the consolidation of Gens. Banks, McDowell's', and Fremont's commands. Gen. Fremont resigned his command.—Battle of Mechanicsville, Va The Confederate forces, under Gen. Jackson, attacked Gen. M'Call's division, which was defeated with severe loss.—27. Battle of Gaines' Mill, Va. The Federals successfully resisted an attack by the rebel army, and made good their retreat.—28. Battle of Chickahominy, Va. General Fitz John Porter's division bore the brunt of the engagement, the Federal forces still successfully retreating.—29. Battle of Peach Orchard, Va., in which the rebel troops were repulsed.—Battle of Savage Station. The Union troops continuing their retreat, were attacked. A sanguinary engagement took place, with heavy losses on both sides.—30. Battle of White Oak Swamp, which lasted the entire day. As the Federal forces neared James river, the Union gunboats opened fire, and did great execution.

July 1.—Battle of Malvern Hills, the last of the seven days' contests, lasted two hours. The rebels were repulsed at all points.—3. City Point, Va., destroyed by Federal troops.—7. Col. Hovey's command, on White river, Ark., attacked near Bayou de Cache by a large force of Texas troops. Rebels defeated.—8. Gen. Burnside's forces effect a junction with Gen. McClellan's command on the James river.—9. Hamilton, N. C., captured by Union gunboats, and the 9th N. Y. volunteers.—11. Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck appointed General-in-chief of the U. S. army.—13. Battle of Murfreesborough, Tenn. Federal forces defeated. Generals Crittenden and Duffield, with several hundred men, taken prisoners.—15. A rebel force in the Indian Territory defeated by Gen. Blunt's forces. Loss, 200. —Rebel iron-clad gunboat Arkansas ran the blockade of the Yazoo river. Steaming through the Federal fleet, inflicting much injury, she arrived in safety under shelter of the rebel batteries at Vicksburg.—Confederate

forces, 8 miles south of Fayetteville, Ark., routed by Major Miller's Union cavalry.—17. Adjournment of Congress.—Confiscation Act signed by the President.

August 4.—A draft of 300,000 men, to serve for nine months, ordered by the President of the U. S., and a further quota to supply the deficiency of the last call for 300,000 volunteers for three years, to take effect after August 15.—4. Rebel Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, with 6,000 men, attacked the Union army of 2,500 men under Gen. Williams at Baton Rouge, La. Rebels defeated. Gen. Williams killed. Federal loss, 250 in killed, wounded, and missing. Rebel loss about 600.—6. Destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas by the U. S. gunboat Essex, near Vicksburg, Miss.—9. Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va. Gen. Banks' division attacked near the Rapidan river by rebel Gen. Jackson with a superior force. The rebels were finally compelled to retreat. Federal loss about 1,500.—11. Battle at Clarendon, Monroe co., Ark., between six Federal regiments under Gen. Hovey, and eight rebel regiments. Rebels defeated, and 700 prisoners taken.—16. Gen. McClellan's army evacuated Harrison's Landing, and occupied Williamsburg, Va.—19. Surrender of Clarksville, Tenn., to the rebels, by Col. R. Mason, with the 71st Ohio regiment.—22. Defeat of Gen. Johnston near Gallatin, Tenn., by Morgan's Confederate cavalry. 100 Federals killed, and many taken prisoners.—23. Artillery skirmishing along the Rappahannock river, between Gen. Pope's army and the rebels.—25. Fort Donelson, Tenn., attacked by rebel troops, who were repulsed.—26. Gen. Burnside relinquished command of the Department of North Carolina. Succeeded by Gen. Foster.—Gen. Ewell's Confederate forces (10,000 strong) drove in the Union pickets at Manassas Junction, overpowered the forces then at Bull Run, and pushed on toward Alexandria.—27. Gen. Hooker's division engaged Gen. Ewell's army at Kettle Run, Va., and drove them from the field with small loss on either side.—29. Battle at Groveton, Va. The troops of Gens. Sigel, Hooker, Kearney, Reno, and King, engaged the rebel forces from dawn to dark. Enemy compelled to fall back after heavy losses.—29, 30. Battles at Richmond, Ky. Federal forces under Gens. Manson and Cruft compelled to retreat before the rebels, after losing 200 killed, 700 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners.—30. Col. Leggett's brigade engaged 4,000 Confederate cavalry near Bolivar, Tenn. Federal loss, 25 killed and wounded.—Gen. Pope's forces, consisting of the corps of Gens. Heintzelman, Porter, McDowell, and Banks, engaged the rebel army under Gen. Lee, on the old battle ground of Bull Run. After severe loss, the Federal troops fell back to Centreville, where they were supported by Sumner's and Franklin's corps.—31. Bayou Sara, La., burned by the crew of U. S. gunboat Essex.

Sept. 1.—Battle at Britton's Lane, Tenn. Col. Dennis, with 800 Federal troops, engaged a superior force of rebels and defeated them. Federal loss, 200: rebel, 400.—Battles at Germantown and Chantilly, Va. Death of Gens. Kearney and Stevens.—Gen. Burnside evacuated Fredericksburgh.—3. Gen. Pope asked to be relieved of his command, and was transferred to the Department of the North-west.—4. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, called out the whole of the State militia to repel an expected invasion.—Federal troops near Fort Ridgely, Minn., attacked by Indians. 13 soldiers killed and 47 wounded.—The Confederate army crossed the Potomac near Poolesville, Md.—5. The Federal army, under Gen. McClellan, advancing from the capital to the Upper Potomac, Maryland side.—6. A rebel force attacked the Federal garrison at Washington, N. C., but were repulsed with the loss of 33 killed and 100 wounded. Union loss, 8 killed, 36 wounded.—Col. Lowe retook Clarkesville, Tenn., driving out the rebel garrison.—7. Gen. Banks assigned to command the fortifications around Washington.—400 rebel cavalry attacked General J. White's forces at Martinsburg, Va., and were repulsed with heavy loss.—8. The rebels occupied Frederick, Md., in force, and Gens. Lee and

Johnson issued proclamations to the people of Maryland, endeavoring to incite them to insurrection.—9. Gen. Stuart's rebel cavalry, in an attempt to recross from Maryland into Virginia at Edward's Ferry, were repulsed with a loss of 90 men by Gen. Keyes.—Gen. O. M. Mitchell appointed to command the Department of the South, relieving Gen. Hunter.--Federal garrison at Fayette Court House, Va., surrounded by a large rebel force, cut their way out, losing 100 men killed and wounded.—12. General McClellan's army entered Frederick, Md.—Fight at Middletown, Md. Federal loss, 80 killed and wounded.—14. Battle of South Mountain, Md. Troops of Gens. Reno, Hooker, and Franklin engaged. Gen. Reno killed. Rebels defeated. Federal loss, 443 killed, 1,806 wounded, 76 missing.—15. Surrender of Harper's Ferry, with a large supply of military stores, and 11,000 men to the rebels. Colonel Miles, the Federal commander, killed. The cavalry force made their way out, and capturing a rebel army train of 50 wagons and 75 men, reached Greencastle, Pennsylvania, in safety.—15. Battle at Green River, Kentucky, on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Rebels defeated.—16. Capture of the Federal garrison at Mumfordsville, Ky., 4,000 strong, with 10 pieces of artillery. 50 Federals killed and wounded.—17. Battle of Antietam, Md. The entire Federal and rebel armies engaged. Defeat of the rebels, with loss of 15,000 men. Federal loss, 12,500.—19. Battle of Iuka, Miss. Gen. Rosecrans.—The rebels evacuated Harper's Ferry.—20. Gen. Rosecrans again attacked the rebels at Iuka, who retreated. Union loss, 135 killed, 527 wounded. Rebel loss, 263 killed, 400 wounded, 600 prisoners.—21. Col. Barnes, commanding a Federal brigade, defeated in an attempt to cross the Potomac from Maryland, losing 150 men in killed, wounded, and missing.—22. President Lincoln proclaimed that on the 1st day of of January, 1863, "all slaves in States or parts of States in rebellion" should be forever free.—23. Col. Sibley defeated a band of 300 Sioux Indians, who attacked his encampment on Yellow Medicine river, Minn. 30 Indians killed, many wounded. Union loss, 4 killed, 30 wounded.—24. A Convention of Governors of 14 loyal States, and 3 proxies from others, met at Altoona, Pa. They endorsed the emancipation proclamation of the President, and requested him to organize a reserve force of 100, 000 men.—Proclamation of President Lincoln, ordering the arrest of all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, in the United States, and suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in such cases.—Gen. Beauregard appointed to command rebel forces in S. Carolina and Georgia.—General Butler, at New Orleans, ordered all Americans in his Department to renew their oath of allegiance to the government, and to furnish returns of their real and personal property, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.—26. U. S. ram Queen of the West shelled and burned the town of Prentiss, Miss., in retaliation for firing on that vessel and its transport from the town.—27. 91 women and children rescued by Col. Sibley from the Indians on Chippeway river, Minn. 16 Indian warriors taken prisoners.—Augusta, Ky., captured by 600 rebel cavalry.

Oct. 1.—The U. S. gunboat fleet in the western waters turned over from the War to the Navy Department.—3. Rebel troops at Franklin on Blackwater river, Va., defeated by Col. Spears, 11th Penn. cavalry.—3-5. A series of battles near Corinth, Miss. A rebel army of 38,000 men attacked the Federal forces under Gens. Ord, Hurlbut, and Veatch, and were routed with great loss of men and material.—5. Jackson, Fla., occupied by Union troops.—Battle of Lavergne, near Nashville, Tenn. Gen. Palmer's Federal brigade attacked by Confederates, who were defeated with loss of 80 killed and wounded. Federal loss, 18 in killed and wounded.—8. Battle at Chaplin's Hills, Perryville, Ky. Federal loss, 3,200 in killed, wounded, and missing. Rebel loss fully as great. Rebels retreated.—10. 1,800 rebel cavalry, under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, crossed the Potomac at M'Coy's Creek, and penetrated to Mercersburg and Chambersburg, Pa.,

and after capturing and destroying much property, made good their retreat with slight loss.— Gen. Schofield drove the Confederate forces across the Missouri line into Arkansas.—17. The Federal garrison on the Tennessee shore opposite Island No. 10 attacked by rebel forces, who were defeated with loss.—18. Morgan's Confederate cavalry dashed into Lexington, Ky., killing 6 and capturing 120 Federals, and then retreated. —19. Fight on the Cumberland river, 7 miles from Nashville. Colonel Miller's brigade of Union troops routed a force of Confederate cavalry, who retreated with a large loss of army supplies.—22. Gen. Blunt's command routed 5,000 of rebels at Marysville, N. W. Arkansas.—Battle of Pocotaligo, S. C., between Gen. Terry's command and Confederates under Gen. Beauregard. Union loss, 30 killed, 180 wounded.—27. Battle near Donaldsonville, La. Gen. Weitzel's Federal troops defeated the rebels, who lost 6 killed, 15 wounded, 208 prisoners. Federal loss, 18 killed, 74 wounded.—27. Gen. Pleasanton's Federal cavalry drove the rebels from Snicker's Gap, Va.—28. Gen. Herron, with 1,000 men, attacked and captured a Confederate camp near Fayetteville, Ark.—30. Gen. Buell relinquished the command of the army of the Ohio, by order of the President, and was succeeded by Gen. Rosecrans.

Nov. 3.—Fight in Webster co., Ky. Col. Foster, in pursuit of Confederates, came upon and captured 3 lieutenants and 22 men, 40 horses, etc.— Horatio Seymour elected Governor of New York.—5. General McClellan relieved from command of the army of the Potomac and Gen. Burnside appointed to supersede him.—Cavalry skirmish at New Baltimore, Va. Skirmish near Nashville, Tenn. Gen. Negley's Federal troops defeated a large force of rebels, capturing 23. Federal loss, 5 killed, 19 wounded. —Fight at Piketon, Ky. Col. Dills routed the Confederates, capturing 80 and securing 150 guns, 40 horses, wagons, &c.—7. 300 Indians engaged in the massacres in Minnesota, sentenced to be hung.—9. St. Mary's Fla., shelled and burned by U. S. gunboat Mohawk in retaliation of the treachery of the inhabitants.—Successful dash of Capt. Dahlgren's Federal cavalry into Fredericksburg, Va., capturing 39 prisoners, besides military stores.—11. 134 prisoners taken and 16 rebels killed, by Colonel Lee's Kansas cavalry, near La Grange, Tenn.—Gen. Ransom defeated Confederate forces under Gen. Woodman, near Garretsburg, Ky.—12. Maj.-Gen. Hooker appointed to relieve Gen. Fitz-John Porter in command of the Fifth Army Corps.—21. Gen. Sumner, commanding right wing of the Army of the Potomac, in front of Fredericksburg, Va.—22. All political State prisoners, held by military authority in the United States, released by order of the Secretary of War.—25. Col. Paxton's loyal Virginia cavalry captured 118 prisoners, 300 stand of arms, 100 horses, and other property near Sinking Creek, W. Virginia.—28. Gen. Blunt, of Kansas, defeated Gen. Marmaduke's Confederate forces *en route* for Missouri, at Kane Hill, Ark., The battle raged over 12 miles. The rebels retreated to Van Buren, Ark.—29. Gen. Stahl with 300 cavalry, attacked the rebels at Snicker's Gap, Va., killing 45, capturing 40.

Dec. 1. U. S. Congress convened at Washington.—At Franklin, Va., Gen. Peck recaptured the Pittsburg battery taken from the Federal forces on the Peninsula.—2. Gen. Geary defeated the rebels near Charlestown, Va., killing and wounding 70, and capturing 145.—6. Gen. Banks' expedition sailed from N. Y. for New Orleans.—7. Gens. Blunt and Herron, defeated 20,000 rebels under Gen. Hindman, at Prairie Grove, N. W. Ark. Fed. loss 495 killed, 600 wounded. Confed. loss, 1,500 killed and wounded.— The California steamer Ariel captured by the Confed. pirate Alabama, near Cuba.—60 of the 8th Pa. cavalry defeated at King George's Court House, Va. Loss, 20.—Rebel Gen. Morgan's guerrillas captured three Federal regiments, killing 55 men, at Hartsville, Tenn.—10. Congress passed a bill admitting to the Union the State of Western Virginia.— Plymouth, N. C., destroyed by the Confederates.—11. The city of Fred-

ericksburgh, Va., bombarded and occupied by the Federal troops.—13. Gen. Foster engaged and defeated the Confederates near Kingston, N. C., capturing 400 prisoners, 13 pieces of artillery, &c.—Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. The rebel works were attacked by the Federal army, under Gen. Burnside. It consisted of three grand divisions, led by Gens. Sumner, Hooker, and Franklin. The Federal army was repulsed, losing 1,512 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 100 prisoners. The rebels lost 1,800 men.—14. A Confederate cavalry force crossed the Potomac at Poolesville, Md., and captured 13 Federal soldiers, killing or wounding about 20 more.—Gen. Banks' expedition arrived at New Orleans.—16. Gen. Butler superseded by Gen. Banks at New Orleans.—The rebels defeated at Whitehall, N. C., by Gen. Foster.—17. Baton Rouge, La., reoccupied by Fed. troops, under Gen. Grover.—Gen. Foster's troops rout a body of rebels at Goldsborough, N. C.—18. Cavalry fight near Corinth, Miss., between Fed. troops led by Gen. Dodge and rebels.--19. Holly Springs, Miss., surrendered to the rebels 1,800 men and 150 officers, and $1,000,000 worth of commissary stores, &c., destroyed.—A lieutenant and 30 men, of the 10th New York cavalry, with 6 sutlers' wagons, captured at Occoquan, Va., by rebel cavalry.--21. Gen. Carter, with 1,000 cavalry, entered E. Tennessee and captured 550 rebels and 700 stand of arms.—23. A body of rebel cavalry attacked Gen. Sigel's troops stationed at Dumfries, Va., but were repulsed.—A proclamation from Jeff. Davis, threatening to hang Gen. Butler or any of his officers who should be captured, in retaliation for the hanging of W. B. Mumford, by Gen. Butler at New Orleans.—27. A company of Penn. cavalry, under Capt. Johnson, captured at Occoquan, Va.—A body of rebels surprised at Elkfork, Ky. 175 of the 10th Kentucky cavalry, under Major Foley, killed and wounded 17, captured 57.—Engagement at Elizabethtown, Ky.—27-29. Attack on Vicksburg, Miss. Gen. Sherman's army ascended the Yazoo river on transports, landed, and attacked the rebel works six miles back of Vicksburg; while the gunboats attacked the batteries at Haines' Bluff. The Federals after sanguinary conflicts carried the 1st and second lines of defence, and advanced within two and a half miles of the city. The rebels being heavily reinforced, at this juncture, Gen. Sherman was compelled to withdraw. Federal loss 600 killed, 1,500 wounded and 1,000 missing.--28. Van Buren, Ark., captured by Gens. Hoover and Blunt. Four steamboats heavily laden, and 120 prisoners taken.—31. The iron clad steamer Monitor foundered south of Cape Henry. Four of her officers and 12 of the crew were lost; also 8 men belonging to the Rhode Island.—West Virginia admitted into the Union as a State.—31 to Jan. 4. Battles near Murfreesboro, Tenn. Gen. Rosecrans after skirmishing for 2 days, a series of battles occurred. The Confederates finally retreated on the 4th of Jan. Union loss, 1,500 killed, 6,000 wounded, 2,500 prisoners.

1863, Jan. 1. Galveston, Texas, recaptured by rebels, who took the gunboat Harriet Lane, after a severe fight, in which Capt. Wainwright was killed, and many of his crew. The Fed. flag-ship Westfield was blown up by Commander Renshaw to avoid capture, by which he lost his life. Col. Burrill, who occupied the town with 300 troops, taken prisoners.—Battle at Hunt's Cross Roads, 12 miles from Lexington, Tenn., between Gen. Sullivan's army and the rebels. Rebels defeated with heavy loss.—3. Col. Washburn's Federal command attacked at Moorfield, near New Creek, Va. Rebels repulsed.—8. A rebel force of 5,000, under Generals Marmaduke and Burbridge, attacked the town of Springfield, Mo. They were repulsed by the Federal garrison under Gen. Brown and Col. Crabb. Federal loss, 17 killed, 50 wounded. Rebel loss, 200.—9. Rebel troops, under Gen. Pryor, crossed the Blackwater, near Suffolk, Va. and attacked Gen. Corcoran's Brigade of Gen. Peck's troops. Enemy defeated. Federal loss 104.—10. 700 Federal troops attacked at Hartsville, Mo., by 2,500 rebels under Gen. Marmaduke. Enemy defeated. Fed. loss, 35

killed and wounded. Rebels 150 killed and wounded, 150 prisoners.—11. Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, captured by Rear-Admiral Porter's Mississippi squadron and General McClernand's army, and 550 of the rebels killed and wounded, and 6,000 prisoners. A large supply of arms and munitions taken.—U. S. steamer Hatteras sunk in an engagement with the rebel steamer Alabama, off Galveston, Texas. 100 of the Fed. crew captured.—18-20. Forts St. Charles, Duval's Bluff, and Des Arc, on the White river, Ark., captured by the gunboats of Admiral Porter's flotilla and Fed. troops, under Gen. Gorman. 100 prisoners taken.—19. Pres. Lincoln approved of the act of Congress authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 additional currency, for the purpose of paying the soldiers and sailors in the U. S. service.—24. Maj.-Gen. Burnside, by direction of the President, transferred the command of the army of the Potomac to Gen. Joseph Hooker. Maj.-Gens. Sumner and Franklin, commanding the right and left wings, relieved from their commands.—14. Engagement at Bayou Teche, La., on the Mississippi river. U. S. gunboats under Commander Buchanan, and Fed. troops under General Weitzel, captured a rebel battery and rifle pits.—20. Gen. Hunter assumed command of the Department of the South.—16. Rebel steamer Oreto ran the blockade from Mobile, and sank the brig Estelle from Boston.—27. A part of Colonel Wyndham's brigade of 5th New York and 1st Virginia cavalry, attacked a portion of Stuart's rebel cavalry near Middleburg, Va., defeating them and capturing 26 men and 40 head of cattle.—26. $30,000 worth of contraband goods seized by Col. Dodge, N. Y. Rifles, near Suffolk, Va. 31. Fed. gunboat Isaac P. Smith ran ashore in Stono river, S. C., and captured by the rebels.—29. The British steamer Princess Royal, with a large and valuable cargo of war material, captured while attempting to run the blockade, at Charleston, S. C.—21. U. S. ship Morning Light, captured by rebel gunboat Bell, off Galveston, Texas.—Two rebel gunboats and rams, and 3 steamers, under Com. Ingraham, made a rally from Charleston and attacked 3 vessels of the blockading squadron: the Mercedita, the Keystone State, and the Quaker City, damaging them severely; capturing and paroling the crew of the Mercedita. 30 Feds. killed, and 50 wounded.—27. The iron clad battery Montauk, Capt. Worden, engaged the rebel defences at Fort McAlister, Ga.

Feb. 1. The report of the rebel Sec. of the Treasury, shows the expense of the Confederate army for the year 1862, to have been $340,000,000, and their navy $20,000,000.—2. The Union ram Queen of the West ran past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, Miss.—3. Attack on Fort Donelson, Tenn., by 4,000 rebels under Gens. Wheeler and Forrest. The garrison of 800 men, under Col. A. C. Harding, repulsed the enemy, who lost 100 killed, 400 wounded, and 300 prisoners. Federal loss, 12 killed and 30 wounded.—7. Captain Faith's company of 5th Pennsylvania cavalry attacked near Yorktown, Va., and lost 30 men.—8. Lebanon, Tenn., taken by Federal troops, and 600 rebels of Morgan's command, captured.—7. Ram Queen of the West returned from an expedition down the Mississippi to the vicinity of Port Hudson, having sunk three steamers loaded with provisions for the rebels and captured 56 prisoners.—10. The 14th Wisconsin and 11th Illinois regiments attacked near Lake Providence, on the Mississippi, by three rebel regiments, who were repulsed. 32 taken prisoners.—12. N. Y. ship Jacob Bell, from China, captured and burned by the rebel steamer Florida, in lat. 24°, lon. 65°.—13. A detachment of Federal cavalry defeated a small body of rebels near Bolivar, Tenn.—United States gunboat Indianola ran past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. Also a coal barge with 7,000 bushels coal.—14. The Federal ram Queen of the West run ashore near Fort Taylor, Red river, by a treacherous pilot, and captured by the rebels.—21. Rebel steamer Alabama burned ship Golden Eagle of New York, and bark Olive Jane, of Boston.—18.

The Federal mortar boats opened fire on Vicksburg.—22. An expedition from Corinth, Miss., under Col. Corwan, captured 200 rebels at Tuscumbia, Ala.—25. Skirmish 5 miles from Falmouth, Va., between Stuart's cavalry and the 6th U. S. cavalry; the former defeated and 40 taken prisoners.—U. S. gunboat Indianola captured twenty-five miles below Memphis by rebel rams Memphis and Queen of the West.—27. Destruction of rebel steamer Nashville, grounded in Ogechee river, near Fort McAlister, Ga., by Federal gunboat Montauk, Capt. Worden.

March 1. Skirmish at Bradyville, Tenn. 2,500 troops of Rosecrans' army drove a portion of Morgan's division from the town, killing 8, wounding 30, and capturing 89. Fed. loss, 15 in killed and wounded.—6. Successful foray of Fed. troops under Col. Phelps, in Northumberland co., Va.—4. Adjournment of 37th Congress.—5. U. S. Senate met in extra session.—Defeat of Fed. troops at Springville, Tenn. Fed. loss in killed and wounded, 300. 1,000 infantry, under Col. Coburn, captured Rebel loss, killed and wounded, 350.—7. A brigade of cavalry, under Gen. Manly, attacked the rebel cavalry of Gen. Russell, at Unionville, Tenn. Rebel loss, 50 killed, 180 wounded, and all their supplies.—9. A rebel force, under Capt. Mosely, made an attack at Fairfax Court House, capturing Gen. Stoughton and a detachment for his brigade, with 110 horses.—10. Steamer Parallel burnt on the Mississippi river, with 3,000 bales of cotton, to avoid capture by Fed. ram Lioness.—President Lincoln, by proclamation offered to receive and pardon all deserters from the army who should return before April 1; and ordered the arrest and punishment, as the law directs, of all who should be found absent after that time.—13. Rebel force under Gen. Hill, attacked the Federal troops of Gen. Foster's command at Newbern, N. C., but were repulsed.—14. Bombardment of Port Hudson, on the Mississippi, by Admiral Farragut's fleet. The Hartford (flag-ship), and the Albatross, passed the batteries and went up the river; the steamer Mississippi was destroyed, and a portion of her crew captured.—15. Schr. Chapman, fitted out and armed and manned by a rebel crew at San Francisco, captured while attempting to leave that port.—17. Severe cavalry engagement on the Rappahannock, Va., near Kelly's Ford. 2,000 Fed. cavalry, under Gen. Averhill encountered a rebel force of equal numbers, and defeated them after a series of brilliant charges, capturing 80 prisoners.—20. Col. Hall's brigade of Rosecrans' army, attacked near Murfreesboro, Tenn., by Morgan's and Breckinridge's cavalry. The rebels were driven off, losing 40 killed and 140 wounded, and 12 prisoners. Fed. loss, 7 killed and 31 wounded.—21. Capture of British steamer Nicholas I., while attempting to enter Wilmington, N. C., harbor, by U. S. steamship Victoria. She had 16 tons of powder, 50,000 Enfield rifles and merchandise, on board.—22. Mount Sterling, Ky., attacked by rebel forces, under Col. Cluke. The Federal garrison of 200 captured and the town burned.—16-24. Bread riots at Atalanta, Ga., Salisbury, N. C., Richmond, Va., Raleigh, N. C., and Petersburg, Va.—25. 300 Federal troops, under Lieut.-Col. Bloodgood, captured at Brentwood, Tenn. A cavalry force, under Gen. Smith, overtook the rebels on their retreat from Brentwood, and defeated them, capturing 42 prisoners, and recovering the booty. Loss, about 15 on each side, in killed and wounded.—25. The Fed. gunboats, and rams Lancaster and Switzerland, attempted to pass the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. The Lancaster was sunk, and the Switzerland escaped, much damaged.—28. The rebels attacked Williamsburg, Va., and were repulsed by the 5th Pa. cavalry, Col. Lewis.—Jacksonville, Fla., burned by Col. Rust's Federal troops.—Capture of the U. S. steamer Diana in Atchafalaya river, La. The commander, Peterson, and 6 of the crew were killed, and 25 New York and Connecticut soldiers killed or wounded, and the remainder on board, 170, taken prisoners.—30. 700 rebels, under Gen. Jenkins, captured Point Pleasant, West Va., but were subsequently driven out, losing 12 killed, and 14 prisoners

Fed. loss, 1 killed, and 1 wounded.--Battle near Somerset, Ky. Gen. Gilmore's Federal command drove Pegram's army of 2,600 over the Cumberland river, after a battle of 4 hours. Rebel loss, 500. 400 cattle taken.—Richmond, Miss., occupied by Gen. R. McClernand's troops driving out the rebel cavalry, after 2 hours' skirmishing.

April 1. Desperate fight at Dranesville, Va., between 1st Vermont cavalry and Capt. Moreby's rebel rangers. Federals defeated with loss of 60 in killed, wounded and prisoners.—The town of Palmyra, Tenn., on the Cumberland, burned by a Federal gunboat under Capt. Fitz.—6. Colonel Wilder's Federal command, on an expedition within the rebel lines in Tennessse, captured 40 prisoners, destroyed much wheat, corn, and bacon, and brought in 360 Negroes.—Gen. Stanley returned to Murfreesboro, Tenn., after a successful scout within the rebel lines in that State, defeating Morgan's Cavalry in a skirmish, killing 15 or 20, taking 50 prisoners, 300 horses, etc.—Gen. Mitchel, with 350 cavalry attacked a rebel camp at Green Hill, Tenn., killed 5, took 15 prisoners, and captured all the arms, horses, and equipments in the camp.—7. Attack on Fort Sumter by Fed. iron-clad fleet under Admiral Dupont. Federal vessels retire after two hours' action; the Keokuk was sunk; other vessels slightly injured; loss of life small on either side.—6-8. Gen. Copeland, with 3,000 Federal cavalry, on a scout in Loudon co., Va., had small skirmishes with the enemy, and captured 60 prisoners and 100 horses.—8. U. S. steamer Lovell and propeller Saxonia were captured 15 miles below Clarksville, Penn., by rebel Gen. Woodward, with 1,200 men.—U. S. armed transport George Washington destroyed in Coosaw river, near Port Royal, by a rebel battery.—Skirmish near New Hope Corners, N. C., by Gen. Spinola's Federal brigade, who were defeated by an entrenched rebel force, while marching to relieve Gen. Foster at Washington, N. C.—10. Defeat of rebel Gen. Van Dorn, commanding 15,000 men at Franklin, Tenn., by Gen. Granger's forces. Rebel loss, 300 killed and wounded. Federal, 100.—12. Rebel ram Queen of the West ran aground in Grand Lake, La., and was set on fire and blown up by a shell from the gunboat Calhoun. Her officers and crew were captured.—13. Skirmishing near Suffolk, Va. A large rebel force engaged on Nansemond river, and driven off by Federal gunboats and Gen. Corcoran's troops.—14. Federal gunboats on the Nansemond engaged the rebel forces on the banks, dispersing them. Federal loss, 5 killed, 18 wounded.—15. Col. Evans routed 200 Indians 75 miles South of Daybreak, in Utah, killing 30. Federal loss, 8.—16. 7 gunboats and 3 transports of Admiral Porter's fleet ran by the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, and formed a junction with Admiral Farragut, with loss of 1 transport.—17. Severe battle at Vermilion Bayou, La. Gen. Banks' troops captured the rebel batteries and took 1,500 prisoners. —18. Gen. Getty's Federal troops, in conjunction with gunboats on Nansemond river, N. C., under Lieut. Lamson, captured a rebel battery of 8 pieces, and 200 prisoners at the West Branch.—The siege of Washington, N. C., raised, after an investment of 3 weeks by a large Confedrate force.—Fayetteville, Ark., attacked by 3,000 rebels under Gen. Cabell, who were repulsed by 2,000 Federals under Colonel Harrison.—Severe fight on the Coldwater, near Hernando, Tenn. A Federal brigade under Col. Bryant, defeated rebel troops in a series of skirmishes.—18, 19. Cols. Graham and Riley defeated rebel forces in several skirmishes on Cumberland river, Tenn., killing and wound. 40.—15. Destruction of rebel steamer Queen of the West in Berwick's Bay, La., by U. S. gunboat Estrella. 90 of her crew captured, 30 lost.—19, 20, 21. Sharp skirmishing on Nansemond river, N. C., and near Suffolk, Va.—An expedition under Col. Graham returned to Louisville, Ky., after proceeding to the town of Celina, on the Cumberland, and destroying a large amount of rebel stores and 40 boats. 60 rebels killed and wounded. Federal loss 4.—Capture of Fort Butte la Rose, Berwick's Bay La., by U. S. gunboats [illegible] A [illegible]

Cooke. 60 prisoners taken. Federal loss 2 killed 3 wounded.—23. Battle at McMinnville, Tenn., Union troops under Gen. Reynolds and Col. Wilder. Rebels defeated, losing 300 prisoners and a large quantity of stores. —24. 6 more Federal transports ran by the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. —A large rebel force attacked 1,000 Virginia loyalists under Col. Latham at Beverly, Va.—23-27. Gen. Ellet's Maine Brigade made a successful expedition up the Tennessee river, destroying the towns of Hamburg and Eastport, and a large stock of war material. The rebels were defeated in an attack on the vessels, while returning, losing 10 killed, 20 wounded. Federal loss, 2 killed, 4 wounded.—26. The rebel Gen. Marmaduke, with 3,000 men advanced on Cape Girardeau, where he was met by Federal troops under Gen. McNeil, and defeated with the loss of 40 killed and 200 wounded. — 27. A body of Texan rangers attacked 8 miles from Franklin, Tenn., by 700 Federal cavalry under Col. Watkins, of the 6th Kentucky, who defeated the rebels, capturing 200 prisoners.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool, wrecked 4 miles off Cape Race. 360 passengers, 84 crew. Only 190 persons were saved. — 26. Battle at Philippa, W. Va., Col. Mulligan.—28. Capture of 4 companies Federals at Morgantown, W. Va. —29. Capture of 2 companies of 106th New York at Fairmount, W. Va., and destruction of railroad bridges on the Monongapola river, by rebels under Jackson and Imboden. 30. Attack on the rebel forces at Williamsburg, Va., by Col. R. M. West's command. Rebels defeated.—A portion of Gen. Hooker's army crossed the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg, Va. After slight resistance took possession of the rifle pits below the city, and captured 500 prisoners.

May 1. Attack on Van Dorn's rebel pickets by Federal cavalry under Col. Campbell, near Franklin, Tenn. 30 of the enemy killed and wounded, and 11 captured.—Skirmish near Suffolk, Va. 99th New York engaged. —Gen. Grant's army defeated Gen. Gibson's forces at Port Gibson, Miss. Rebel loss 1,500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and 5 pieces of artillery.—2. Gen. Sedgwick's corps of the army of Virginia attacked the rebels works on the heights in the rear of Fredericksburg, and carried them after a desperate struggle, in which the Federal loss was over 2,000 in killed and wounded.—2, 3.—Battle of Chancellorsville, Va. The army of Gen. Lee attacked the Federal forces in their entrenchments, and several sanguinary engagements, with varying results ensued.—3. Skirmishing near Suffolk, Va. The 13th New Hampshire and 89th New York captured rebel rifle pits.—Gen. Mosby's rebel guerrilla cavalry attacked the Federal forces at Warrentown Junction, Va., but were repulsed with severe loss by Gen. Stahl's cavalry.—Federal gunboats repulsed in attacking Haines' Bluff on the Mississippi. Several of the vessels badly damaged, and 80 of their men killed and wounded.—Capture of rebel batteries at Grand Gulf, Miss., by Federal gunboats under Admiral Porter.—5. Riot at Dayton, Ohio, consequent on the arrest of C. L. Valandigham by military authority, charged with treason. The *Journal* office was destroyed and the telegraph lines broken before the riot was suppressed.—2-7. Great Federal cavalry expedition within the rebel lines, from the Rappahannock to Gloucester Point, Va., on the south, and the Alleghany ridge on the west. Many bridges, an immense quantity of telegraph lines throughout the rout were destroyed, and many prisoners and 1,000 horses taken. The various corps encountered but slight resistance.—6. Severe engagement between the forces of Gen. Grant and Bowen, at Clenton, Miss. Rebels defeated.—The army of the Potomac recrossed the Rappahannock, harrassed by the rebel sharpshooters and artillery at Banks' and U. S. Fords.—7. Capture of 1,300 mounted Federal troops under Col. Streight near Rome, Ga. Col. Streight had made a forage of over 600 miles through the Confederate lines, destroying four millions of property, captured and paroled 1,000 men, taken 1,200 horses, etc.—11. Death of rebel Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, from wounds

received at the battle of Chancellorsville.—12. Engagement at Raymond, Miss.—Raymond, Miss., captured by Gen. McPherson's forces. Federal loss, 51 killed, 181 wounded. Rebel loss, 75 killed, 250 wounded, 186 prisoners.—Skirmish between Franklin and Woodburn, Ky., on the railroad, between 60 mounted rebels and a Federal force. The latter victorious.—14. Gen. Johnson's army defeated near Jackson, Miss., by Federal troops under Gen. Grant. Rebel loss, 400 men, 17 pieces of artillery. —15. Fight near Carrsville, S. Va., by 2 brigades of Gen. Peck's command and rebels. Federal loss, 7 killed, 25 wounded. Rebel, 25 killed, 100 wounded.—15. A detachment of U. S. cavalry captured at Charleston, Va., but were afterwards rescued by a force from Gen. Milroy's command, who also took 40 rebel prisoners.—Jackson, Miss., occupied by General Grant's army, on their way to invest Vicksburg.—17. Rebel steamer Cuba, on her way to a southern port, was burnt, and her crew captured by U. S. steamer De Soto.—16. Col. Breckinridge, with 55 loyal W. Tenn. cavalry, crossed from the Tennessee river to Linden, and attacked a superior rebel force, capturing 35 prisoners, and destroying their camp and stores.—14, 15. Federal dispatch boats Emily and Arrow captured by rebels on the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, Va.—17. The town of Richmond, Clay co., Mo., captured by rebel guerrillas. who captured two Federal companies stationed there.—1 to 20. Great destruction of vessels on the American coast by rebel steamers Alabama and Florida.—16. Battle of Baker's Creek, Miss. Gen. Pemberton's army defeated by Gen. Grant. Rebel loss, 4,000 men, 29 cannon.—20. Rebel rifle pits on north side of Vicksburg captured by Gen. Steele.—Two rebel regiments attacked at Middletown, Tenn., by Federal cavalry under Gen. Stanley. The enemy routed, losing 8 killed, 90 prisoners, and 200 horses.—21. Port Hudson, Miss., besieged by Federal army under Gen. Banks, after several sharp engagements. with the enemy while marching from Baton Rouge.—17. Gen. Pemberton's rebel army defeated at Big Black river, Miss., with loss of 2,600 men, 17 cannon, by Gen. Grant.—18. Vicksburg invested by Federal army.—19. Skirmish near Winchester, Va. Gen. Milroy's cavalry defeated a rebel force, killing 6 and taking 7 prisoners.—22. Gen. Grant's army repulsed with heavy loss in an attempt to storm the rebel fortifications at Vicksburg.—24. Gen. Schofield superseded Gen. Curtis in command of the Department of Missouri.—200 of Gen. Ellett's marine brigade, on the Mississippi, landed 6 miles above Austria, where they engaged and defeated a superior rebel force. Federal loss, 2 killed, 19 wounded. Rebel loss, 5 killed, 3 prisoners. The town of Austria was burned.—25–27. Federal gunboats under Lieut. Walker, after capturing Haine's Bluff, ascended to Yazoo City, Miss., and destroyed 3 rebel steamers and a ram of large dimensions not finished, and destroyed the rebel navy yard and all the naval stores.—26. Destruction of the U. S. gunboat Cincinnati by the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, and about 35 of her crew killed and wounded.—27. Col. Cornyn's Federal command defeated the troops of Gen. Roddy at Florence, Ala., capturing 100 soldiers, 400 mules, and 300 negroes, and destroying much rebel property.—22, 23. Gen. Foster's troops engaged and defeated the rebels at Gum Swamp, N. C., capturing 165 prisoners, with military stores. Federal loss, 2 killed, 6 wounded.—29. Gen. Banks' army repulsed with severe loss in assaulting rebel fortifications at Port Hudson, Miss.—30. Rebel Col. Mosby, with 200 cavalry, after destroying a government train at Catlett's station, Va., was overtaken near Greenwich by Col. Maur, of 7th Michigan cavalry, with New York and Vermont troops, and dispersed, with the loss of their cannon. Federal loss, 17 killed and wounded.—A train of 16 cars from Alexandria, Va., was destroyed by rebel guerrillas near Warrenton Junction.—31. Successful raid of Col. Kilpatrick's Fed. cavalry from Yorktown to Urbana, Va., bringing in 1,000 negroes and 300 horses.

June 4th.—Simultaneous attacks on the Federal garrisons at Franklin and

Triune, Tenn., which were repulsed in both instances with severe loss to the rebels.—Col. Wilder's Federal mounted infantry broke up a rebel camp at Liberty, Tenn., capturing 62 men and all their horses.—General Kimball's Federal troops defeated Gen. W. Adam's command at Sataria, on the Yazoo river, capturing 100 prisoners.—6. Reconnoissance across the Rappahannock by the Federal 6th army corps, who engaged the rebels in their rifle-pits, capturing 150. Federal loss, 35 in killed and wounded. —7. Fight at Milliken's Bend, Miss. Rebel Gen. M'Cullough, with 2,500 men, attacked 3 negro regiments and 23d Iowa. Heavy loss on both sides. Rebels defeated.—9. Severe cavalry engagement at Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock river, Va., in which Gen. Buford's Federal troops defeated Gen. Stuart's command, with heavy loss on both sides.—Gen. Carter's Federal troops defeated Gen. Pegram's army at Monticello, Tenn.—12. The U. S. steamer Maple Leaf, while conveying rebel officers as prisoners from Fortress Monroe to Fort Delaware, was seized, and 64 effected their escape.—11–16. Gen. Lee's army crossed the Potomac, and invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania.—13–20. Forced march of the Federal army from the Rappahannock to Frederick, Md., in which many lives were lost from heat and exhaustion.—14. Assault on Port Hudson by Gen. Banks' forces, in which they were repulsed with heavy loss.—Capture of Winchester, Va., by rebel troops. Defeat of Gen. Milroy's army, who lost 2,000 men and all his artillery and stores.—15. President Lincoln, by proclamation, called for 100,000 men for 6 months from the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, W. Virginia, and Ohio, to resist invasion.—Rebel troops entered Chambersburg, Pa.—17. Severe cavalry engagement near Aldie, Loudon co., Va., in which the rebels were defeated with loss, and 85 taken prisoners.—Capture of rebel iron-clad ram Fingal or Atlanta, by monitors Weehawken and Patapsco, in Warsaw Sound, S. C. 180 prisoners taken. —20. New York packet ship Isaac Webb captured by rebel steamer Tacony, and released on bond.—21. Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry engaged the rebel cavalry near Middleburg, Va. The Federals were victorious, capturing 80 prisoners, and killing or wounding 150.—22, 23. 12 fishing vessels destroyed off Martha's Vineyard, Mass., by rebel steamer Tacony.—23. Col. S. H. Saunders arrived at Boston, Ky., with his command, after a successful raid into E. Tennessee, having destroyed the railroads and bridges in many places, and captured several cannon, 1,000 stand of arms, and 500 prisoners.—24. Col. Hoover's mounted infantry defeated the rebels at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., routing them with heavy loss. Federal loss, 45 killed and wounded.—Gen. Willick's Federal brigade defeated the rebels at Liberty Gap, Tenn. Federal loss, 50. The fight renewed next day, and rebels routed with severe loss. Federal loss, 40 killed, 100 wounded.—26. The inhabitants of York, Pa., were levied on by rebel Gen. Ewell for large sums of money, clothing, and provisions.—26. Gen. Meade superseded Gen. Hooker in command of the army of the Potomac. —Col. Spear, with the 11th Pa. cavalry, destroyed the bridge over the South Anna river, Va., and captured Gen. W. F. H. Lee, a colonel, four captains, 5 lieutenants, and 100 privates, 35 wagons with 6 mules each, 100 horses, 150 additional mules, etc.—28. Col. Frick's Federal troops driven from Columbia bridge, on the Susquehannah, Pa., which was burned on their retreat, and 200 of their men captured by the rebels.— A government train of 150 wagons and 900 mules captured by the rebels near Rockville, Va.

July 1.—Engagement at Hanover Junction, Pa., between Gen. Pleasanton's Federal cavalry and Gen. Stuart's forces. Rebels defeated.—2, 3. Defeat of rebel Gen. Lee's army near Gettysburg, Pa., by Gen. Meade's army, after a sanguinary conflict, in which 30,000 men were killed or wounded, on both sides.—4. Gen. Lee commenced his retreat from Pennsylvania to Virginia.—Surrender of Vicksburg, with 30,000 prisoners, and all the ordinance and stores, to Maj.-Gen. Grant. Gen. Pemberton's rebel army

were patroled.—7. Gen. Pierce's Federal troops captured 500 prisoners and 3 pieces of artillery near Greencastle, Pa.—4–8. Gens. Kilpatrick's and Buford's cavalry captured 2,000 rebels on their retreat to the Potomac, and destroyed a large number of wagons laden with spoils.—4. Assault on Helena, Ark., by rebel Gens. Marmaduke, Price, and Holmes, with 6,000 men, who were signally defeated by Gen. Prentiss' garrison, who took 1,000 prisoners, and killed and wounded as many more.—3–10. Raid of rebel Gen. Morgan into Indiana, destroying a large amount of property.—5. Rear-guard of Gen. Johnson's army, numbering 4,000 men, captured by Gen. Grant's forces near Bolton, Miss.—8. Surrender of Port Hudson, Miss., with its garrison of 5,500 men under Gen. Gardner, to Gen. Banks.—Cavalry skirmish near Boonesboro', Md.—10. Capture of Morris Island, S. C., with the exception of Fort Wagner and Cumming's Point Battery, by Federal troops under Gen. Gilmore, in conjunction with U. S. naval forces.—11. Repulse of Gen. Gilmore's forces, assaulting Fort Wagner, S. C.—12. Col. Hatch's 2d Iowa cavalry defeated a body of rebel cavalry near Jackson, Miss. Federal loss, 13 killed and wounded. Rebel loss, 175 killed and wounded, and 400 conscripts released.—13–17. Great riot in New York city, originating in resistance to a draft for the U. S. army ordered by the President. 25 or 30 buildings were destroyed by fire, and 120 stores and dwellings were sacked by the mob. Numerous robberies of stores and individuals occurred. At their command all the railroad cars and stages in the city ceased to run for several days, and most of the principal factories and workshops suspended labor. The disturbance was quelled by the military and police, after 120 of the populace and 25 of the soldiers and officers were killed and many wounded.—12. Gen. Laumann's division of Gen. Sherman's army corps incautiously advanced to an exposed position in front of the rebel works at Jackson, Miss., and 500 men in killed and wounded.—14. Battle at Falling Waters, Va., Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry brigade attacked a rebel force of infantry, artillery and horse, defeating them, and capturing 1,300 prisoners. Federal loss, 29 killed and 36 wounded. Rebel loss, 130 killed, wounded unknown.—17. Occupation of Jackson, Miss., by Gen. Sherman's army, after severe fighting for 4 days with Gen. Johnston's army, who was compelled to retreat with severe loss.—Jeff. Davis, by proclamation, ordered the conscription of every able-bodied man in the rebellious States between 18 and 45 years of age.—Defeat of rebel Gen. Cooper's army at Elk Creek, Ark., by Gen. Blunt's forces. Rebel loss, 400 killed or wounded, 60 prisoners, 3 stand of colors, arms, etc. Federal loss, 10 killed, 25 wounded. —18, 19. Bombardment and desperate assault on Fort Wagner, S. C., in which Gen. Gilmore's troops were repulsed with the loss of 700 men, killed, wounded and missing.—20. Engagement at Wytheville, W. Va., by Federal cavalry under Cols. Tolland and Powell, who destroyed the connection of the Va. and Tenn. railroad at that point, and defeated the rebel forces. Federal loss, 65 killed and wounded. Rebel loss, 75 killed, and 150 prisoners.—23. Engagement at Manassas Gap, Va., by General Spinola's Federal brigade, who drove the rebel troops through the Gap, after a severe engagement.—26. Capture of rebel Gen. Morgan with the remainder of his cavalry (400) near New Lisbon, Ohio, by Col. Shackleford. Morgan invaded Indiana a month previous with 4,500 men, and, after committing serious depredations for a time, finally met with a series of defeats in which his men became scattered and captured.—28. Death of Senator W. L. Yancey, near Montgomery, Ala.—29. Capture of 29 wagons with sutlers' stores, at Fairfax Court-House, Va., by Moseby's guerrillas, which were recaptured by 2d Mass. cavalry on the next day. —Defeat of Gens. Pegram's and Scott's rebel forces while attacking Fed. troops at Paris, Ky.—30. Death of Brig-Gen. Strong, in New York, from wounds received in the attack on Fort Wagner, S. C., July 19th.—President Lincoln, by proclamation, ordered the execution or imprisonment

at hard labor, of rebel prisoners, in retaliation of any violation in kind of the laws of war toward colored troops in the Federal service, who might be captured by the enemy.

August 1. Severe engagement near Culpepper, Va., by Federal cavalry, infantry and artillery, under Gen. Buford, with a corresponding rebel force, in which the loss on both sides was heavy.—Sixty wagons loaded with forage were burned by rebels at Stamford, Ky.—Rebel Col. Ashby and 350 men were captured near the Cumberland river, Ky., by Col. Sanders.—4. Reconnoissance up the James river, Va., by monitor Sangamon, gunboat Com. Barney, and tug Cohassel. The vessels were exposed to a fearful fire from the enemy's forces lining the banks, but returned with slight loss of life. The Barney was badly injured.—6. A day appointed by President Lincoln for national thanksgiving and praise in gratitude for signal victories obtained by the Federal armies.—16. Severe bombardment of Fort Sumter by the monitors and the Federal batteries on Morris Island. Com. Rogers killed on board the Catskill.—17. Great destruction of railroad property and ordnance stores at Granada, Miss., by Federal troops under Col. Phillips.—Terrible explosion of ammunition on board the steamer City of Madison, at Vicksburg, Miss., 150 lives lost. —19. Recommencement of the draft in the city of New York, which had been suspended by circumstances growing out of the riot a month previous. 30,000 Federal troops were mustered in the vicinity of the city during the drawing which was completed August 28.—20. The city of Lawrence, Kansas, was attacked by a band of rebel guerrillas from Missouri, under Quantrell, who sacked the town, murdered 180 of the inhabitants, who made no resistance, and burned a large portion of the houses. The rebels were pursued by Federal forces, and over 100 of their number were killed.—21. Chattanooga, Ala., besieged by Gen. Rosecrans' army.—22. Charleston, S. C., shelled by Federal batteries on Morris Island.—25. U. S. gunboats Satellite and Reliance captured by rebels at the mouth of the Rappahannock river, Va.—27. John B. Floyd, ex-Secretary of War and Rebel General, died at Abingdon, Va.—31. Fort Smith, Ark., taken by Gen. Blunt.

September 1. Knoxville, Tenn., occupied by advance of Gen. Burnside's army.—3. Sioux Indians defeated by Gen. Sully at Whitestone Hall; many killed, and 156 taken prisoners.—5. Woman's bread riot in Mobile.—7. Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, evacuated by rebels, and Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg occupied by General Gillmore; boat assault made on Fort Sumter from the Union fleet; unsuccessful; 114 men killed or taken prisoners.—9. Surrender of Cumberland Gap, Tenn., to Gen. Burnside; Chattanooga, Tenn., occupied by Crittenden's Corps of the Army of the Cumberland.—10. Little Rock, Ark., captured by Union troops under General Steele —15. The President suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*.—19, 20. Battle of Chickamauga. Union forces under Rosecrans worsted, but not defeated. They hold the ground through Gen. Thomas's firmness, and on the 21st retire to Chattanooga, unmolested.

October 4. Four steamers burned at St. Louis by rebel incendiaries.—7. Gen. Blunt's escort attacked by a large rebel force near Fort Scott, and many of them murdered after surrender.—12-15. Fighting between Meade's and Lee's armies in Virginia, from the Rappahannock to Centreville, and part of the way back.—15. 300,000 volunteers called for by the President, and large bounties offered. A draft ordered at the same time after Jan. 5, 1864.—16. The Military Division of the Mississippi formed of the Departments of the Tennessee, the Cumberland, and the Ohio, and Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant appointed commander.—20. Gen. Rosecrans relieved, and succeeded by Gen. G. H. Thomas. Maj. Gen. Grant takes command of the Military Division.—30, and onward. Heavy bombardment of Charleston, S. C.—31. Steam rams built by Laird, at Birkenhead, for rebels, seized by British Government.

November 5. Union camp at Rogersville, E. Tenn., surprised, and 4 guns and nearly 800 prisoners taken.—7-15. Fighting between Meade's aud Lee's army along the Rappahannock and Rapidan. — 14 Longstreet crosses the Tennessee river and attacks Burnside, who retires toward Knoxville.—15. Christian IX. succeeds Frederick VII. as King of Denmark.—19. Gettysburg National Cemetery dedicated.—23. Capture of Orchard Knob, near Chattanooga, by General Thomas.—24. Storming and capture of Lookout Mountain, Tenn. Hooker's battle above the clouds.—25-27. Assault and capture of Mission Ridge, Tenn. Bragg routed and driven toward Ringgold, and pursued by Union troops.—22-December 4. Longstreet besieges and attacks Knoxville, but is repulsed, and Sherman coming up, he is obliged to raise the siege and retreat into Virginia.—28. John Morgan and six of his companions escape from the Ohio Penitentiary.

December 2. Bragg superseded by Hardee in command of the rebel army in Georgia.—6. The merchant steamer Chesapeake seized by rebel pirates, who went on board as passengers, the engineer shot, and the crew landed at St. John's, New Brunswick.—6. The monitor Weehawken founders in Charleston Harbor, with all on board.—8. President Lincoln issues his message and proclamation of amnesty.—15-20. Extensive rebel salt works, valued at three millions of dollars, in West Bay, Fla., destroyed by vessels of East Gulf Squadron.—16. Major-Gen. John Buford died at Washington, D. C.—17. The Chesapeake recaptured at Sambro Harbor by the Ella and Annie.—22. Gen. Corcoran killed by a fall from his horse.—25. Gen. Banks establishes Department of the Frontier on the Rio Grande.—24. William M. Thackeray, a distinguished English author, dies.

1864, January 1. Discovery and seizure of an extensive establishment in New York engaged in the manufacture of Confederate bonds and notes for the rebel government. Maximilian accepts the crown of Mexico. Celebration of the meeting of the waters of the Nile with the Red Sea.—3. Archbishop Hughes of New York dies.—4. Trial of the crew of the Chesapeake for piracy.—5. Gen. Stoneman made chief of cavalry under Gen. Grant. Caleb B. Smith, late Secretary of the Interior, dies.—7, 8. General Grant made a major-general, and Generals Thomas, Meade, and Sherman, brigadier-generals in the regular army.—9. Raid into North Carolina by General Wild's colored troops; 3000 slaves set free, and an immense quantity of stores captured and destroyed.—11, 28. Capture and destruction of rebel salt works at Tampa Bay and St. Andrew's Bay, Fla.—13. Gen. Herron's troops cross the Rio Grande and escort the American consul to Brownsville with $2,000,000 belonging to Americans and the Government.

February 1. President Lincoln calls for 500,000 men for three years. Draft for deficiency to be made March 10. Commencement of hostilities between Germany and Denmark.—3-27. Sherman commences an expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., which proves very successful; freeing large numbers of negroes, and destroying immense quantities of stores, though a cavalry force under Gen. W. Sacy Smith, starting from Corinth, Miss., the same day, was unable to effect a junction with them.—8. Severe fight between Russian troops and Polish insurgents.—10. Col. Streight and 110 other Union officers escape from Libby Prison by tunneling.—11. The Infant Don Carlos recognized as successor to the crown of Portugal.—20. Battle of Olustee, Fla. Union troops under Gen. Seymour defeated.—22. Defeat of the Danes at Duppel.—22. "Border State Convention" (six States represented) at Louisville, Ky.—24. Bill authorizing the revival of the grade of Lieutenant-General passed by Congress.—26. Fort Powell, Mobile Bay, bombarded by Admiral Farragut.—28 to March 4. Gen. Kilpatrick makes a raid toward Richmond, and returns with great success.

March 5. Twenty-one independent States in the northern part of South America unite to form the United States of Venezuela.—6. Twenty-three Union soldiers, captured from Gen. Foster's command, hung by the rebels at Kingston, N. C.—6. Alexander II., Czar of Russia, announces, by imperial manifesto, the emancipation of the peasants in Poland.—8-10. Departure of Red River expedition from Vicksburg.—11. General Grant receives his commission (dated March 2d) as Lieutenant-General of U. S. Army.—12. Terrible inundation from the giving way of a dam in Sheffield, England. 250 lives lost.—15. The President calls for 200,000 men, and draft for deficiency ordered on 15th of April. Plot to assassinate President Lincoln discovered.—13-29. Progress of the Red River expedition. Success in its earlier movements. Capture of forts and fortified towns and defeat of rebel forces.—25. Paducah, Ky., attacked by rebel Gen. Forrest. He is defeated and compelled to retire with heavy loss.—28. Prussians defeated before Duppel, Denmark.—29. Ionian Islands given up to Greece.

April 1. Rebel ram Tennessee sunk near Grant's Pass.—3. Garibaldi arrives in England.—4-21. Metropolitan Sanitary Fair in New York City opened and continued. Net receipts from it over $1,200,000.—7. Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery resolved upon by Congress, and to be submitted to State Legislatures for ratification.—10. Maximilian formally accepts the Mexican crown.—8 to May 16. The Red River expedition meets with a succession of disasters, and after losing two or three battles, retreats both by land and water constantly harassed by the rebels, and losing heavily in men, in transports, and gunboats.—14. Chincha Islands (off Peru) seized by Spain.—17. Treaty between France and Mexico published. Bread riot by women in Savannah.—20. Plymouth, N. C., surrendered to the rebels. Gen. Wetzels and 2500 men prisoners.—21. North Carolina salt works, near Wilmington, N. C. (valued at $100,000), destroyed.—24. European Conference at London on the Schleswig-Holstein question.—25. A large Union supply train (240 wagons and 2000 men) captured by the rebels at Pine Bluff, Ark.

May 1. Death of Commodore W. D. Porter.—2. Forward movement of Army of the Potomac.—3. The Rapidan crossed by that army.—5, 6. Battle of the Wilderness. Union loss 15,000 or more; Lee's perhaps 10,000. Generals Wadsworth and Hays killed; Longstreet severely wounded.—7. Flanking movement toward Spottsylvania Court-House. Battle near Petersburg, Va., between Gen. Butler's Army of the James and the rebels.—8-11. Battle of Spottsylvania Court-House. General Sedgwick killed.—12. Battle renewed five miles below Spottsylvania Court-House. Union troops successful.—9-13. Sheridan's cavalry raid on the defences of Richmond.—9-14. Butler's movements on Petersburg and Bermuda Hundred.—11, 12. Sherman fights the battle of Rocky Faced Ridge.—15. Battle of Resaca, Ga. Sherman successful.—16. Admiral Porter's fleet on the Red river above Alexandria Falls released by the engineering skill of Col. Bailey.—16. Convention between France, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, for *telegraph* to America.—18. Heavy engagement between the armies in Virginia, known as battle of Tolopotomoy Creek.—18 20. Bogus proclamation (as from the President) calling for 400,000 men, and announcing the spring campaign closed, published in *Journal of Commerce* and *World*. Papers suppressed for three days, and the author, Joe Howard of Brooklyn, arrested.—20-22. Kingston and Rome, Ga., both occupied by Gen. Sherman.—22. Death of Marshal Pelissier.—24. Sherman flanks Johnston at Altoona. Battle near Mt. Carmel Church, Va. 1000 rebel prisoners taken.—25. Battle near Dallas, Ga. Hooker drives the rebels two miles.—26. Louisiana State Convention abolishes slavery in that State.—27. Lee falls back toward Richmond.—28. Battle at Dallas, Ga. Rebel loss 2800.—30. Lee attacks Grant north of the Chickahominy and is repulsed. Grant crosses the

Pamunkey.—31. Grant's and Lee's armies confront each other from Hanover Court-House to Cold Harbor.

June 1. Ionian Islands made over formally to Greece.—1–3. Battles about Cold Harbor, Va. The severest engagement, sometimes called Battle of the Chickahominy, occurred on the 3d.—1. Battle of New Hope Church, Ga.—2. Sherman takes possession of Allatoona Pass and makes it a secondary base.—5. Battle of Piedmont, West Va. Union troops successful.—7. Nomination of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson for President and Vice-President by Republican Convention at Baltimore. Morgan's great raid into Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio commenced.—8. Gen. Gillmore's raid on the fortifications of Richmond.—10. Battle of Guntown, Miss. Union troops defeated and compelled to destroy their supply train.—11. Battle of Trevillian Station. Sheridan defeats th e rebels.—12. Grant crosses the Chickahominy.—13. The Fugitive Slave Law repealed in the House of Representatives.—14. Grant's army crosses the James. Confederate Gen. Leonidas Polk killed.—16–18. Assaults on the rebel works at Petersburg.—17, 18. Battle of Lynchburg, Va., between Gen. Hunter and the rebels. Indecisive result.—19. U. S. steamsloop of war *Kearsarge*, Capt. Winslow, sinks the rebel privateer Alabama, after an engagement of over an hour, off Cherbourg, France.—22 to July 1. Wilson and Kautz make a cavalry raid into S. E. Virginia. Successful at first, but finally meet with very heavy losses.—27. Sherman assaults Johnston's force at Kenesaw Mountain. Is repulsed with heavy loss.—28–30. Sherman flanks Johnston at Kenesaw Mountain, and compels him to evacuate his strong position.—30. S. P. Chase resigns his position as Secretary of Treasury.—June to October. Cattle plague in England.

July 1–13. Maryland again invaded by the rebels. Battle fought at Monocacy on the 9th. Washington threatened on the 11th to 15th.—1–11. Gold runs up to 180 premium.—1. W. P. Fessenden appointed Secretary of Treasury.—3. Sherman takes possession of Marietta, Ga.—5. Martia law declared in Kentucky.—7. Gen. Johnston (rebel) crosses the Chattahoochie.—8. Prussians take Alsen, Denmark.—9. Sherman reaches the Chattahoochie.—10–24. Rousseau's successful raid into Alabama.—13–15. Generals Smith and Slocum defeat Forrest in five battles in Tennessee, with heavy slaughter.—17. Sherman within five miles of Atlanta and across the Chattahoochie.—18. Gen. J. E. Johnston (rebel) relieved of his command, and Hood appointed in his place. Draft of 500,000 men ordered to take place September 5. President Lincoln's famous dispatch, "To whom it may concern," issued.—19, 22, and 28. Sherman defeats Hood in three severe battles, in which Hood loses nearly half his army. Gen. McPherson killed on the 22d.—22. Louisiana State Convention abolishes slavery.—26–31. Stoneman's raid. Unsuccessful. Stoneman a prisoner.—30. Mine exploded under one of the forts at Petersburg. Owing to delay, a heavy slaughter of Union troops.

August 5. Great naval battle in Mobile Bay. One fort taken, another blown up. Rebel ram captured, and the entrance to the bay secured by Admiral Farragut.—6. Battle of Atlanta. Indecisive.—7. Gen. Sheridan assigned to the command of the Department of the Shenandoah.—11–18. The rebel privateer Tallahassee commits great ravages among the mercantile marine: burning, scuttling, or bonding thirty-three vessels within a week.—14. Battle of Strawberry Plains, Va. Union success. —15. English fleet visit Cherbourg.—16. Battle of Deep Run.—19–21. Battle at Six Mile Station, Va., for possession of Weldon Railroad. Union forces successful, but with loss of 3000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.—23. Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, surrendered unconditionally. —25. Battle of Reams' Station, Va. Union loss 4000, of which 3000 were prisoners.—28–31. Sherman apparently raises the siege of Atlanta, in order to cut its communications and compel its evacuation or surren

der. Severe fighting at Jonesboro'.—29. George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton nominated for President and Vice-President by the Democratic National Convention.—30. French fleet visit Portsmouth.

September 1. Hood blows up his stores and magazines and evacuates Atlanta. Fighting near Jonesboro'.—2. Sherman occupies Atlanta.—1-3. Gens. Rousseau and Wilson defeat a large body of rebels near Murfreesboro', Tenn.—4. Rebel Gen. John Morgan killed at Greenville, Tenn.—14. Commencement of rebel Gen. Price's expedition into Missouri.—15. Franco-Italian Convention signed. French troops to quit Rome in two years.—16. Rebel raid and capture of 2500 cattle, arms, wagons, and camp, with 13th Pennsylvania Regiment, at Scamore Church, Va.—19. Battle of Occoquan Creek, near Winchester, Va. Sheridan sends Early "whirling through Winchester," and pursues him 30 miles.—21. Battle of Fisher's Hill, Va. Sheridan captures Early's fortified camp.—21, 22. Florence made the capital of Italy. Riots at Turin in consequence.—23. Montgomery Blair resigned his office as Postmaster-General.—26. Sheridan pursues Early to Staunton and Waynesboro'.—29, 30. Gens. Ord and Butler fight the Battle of Chapin's Farm, Va. Rebels defeated.—30. Battle of Preble's Farm, below Petersburg, Va. Warren's (2d) Corps repulsed with heavy loss.

October 1-16. Rebel Gen. Hood moves northward toward Tennessee, pursued by Sherman, and repulsed at every important point.—1-28. Price's expedition into Missouri, after some slight successes, proves disastrous. He is defeated at the Little Blue, at Bryan Ford, Independent, Fort Scott Road, Mine Creek, Marais des Cygnes, Newturia and Fayetteville, and completely routed.—7. Battle of Darbytown Road and New Market Heights, etc. Union troops successful.—7. Rebel Privateer Florida captured.—12. Death of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney.—18. Death of Major-General Birney.—19. Battle of Cedar Creek in Middletown, Va. Sheridan turns defeat into victory, and after Early had driven his troops several miles, drives him in return to Mount Jackson, taking 48 cannon and a great numbers of prisoners.—19, 20. Rebel raid from Canada into St. Albans, Vt. The banks plundered and several citizens killed or murdered.—Ten of the raiders captured the next day.—27. Rebel ram Albemarle sunk in the Roanoke River, by Lieut. Cushing.—29. Maryland proclaimed a free State by Gov. Bradford.—30. Peace between Denmark and the allies, to whom Schleswig and Holstein are surrendered, Prussia retaining possession of them.—31. Nevada admitted into the Union as a State.

November 4. Rebel Gen. Forrest attacks and destroys the Union depot of supplies at Johnsonville, Tenn., including three "tin clad" gunboats, 7 transports and $1,500,000 value of stores.—4. Conspiracy of rebels at Chicago to release rebel prisoners, arm them, sack and plunder the city, and ravage Illinois and Indiana, discovered and prevented.—8. Lincoln and Johnson elected president and vice-president of the United States for four years, from March 4, 1865. R. E. Fenton, elected Governor of New York.—8. Major-General McClellan resigns his commission in the regular army, and General Philip H. Sheridan promoted to be major-general United States Army in his place.—11, 12. Atlanta Ga. burned.—13-15. Gen. Sherman's army commences the "march to the sea."—21. Sherman captures Milledgeville, Ga.—19-30. Hood's (Rebel) army largely reinforced, marches northward into Tennessee, and General Thomas's Union army fell back toward Pulaski, Columbia and Franklin. Considerable fighting at each point, and a very severe but indecisive battle at Franklin, November 30, in which the rebels lose very heavily, and the Union troops fell back to Nashville.—24. Thanksgiving dinner supplied to the armies of the Potomac, James and Shenandoah, by Union men at the North.—25. Rebel attempts to burn New York. Fifteen hotels, Barnum's Museum, and shipping fired, but unsuccessfully.

December 1. Hood skirmishes with Union troops before Nashville, and

finally sits down to besiege the city.—1. Death of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, United States Minister to France, at Paris.—6. Hon. Salmon P. Chase, appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.—8-10. The Weldon Railroad effectually cut for twenty miles by a force under Gen. Warren.—9. Communication established between Sherman's army and the Department of the South. Gen. Foster's command.—13. Fort McAllister, 15 miles from Savannah, carried by assault by Sherman's troops.—13, 15. The St. Albans robbers released by the Canadian Judge Coursol, but ordered re-arrested by the Attorney General of Canada.—15. Gen. Stoneman's raid into Southwest Va. and North Carolina commenced.—15, 16. The battle of Nashville. Hood completely routed. His entire loss about 23,000. He was pursued beyond the Tennessee river, and by the 19th 9,000 prisoners and 61 pieces of artillery captured.—20. Sherman demands the surrender of Savannah, and Hardee evacuates it in the night.—21. Sherman occupies Savannah, capturing 800 prisoners, 150 pieces of artillery, 33,000 bales of cotton, and 3 steamers.—21. Rear-Admiral Farragut appointed Vice-Admiral.—24 and 25. Rear-Admiral Porter's squadron assail Fort Fisher, Wilmington Harbor, N. C., and bombard it furiously. A land force, under Gen. Butler, disembark to attack this fort, but believing it too strong, re-embarked and return to City Point.—27—January 5, 1865. Gen. Grierson's raid on the Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi Central Railroads. Great success.

1865. January 1. United States steam sloop-of-war, San Jacinto, wrecked on Bahama banks.—2. Steamship George Washington burned at New York, loss $500,000.—6. Gen. Sherman's army cross the Savannah river, on their march through the Carolinas.—7. Gen. George H. Thomas, commissioned Major General, U. S. A., *vice* Fremont, resigned.—8. Gen. Butler relieved of the command of the army of the James.—6-14. Gen. A. H. Terry in command of an adequate land force, sails for Fort Fisher, N. C., to make another attempt in connection with Porter's squadron to capture it. After some bad weather they succeeded in making a thorough reconnaissance preparatory to an attack.—12. Missouri declared a free State.—14. Slavery abolished by Tennessee State Convention. 15. Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas, confirmed by the Senate, Major Generals U. S. A. and General W. S. Hancock, Brigadier Gen. U. S. A.—15. Death of Edward Everett, an American Statesman and scholar.—15. Grand assault on Fort Fisher.—It is captured with its entire garrison and armament. 16. The magazine of Fort Fisher explodes, producing great loss of life. The other forts at the entrance to Wilmington Harbor blown up or abandoned by the rebels.—18. Gen. Terry appointed Major General, vols.—19. Death of Proudhom French, Socialist writer and leader.—24. Smithsonian Institution destroyed by fire.—25. Rebel Gen. Lee appointed General-in-chief of rebel armies by Jeff. Davis.—28. Rebel Congress resolved to arm negroes.—30. Missrs. Stephens, Campbell and Hunter, enter the Union lines as commissioners from Rebel Government to negotiate a peace.—31. The Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment (xiiith. Amendment,) passed the House of Representatives. It had previously passed the Senate. This amendment abolished slavery throughout the Union.

February 1. Secretary Seward went to Fortress Monroe, to meet the Peace Commissioners. 2. President Lincoln joined him in the interview. 4. Failure of the peace negotiations.—4. Battle with Indians at Mud Springs, Mo. They are defeated with heavy loss.—6. Battle of Dabney's Mills. Union loss 1,250.—6. Gen. Ord assigned to the command of the Department of Virginia and Army of the James.—8. Electoral vote counted in the House of Representatives. 212 for Lincoln and Johnson—21 for McClellan and Pendleton.—9. Death of Captain James M. Gillis, Superintendent of Naval Observatory.—10 Gen. Gillmore again in command of Department of the South.—11, 12. Approach of Schofield and

Terry to Wilmington. Capture of its defences, and on the 22d, capture of the city itself.—17. Charleston evacuated by the rebels, and more than one-fifth of the city burned. 200 persons killed by the explosion of powder.—17. Columbia, S. C. captured by Gen. Sherman.—18. Charleston occupied by Union forces.—23. Gen. Johnston (Rebel) appointed to command of troops opposed to Sherman.—27. Sheridan moved from Winchester, with a cavalry force of about 9,000 men, on a grand raid upon the rebel communications, railroads, James River, James River Canal, etc.—28. Lord Lyons succeeded by Sir Frederick Bruce as British Minister to United States.

March 2. Sheridan captures nearly the whole of Early's force between Charlotesville and Staunton.—4. President Lincoln inaugurated for his second term.—7. Hugh McCulloch succeeded Hon. W. P. Fessenden as Secretary of the Treasury.—9. Hon. James Harlan appointed Secretary of Interior, in place of Usher, resigned.—10. Death of Duc de Morny, Minister of State in France.—8, 10, 11. Severe fighting between Gen. Cox and rebel generals Bragg and Hoke, near Kinston, N. C. Entire Union losses, 1,300. Rebel loss, over 5,000.—11. Sherman arrives at Fayetteville, N. C., having experienced no serious opposition. He had captured at Columbia, Chesaw and Fayetteville, 88 pieces of artillery and large quantities of munitions of war.—16. Fight at Averysboro between Sherman's and Johnston's forces. Rebels defeated with loss.—17. Mr. Bigelow succeeds Mr. Dayton as Minister to France.—17. Notice of termination of Reciprocity Treaty given to Great Britain by Mr. Adams. 17. A conjoined land and naval force under Gen. Canby and Admiral Thacher move toward the immediate defences of Mobile, Ala.—17. Gen. J. H. Wilson leaves Nashville, with 1,500 cavalry, on an expedition into central Alabama and Georgia.—19. Battle of Bentenville, N. C. A severe fight. Union loss, 1,646; rebel, 1,792.—20. Stoneman's successful attack on Salisbury, N. C. 14 guns and 1,364 prisoners taken.—22. Sherman's army joined by Schofield's at Goldsboro.—25. Capture and recapture of Union Fort. Steadman in front of Petersburg. Union loss, 1,500; rebel loss, 2,500. This followed by the carrying by assault of the first rebel lines hy the 2d and 6th corps.—25. Robert C. Kennedy, rebel spy and incendiary, hung at Fort Lafayette.—26. Sheridan and his cavalry reach City Point, having effectually and permanently broken the rebel communications, and destroyed rebel property to the value of over fifty millions of dollars.—29. The St. Albans raiders released at Montreal.—29. Grant's army in motion to strike the final blow. Sheridan's cavalry moving to Dinwiddie Court House.

April 1. Severe fighting before Dinwiddie, on White Oak Road, and at Five Forks. The last strong-hold captured by Sheridan, April 1.—2. Persistent attack on rebel lines, which are finally broken and the south-side railroad reached. Lee and his army evacuate Petersburg at night. Gen. A. P. Hill, (Rebel) killed. Jeff. Davis escapes from Richmond.—2. Death of Richard Cobden, in London.—3. Petersburg and Richmond entered and occupied by Union troops.—4. President Lincoln visits Richmond.—5, 8. Unremitting pursuit of Lee's army. Battles and Skirmishes at Farmville, Sailor's Creek, High Bridge, and Appomattox Station. Rebels lose heavily at each point.—9. Surrender of Lee's army. 26,115 men surrendered with their arms and material of war.—11 and 12. The expedition against Mobile and its defences proves successful, the forts being captured and the city evacuated on the 11th, and occupied by the Union troops on the 12th.—4-20. Wilson's cavalry expedition met with great success., capturing and occupying Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Columbus, West Point, and Selma, Ala., and Macon, Ga. Taking nearly 500 guns, nearly 7,000 prisoners, including five or six rebel generals, more than 100,000 bales of cotton, and vast amounts of stores.—12. Rebels defeated by Stoneman, near Salisbury, N. C.—13. Sherman moves

forward in pursuit of Johnston to Raleigh.—13. The draft and recruiting ordered to cease.—14. PRESIDENT LINCOLN SHOT AT FORD'S THEATRE, BY JOHN WILKES BOOTH, a former actor, and dies at 7.20, A. M. on the 15th without ever recovering his consciousness. An attempt made the same night to assassinate Secretary Seward, and his son, Mr. F. W. Seward, dangerously wounded.—14. Correspondence opened between Sherman and Johnston, relative to the latter's surrender.—14. The flag replaced on Fort Sumter, by Gen. Anderson, with impressive ceremonies...15. Vice-President Andrew Johnson, becomes 17th President of the United States, taking the oath of office.—17, 19. Mrs. Surratt, Louis Payne, Edward Spangler, and A. G. Atzeroth, arrested on charge of being concerned in the assassination of the President.—19. Funeral of the President, at Washington.—21. Gen. Sherman's agreement with Gen. Johnston, disapproved by the President and Cabinet. Gen. Grant goes to Raleigh to secure its modification.—21. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, (Rebel,) commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, issues a proclamation, asserting his ability to continue the rebellion. 21.—May 4. The body of the murdered President attended by a large funeral cortege passes through the principal cities of the north and north-west, everywhere received in deep sorrow and grief, and with funeral exercises, on its way to Springfield, Ill., where it is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.—25. Death of Valentine Mott, M. D., LL. D., the greatest of modern surgeons.—26. Surrender of Gen. J. E. Johnston and his army of about 27,500 men to Gen. Sherman.—26. John Wilkes Booth, and David C. Harold, one of his fellow-conspirators, discovered in a barn of Garretts Farm, near Fredericksburg, Va. Booth refuses to surrender, and is shot by Sergeant Boston Corbett, 16th New York cavalry. He died in a few minutes. Harold surrenders.—28. Danville, Va., occupied by Gen. Wright. A large amount of railroad material captured.—28. The boilers of the steamship Sultana burst near Memphis. She had on board 2,000 paroled soldiers; over 1,500 were burned or drowned.

May 1. Surrender of 1,200 rebels from Morgan's command to Gen. Hobson at Mt. Sterling, Ky.—2. Reward offered for the arrest of Jeff. Davis. J. Thompson, C. C. Clay, Beverley Tucker, George N. Sanders, and W. C. Cleary.—4. Rebel Gen. Dick Taylor surrendered to Gen. Canby all the remaining rebel forces west of the Mississippi.—9. The Confederate fleet in the Gulf and Mississippi surrendered by Commodore Firraud to commander Edward Simpson, at Nanna Hubba Bluff.—9. President John son announces the war at an end, and rebel belligerent rights ceases.—10. Jefferson Davis and his Postmaster-General Reagan, captured at Irwinville, Ga. by Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, of Fourth Michigan cavalry. 10. Surrender of Gen. Sam Jones' command, Mayberry's band, etc., to Union officers.—12. Engagement at Bocochico, Tex. between Union and rebel troops. This the last engagement of the war.—18. Dr. Lubeck Blackburn arrested at Montreal, for trying to diffuse the infection of yellow fever in New York and other large cities.—19. Jeff. Davis and his fellow prisoners arrive at Fortress Monroe.—.20. Surrender of Rebel Ram Stonewall to Spanish authorities in Cuba.—22. Belligerent rights withdrawn and all ports opened except Texas.—23. Review of the Army of the Potomac, about 100,000 men, before the President.—24. Great explosion of ordnance department at Mobile. 300 persons killed and many others wounded.—25. Forts Mannahasset and Griffin, Gulf of Mexico, surrendered and occupied by Rear-Admiral Thacher.—26. Surrender of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, with his army, about 20,000 men.—27. Military prisoners ordered released.—27. Sabine Pass forts surrendered to United States troops.—29. First amnesty proclamation issued by President Johnson.—30. Death of Hon. John Catron, assistant justice United States Supreme Court. 31. Rebel Gen. Hood and staff surrender. 31. Gen. Sherman bids farewell to his army.

June 1. Day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, on account of murder of President Lincoln.—2. The British government officially withdraws belligerent rights from the rebels.—10. Great explosion in the ordnance department at Chatanooga, Tenn.—10. Death of Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, the poetess at Hartford, Ct.—11. Death of William Whelan, M. D. Surgeon-in-chief of United States Navy, and chief of bureau of medicine and surgery in navy department at Washington.—13. Proclamation opening all ports east of Mississippi, on the 1st of July,—23. Treaty of peace signed with the Choctaw Indians at Drabsville. 23. Death of Rear-Admiral S. F. Dupont, at Philadelphia.—29. Close of the trial of the assassins of President Lincoln at Washington.

July 4. Death of Bishop Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D., of Penn., at San Francisco.—7. Execution of the conspirators Harold, Payne, Atzeroth and Mrs. Surratt. The others senteneed to imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas.—11. Richard Hildreth, the historian, died at Florence. 20. The rebel pirateer, Shenandoah, still continues to destroy American vessels. Several crews of vessels burned by her arrived this day at San Francisco.—26. Sale of the last of the third series of the *seven-thirty* loan. 29. United States Debt officially stated to be $2,757,263,000. July to October. Rinderpest or cattle plague commits frightful ravages in England. The Duke de Rivas an eminent Spanish statesman and diplomatist, died at Madrid.

August 12. Death of Sir W. J. Hooker, the eminent botanist at Kew, England.—21. Trial of Henry Wirtz for murder of Union prisoners at Andersonville, commenced. 22. Mississippi in her State Convention, formally repeals the ordinance of Secession.

September 1. Removal of all general restrictions on Southern trade.—1. Madam Kossuth, wife of Gov. Kossuth died.—9. Admiral W. H. Smyth, an eminent astronomer and meteorologist died in England.—10. Marshall Lamoriciere, commander of the Papal troops and formerly governor of Algeria, died.—12, 13. Meeting of the Alabama and South Carolina State Convention for reconstruction.—19. Commencement of the trial of the rebel steamboat burners at St. Louis. J. F. Encke, the celebrated astronomer died.—30. Francis Wayland. D. D., LL. D., many years President of Brown University, and a distinguished author, died.

October 6. Charles Richardson, Ph. D. the author of the great English Dictionary, died at Feltham, England.—7-27. Riots in Jamaica. G. W. Gorden, an educated colored man, and a Baptist clergyman, hanged by Gov. Eyre, on a charge of inciting riots.—18. Death of Lord Palmerston. Fenian movements in most of the large cities of the United States. Cholera continues to prevail in France, Spain, and Naples. Baron Von de Decken, a German geographer and explorer, was murdered at Budna, east Africa.

November 1. John Lindley, an eminent English botanist, died in London. 9. The Shenandoah, rebel privateer, enters the port of Liverpool, England, and the officers and crew give her up and are themselves discharged 10. Wirtz, the murderer of Andersonville prisoners is executed.—11. Mrs. Gaskell an eminent English novelist died at Alton, England.—19. Dr. Henerick Barth, the African traveller and geographer, died at Berlin, Prussia.—29. Trial of Fenians at Dublin, Ireland. Death of Tom Sayers the pugilist.

December 7. Rameer Phra Parawendi, second king of Siam, died in Bangkok, Siam. 9. Death of Leopold I. King of Belgium.—18. Death of H. Thomas Corwin, an American statesman and diplomatist.

1866. January 6. Governor Eyre of Jamaica, superseded by Sir H. Starks 15. Death of the Marquis D'Azeglio, the Italian patriot.—27. Death of Gibson the sculptor, in England. Death of Joseph Cule, the oldest man in America, age 146 years.—29. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL.D., for 62 years President of Union College, an author and scholar, died at Schenec-

tady. M. Achille Comte, an eminent French naturalist, author and professor, died in Paris.

February 11. Death of Professor W. T. Brande, English chemist and author.—22. President Johnson denounces Radical members of Congress in a public speech, and manifests his hostility to the majority in Congress.

March 4. Alexander Campbell, D. D. founder of the Sect of the Disciples, and President of Bethany College, Va. dies.—6. Death of William Whewell, D.D., LL.D. master of Trinity College, Cambridge, England. 14. Death of Jared Sparks, LL.D. an eminent American historian.—24. Death of Maria Amalie de Bourbon, ex-Queen of the French and widow of Louis Phillippe, at Claremont, England.—26. Death of A. W. Smith, D.D. former President of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct. and since professor of Mathematics in the Naval Academy.—29. Death of John Keble, English poet and auther.

April 12. Death of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, an American statesman and jurist.—23. Rt. Rev. George Burgess, D. D. Bishop of Maine, a poet and author, died off the coast of Hayti.

May 3. President Johnson vetoes the bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union.—4. Count Adam Gurowski, a distinguished Russian publicist and author, dies at Washington.—10. Rev. Francis Mahoney, better known as "Father Prout," dies in London.—29. Death of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott.—29. Professor Henry D. Rogers, an eminent geologist dies near Glasgow, Scotland.

June. Messrs. Speed, Dennison and Harlan, members of President Johnson's cabinet, resign. Prince Paul Anthony Esterhazy, a Hungarian nobleman, with vast estates but ruinously extravagant, died at Hungary. 18. Prussia and Italy declare war against Austria.—24. Italians defeated at Custozza.—27, 29. Austrians defeated by the Prussians in three battles, in consequence of their better discipline and the greater range of the *needle gun* used by the Prussians.

July 3. Great battle of Sadowa, in Bohemia. Prussians victorious. Austrians lose 44,000 killed and wounded, and 100 guns. Austria cedes Venetia to France.—11. Prussians defeat the Bavarians at Kissingen. 14. The Prussians occupy Frankfort.—18. The Italian fleet defeated off Lizza.—25. Lieut.-General Grant advanced to the rank of General, a rank now first created in the United States. Sherman promoted to be Lieutenant-General. Farragut made Admiral, and Porter, Vice-Admiral.—28. Congress adjourns, having passed Freedman's Bureau Bill, (the second of the session,) Civil Rights Bill, Army Bill, Pacific Railway Supplementary Bill, etc. 28. ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE SUCCESSFULLY LAID AN IN OPERATION.—26. Preliminary treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria. 30. Riot and massacre at New Orleans.

August 2. Carlo Luigi Farini, an eminent Italian statesman dies. 5. Dr. Anthony P. Dostie, and Rev. J. W. Horton, victims of the New Orleans riot, died.—14. "National Union" Convention at Philadelphia.—26. Rev. John Pierpont, an American poet and author of high reputation, died at Medford, Mass.

September 3. Southern Loyalist Convention held in Philadelphia. 6. Corner stone of Douglas Monument laid in Chicago, by President Johnson. 15. Dr. Augustus A. Gould, an eminent physician, naturalist and author of Boston, died of cholera. Cretans revolt from the Turkish authority. Minio Motto, Taicoon of Japan, died.

October 3. Treaty of Peace between Austria and Italy, signed at Vienna. 7. Commodore R. F. Stockton, formerly a distinguished United States naval officer U. S. Senator, and largely engaged in railroad enterprises. 13. John Van Buren, son of the ex-President Van Buren, and a prominent and eloquent politician died on the Atlantic.—17. E. A. Thouvenel, a French statesman and cabinet minister died. Pepple, King of Bonny

West Africa, died.—5. Venetia proclaimed a part of Italy.—6. Death of Simeon Draper a prominent officer and politician of New York.—7. King Victor Emmanuel II's public entry into Venice.—13. Rev. William Jenks, D. D. LL. D. an eminent American scholar; author of the Comprehensive Commentary, died.—14. Don Maria Evarist Miguel, Duke of Braganza, ex-King and Pretender to the throne of Portugal, died.

December 13. The right of suffrage accorded to colored men in the District of Columbia, by Act of Congress.—21. Bishop Stephen Elliot of Ga. died. 25. Death of Major-General Samuel R. Curtis, at Council Bluff, Iowa.

1867. January 10. Territorial Impartial Suffrage Biil passed by Congress, over veto.—13. Terrible Fire in Yokohama, Japan, $5,000,000 worth of property destroyed.—20. Death of N. P. Willis, American poet and author.—21. Death of Victor Cousin, French philosopher.—20. Indians troublesome. 3,000 troops sent to the plains.—29-30. President vetoes Nebraska Admission Bill, but Congress pass it over his veto.

February 6. French troops evacuate the city of Mexico.—7. George Peabody announces his gift of $2,100,000 for educational purposes in the South and Southwest.—8. Nebraska admitted to the Union.—15. Death of Alexander Dallas Bache, LL. D. head of the Coast Survey, an eminent physicist.—18. Hungarian Constitution restored by Austrian Emperor. 18. John H. Surratt, one of the conspirators for the assassination of President Lincoln, arrested in Egypt, is brought to Washington.—24. First parliament of the German Confederation opened by King of Prussia. 28. Juarez declares amnesty for past offences in Mexico.

March 2. President vetoes Reconstruction Bill. Passed over his veto. Term of Office Bill passed over veto.—4. Assembling of Fortieth Congress.—6. Death of Bishop Soule, senior bishop of Methodist Church, South.—6. Death of Charles F. Browne, ("Artemus Ward,") at Southampton, England.—6. Terrible earthquake at Aletekem in the Levant, 1,000 lives lost.—13. General Grant issues order assigning commanders to the Five Southern Military Districts.—20. Labor Riots renewed in France.—23. President vetoes Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, but it is passed over his veto.—25. Opening of Chicago Lake Tunnel.—28. Insurrection in Hayti.—30. Salnave accedes to the Presidency.—30. Russian Cession of Aliaska announced in Washington.

April 1. Inauguration of Paris Exposition. Resignation of Walewski. —4. Lindell House, St. Louis, burned; loss $1,000,000. Coal-pit explosion, Chesterfield County, Va. 69 lives lost. New ministry in Italy.—9. Senate confirms Aliaska Treaty. Fenian trials commence in Dublin.—22. Arrival of Japanese Embassy in New York.—28. Fortress of Luxemburg to be dismantled by agreement between France and Prussia.—29. *Coup d'etat* in Bogota, Mosquera proclaimed Dictator.

May 6. Great Reform meeting in Hyde Park.—11. Completion of Russian American Telegraph to the mouth of the Amor.—11. Hon. Jos. A. Wright, United States Minister to Berlin, dies.—13. Jefferson Davis admitted to bail in $100,000 at United States District Court, Richmond. Horace Greeley and Gerrit Smith among his bondsmen.—Maximilian and his generals captured at Queretaro, Mexico.—17. George Bancroft, appointed United States Minister to Berlin.—18. Napoleon and King William of Prussia sign the Luxemburg treaty. City of London votes £500 for statue to George Peabody.—23. Queen's proclamation declaring that the British Provinces should henceforth be called the "Dominion of Canada"—24. Death of Sir Archibald Alison, historian.

June 5. Lord Monck, appointed Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada.—6. Attempt to assassinate the Czar Alexander of Russia, in Paris.—8. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, crowned King of Hungary.—10. Hartford Carpet Co's. buildings at Taffrille, Conn. burned; loss 1,120,000.—11. Egypt declared a separate sovereignty—12. Santa Anna captured by Mex-

ican Liberals at Sisal, Yucatan.—18. Anti-Popery Riots at Birmingham, England.—19. Maximilian of Hapsburg, late nominal Emperor of Mexico, Miramon and Mejia, two Mexican generals shot to death as traitors at Queretaro.—20. General Longstreet pardoned. City of Mexico surrenders to the Liberals. 23. Yellow Fever in New Orleans.—30. Earthquake at Salvador.

July 1. Award of Juries at Paris Exposition.—3. Congress assembles in extraordinary Session.—4. Armor plated Ship of War, Dunderberg, departs for France.—6-12. King of Egypt and Sultan of Turkey visit England.—5. Associate Justice James M. Wayne, United States Supreme Court, dies.—11. Reciprocity treaty between United States and Sandwich Islands.—15. Reform Bill passed in House of Commons.—20. Congress adjourned to November 21.—22. France abolishes imprisonment for debt.—25. Canadian War ends.—26. Raft *Nonpareil* from New York, June 14, arrives at Southampton, England.—27. State Dinner by Napoleon to Admiral Farragut.—20. General Sheridan removes Gov. Throckmorton of Tex.—30. Catharine M. Sedgwick, an American novelist, dies.

August 3. Dunderberg arrives at Cherburg. Over 32,000 deaths from cholera in Italy, in six months.—5. President Johnson asks Secretary Stanton to resign. He refuses.—6. House of Lords pass Reform Bill. —11. Surratt's trial begins in Washington.—12. Stanton suspended and Gen. Grant appointed Secretary of War, *ad interim*.—10. Death of Ira Aldridge, one of the most remarkable actors of the present age, and a man of color.—15. Turkey refuses the offers of intervention in regard to Candia.—17. General Sheridan relieved of the command of the Fifth Military District. Gen. Griffin ordered to take command temporarily. —20. Close of United States Legation at Rome.—22. Death of Jeremiah Day, D.D. LL. D. aged 94 years, who had been for 29 years President of Yale College.—23. Ovation to Admiral Farragut at St. Petersburg.—26. Gen. Sickles removed from command of Second Military District, (Charleston,) and Gen. Canby appointed in his place.—27. Death of Professor Michael Faraday, an eminent English chemist.—28. First train over the Mont Cenis Railway across the Alps.—28. Death of Dr. Velpeau, the greatest of French surgeons.—27. Death of Dr. James Jackson of Boston, aged 90 years; one of the most eminent of American physicians.

September 8. President issues an Amnesty Proclamation. — 10. Telegraphic communication with Cuba by cable.—14. General Amnesty accorded to Greek insurgents by Turkey.—15. Death of Gen. Charles Griffin, commander of Fifth Military District, by yellow fever, at Galveston, Texas. Gen. Mower temporarily in charge.—17. Dedication of Antietam National Cemetary.—19. Death of Sir Frederick A. Bruce, British Minister to United States, at Boston.—22. Garibaldi proclaims Revolution.—24. Arrest of Garibaldi while crossing the Roman frontier.—24. Death of Joachim y Manzano, Governor and Captain-General of Cuba. 27. Election on question of Constitutional Convention in La.—28. Death of Charles King, LL.D. formerly president of Columbia College. Also of Sterling Price, former Confederate general from Mo.—30. Negro riots in Savannah. Death of Faustin Soulouque, ex-Emperor of Hayti.

October 1. Election on question of Constitutional Convention in Alabama. 1. Cyclone in China seas, many ships wrecked. Damages over ten millions of dollars.—1. Garibaldi escapes but is recaptured and sent back to Caprera.—3. Death of Elias Howe, Jr., inventor of the sewing machine.—3-6. Battles between Garibaldians and Papal troops. Defeat of the former on the 9th.—13. Death of L. Silliman Ives, D.D. LL.D. formerly Bishop of N. C., and late a Roman Catholic professor and teacher.—16. Fenian alarm in England; troops sent to Ireland.—14-25. Further fighting between Garibaldians and Papal troops.—18. Garibaldi escapes from Capera.—21. Death of George Wilkins Kendall, of N. O. Picayune.—22. Virginia Election on question of Constitutional Conven-

tion.—24. Rebellion quelled in Venezuela.—27. Marriage of George I. King of Greece, to the daughter of Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. 28. British Abyssinian Expedition, 12 ships leave Aden for Zolla.—29. Elections in Florida and Georgia, on the Convention question.—29. Hurricane at St. Thomas; 83 vessels sunk or ashore; $8,000,000 of property destroyed.—30. Hurricane at St. Domingo, 200 lives lost.—30. Italian army crosses the frontiers and defeats and orders disbanding of Garibaldi's army.—30. Santa Anna sentenced to eight years banishment from Mexico.—30. Ex-Governor John A. Andrew, of Mass. dies.

November 1. Death of Lord Rosse, famous English astronomer.—1. Arrival of French troops at Rome.—3. Garibaldi fights the Papal troops near Tiboli, is defeated, retreats to Monto Rotundo, and by the intervention of Italian and French troops is again beaten with a loss of 1,200 killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners.—3. Earthquake and Tornado at St. Thomas, West Indies; five steamers and sixty vessels wrecked; 1014 lives lost, and town nearly destroyed.—4. Garibaldi and his son Menotti, captured on the way to Fiorence.—5. Death of Marshall Leopold O'Donnell, a Spanish Statesman, General and Cabinet Minister.—5. Serious bread riots in Exeter, England.—5. Alabama Constitutional Convention meet at Montgomery.—6. Garibaldi imprisoned in Piedmont.—7. Hurricane at Porto Rico, 200 lives lost. Tornado at Tortola, island partly overflowed.—8. Colliery explosion at Glamorgan, Wales; more than 300 lives lost.—8. Formal transfer of Aliaska to Gen. Rousseau, on behalf of the United States.—14. Mount Vesuvius in action.—Denmark passes a treaty for sale to the United States of St. Thomas, San Juan, and Santa Cruz.—15. Election for Constitutional Convention in Mississippi and Arkansas.—18. Remains of Maximilian delivered to Austrian Admiral Tegethoff.—18. Earthquake in Porto Rico.—19. Death of Fitz Greene Halleck, American poet.—19. Election on Convention question in North Carolina and South Carolina.—22. Jeff. Davis returned to Richmond.—23. Execution of Fenians Allen, Larkin, and Gould, at Manchester, England.—25. Louisiana Constitutional Convention meets.—24. Captured Garibaldians ordered released by the Pope.—25. Majority of House Committee of Congress report in favor of impeachment of President, but the House vote down their report.—26. Death ot Joseph Toucey, D.D. LL.D. President of Burlington University, Vermont. Garibaldi released on account of ill health —28. Death of Chancellor R. H. Walworth, aged 79 at Saratoga, one of the ablest of American jurists.—29. Gen. Hancock takes command of Fifth Military District.

December 1. Death of Most Rev. Philanto Duzdoff, Metropolitan of Moscow, aged 83 years, the highest and ablest prelate of the Greek church. 3. Virginia Constitutional Convention meet.—6. Alabama Constitutional Convention having completed their work, adjourned.—12. Georgia Constitutional Convention meet.—15. Death of Chester Dewey, M. D., D.D. LL.D., an eminent American botanist and chemist.—13. A portion of the wall of Clerkenwell prison was blown up and several lives lost. This outrage was charged to the Fenians.—28. General Pope removed from command of the Third Military District, and General Meade appointed in his stead. General Ord removed from command of Fourth Military District, and General McDowell appointed in his stead.

1868.—January 7. Constitutional Convention of Arkansas and Mississippi met.—7. Death of W. B. Bradbury, a famous musical composer.—9. Rt. Rev. J. H. Hopkins, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Vermont, dies.—13. The Senate having decided that Edwin M. Stanton was legally and rightfully Secretary of War, Gen. Grant surrenders the office to him.—16-31. Correspondence between President Johnson and Gen. Grant in consequence.—20. Florida Constitutional Convention organized.—23. Peter Force, an eminent American historian and collector of works on American history, died.

February. Death of General Alexander Asboth, a Hungarian, but distinguished general in the late war, and since United States Minister to the Argentine Republic. 4–8. Vote in Alabama on the adoption of the new Constitution and election of legislatures, State officers, and members of Congress. 13. Reconstruction Committee decide against reporting articles of Impeachment against Mr. Johnson. 14. Lieut. General Sherman nominated by the President for promotion to rank of General by brevet, and command of a new military division, but declines, and requests the Senate not to confirm it. 19. The same offer made to Major General Thomas, but declined. 21. President Johnson attempts to remove Secretary Stanton, and appoints General Lorenzo Thomas, Secretary *ad interim*. Great excitement. 22. Resolution offered in the House for Impeachment of President. 24. Resolution to impeach passed the House, 126 yeas to 47 nays. 25. Committee sent to notify the Senate, and Senate committee appointed to report plan of proceeding. 25 to March 4. Preparation of articles of Impeachment by House Committee. 28. New York Constitutional Convention closed its labors. 29. Death of Louis I. ex-King of Bavaria, the friend of Lola Montez.

March 2. William Gibson, M. D., LL.D. an eminent surgeon and professor of Philadelpia, died, aged 80 years. 4. Articles of Impeachment presented to the Senate. 5. Senate organized as a High Court of Impeachment. 7. President summoned. 13. President appeared by counse , and asked for forty days to prepare answers. Ten days allowed. 16. Death of Hon. David Wilmot, author of *Wilmot Proviso*. 23. The answer of the President to the articles of Impeachment presented to the Senate. 24. Replication of the Managers of Impeachment on the part of the House. 26. April 13. Terrific earthquakes and volcanic eruptions of Mauna Loa, a volcano in the Sandwich Islands, 100 lives lost. 28. Death of Earl Cardigan, a Lieutenant-General in the British army, and commander of the Light Brigade in the famous charge of Balaklava. 30. Beginning of the trial of the President on the articles of Impeachment.

April 4. Evidence of the managers of Impeachment all in.—7. Death of Hon. Thomas Darcy McGee, an Irish politician and editor, well known in England, Canada, and the United States, and at the time of his death, Minister of Agriculture in the Cabinet of the Dominion of Canada.—9. Opening speech of the President's counsel. 9–13. Testimony for the President introduced.—11–12. Severe fighting in Abyssinia, Magdala, Theodore's capital taken.—13. Theodorus, King of Abyssinia, killed by his own order after his defeat by the British troops.—20-22. Rebutting testimony introduced in Impeachment trial.—20. Death of Mrs. Helen L. Osgood, better known by her maiden name of Helen L. Gibson, one of the noblest and most active of the ministrants to the sick and wounded soldiers of the war.—22. to May 6. Summing up of the counsel on both sides of the Impeachment case.—23. Death of Don Ramon Narvaez, Duke of Valencia, Marshal of Spain, and repeatedly Prime Minister of that country.—26. Death of Hon. William C. Rives, an American statesman and diplomatist ; M. C. for six years, and of the United States Senate for fourteen years, and twice Minister to France, an author of some note. Mrs. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas, vote to adopt their constitutions. Death of Ranavalona, Queen of Madagascar ; a woman of great energy and ability.

May 7. Secret Session of High Court of Impeachment.—9. Death of Lord Brougham, a famous English statesman and Reformer.—11. Secret deliberations of Court of Impeachment.—15. Death of Cardinal Andrea, a liberal Cardinal, and inclined to the Italian view of the controversy between Italy and the Pope.—16. Vote on the Eleventh Article of Impeachment. Senate stand 35 for conviction and 19 for acquittal, lacking one of two-thirds, so the President is not convicted on this article. Vote on the other articles postponed to May 26.—20. Death of Rev. George Jun-

kins, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman and author, president of four different colleges, in all for a period of twenty-five years. 20-22. National Republican Convention at Chicago. Gen. U. S. Grant and Hon. Schuyler Colfax nominated for President and vice-President. 23. Death of Kit Carson, a noted trapper and frontiersman, at Fort Lynn, Colorado. 26. Vote on second and third articles of Impeachment. Same result as before. 29. Death of ex-Gov. Levi Lincoln, one of the most eminent men of Massachusetts. 30. Graves of Union soldiers throughout the country decorated with flowers.

June 1. Death of James Buchanan, President of the United States, 1857–61. at his residence near Lancaster, Pa. 3. Trial of Jeff. Davis postponed to fourth Monday of November. 5. Death of Earl Shrewsbury, Premier Earl of England, and an Admiral in the British Navy. 5. Hon. A. Burlingame, Minister from China, received by the President. 10. Michael Obrenovitch, reigning prince of Servia, assassinated. 11. Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawull, died in England. 12. Reverdy Johnson, nominated and confirmed Minister to England. 17. Currency Act passed Congress. 22. Heber C. Kimball, second in authority among the Normans to Brigham Young, died. 23. Death of Mathew Vassar, founder of Vassar College. He had given it over $900,000. 23. Death of Rev. Morris J. Raphall, chief Jewish Rabbi in the United States, at New York. 25. Bill readmitting North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana into the Union on certain conditions, passed both houses of Congress over the President's veto. June 27, to July 6. Third annual festival of the Schutzenfest, at New Hork.

July 3 19. Protracted heated term—hundreds of deaths from sunstroke. 4–10. National Democratic Convention met in New York. Hon. Horatio Seymour and Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr., nominated for President and Vice-President. 8. Death of Samuel Lover, a distinguished Irish novelist and song writer. 15. Death of William Allen, D.D., LL.D. president successively of Dartmouth and Bowdoin Colleges. 18. Death of Emanuel Leutze, eminent historical painter. 19. Death of Moses Y. Beach, long proprietor and editor of New York *Sun*.

PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

I. UNDER THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

Presidents of the Continental Congress from 1774 *to* 1789.

NAME.	STATE.	Date of Appointment.	Born.	Died.
Peyton Randolph	Va.	Sept. 5, 1774	1723	1775
John Hancock	Mass.	May 24, 1775	1737	1793
Henry Laurens	S. C.	Nov. 1, 1777	1723	1792
John Jay	N. Y.	Dec. 10, 1778	1745	1829
Samuel Huntingdon	Conn.	Sept. 28, 1779	1732	1796
Thomas McKean	Del.	July 10, 1781	1734	1817
John Hansom	Md.	Nov. 5, 1781	....	1783
Elias Boudinot	N. J.	Nov. 4, 1782	1740	1824
Thomas Mifflin	Penn.	Nov. 3, 1783	1744	1800
Richard Henry Lee	Va.	Nov. 30, 1786	1732	1794
Nathaniel Gorham	Mass.	June 6, 1786	1738	1796
Arthur St. Clair	Penn.	Feb. 2, 1787	....	1818
Cyrus Griffin	Va.	Jan. 22, 1788	1748	1810

II. UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Presidents of the United States.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
George Washington	Va.	1789–1797	1732	1799
John Adams	Mass.	1797–1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1801–1809	1743	1826
James Madison	Va.	1809–1817	1751	1837
James Monroe	Va.	1817–1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1825–1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	1829–1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1837–1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison	Ohio.	1841–1841	1773	1841
John Tyler	Va.	1841–1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk	Tenn.	1845–1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor	La.	1849–1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	1850–1853	1800	....
Franklin Pierce	N. H.	1853–1857	1804	....
James Buchanan	Penn.	1857–1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln	Ill.	1861–1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson	Tenn.	1865–1869	1808	

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Vice-Presidents.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
John Adams	Mass.	1789–1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1797–1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr	N. Y.	1801–1805	1756	1836
George Clinton	N. Y.	1805–1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	1813–1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins	N. Y.	1817–1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1825–1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1833–1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson	Ky.	1837–1841	1780	1850
John Tyler	Va.	1841–1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas	Penn.	1845–1849	1792	....
Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	1849–1850	1800	....
William R. King	Ala.	1853–1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge	Ky.	1857–1861	1821	....
Hannibal Hamlin	Me.	1861–1865	1809	....
Andrew Johnson	Tenn.	1865–1865	1808	

Secretaries of State.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1789–1794	1743	1826
Edmund Randolph	Va.	1794–1795	....	1813
Timothy Pickering	Mass.	1795–1800	1745	1829
John Marshall	Va.	1800–1801	1755	1836
James Madison	Va.	1801–1809	1751	1837
Robert Smith	Mass.	1809–1811	....	....
James Monroe	Va.	1811–1817	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1817–1825	1767	1848
Henry Clay	Ky.	1825–1829	1777	1852
Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1829–1831	1782	1862
Edward Livingston	La.	1831–1833	1764	1836
Louis McLane	Del.	1833–1835	1786	1857
John Forsyth	Ga.	1835–1841	1780	1841
Daniel Webster	Mass.	1841–1843	1782	1852
Hugh S. Legare	S. C.	1843–1843	1797	1843
Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1843–1844	1790	1844
John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1844–1845	1782	1850
James Buchanan	Penn.	1845–1849	1791	....
John M. Clayton	Del.	1849–1850	1796	1856
Daniel Webster	Mass.	1850–1852	1782	1852
Edward Everett	Mass.	1852–1853	1794	....
William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1853–1857	1786	1860
Lewis Cass	Mich.	1857–1861	1782	....
Jeremiah S. Black	Penn.	1861–1861	1810	....
William H. Seward	N. Y.	1861–1869	1801	....

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Secretaries of the Treasury.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Alexander Hamilton	N. Y.	1789–1795	1757	1804
Oliver Wolcott	Conn.	1795–1801	1759	1833
Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1801–1802	1761	1816
Albert Gallatin	Penn.	1802–1814	1761	1849
George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1814–1814	1768	1848
Alexander J. Dallas	Penn.	1814–1817	1760	1817
William H. Crawford	Ga.	1817–1825	1772	1834
Richard Rush	Penn.	1825–1829	1780	1860
Samuel D. Ingham	Penn.	1829–1831	1779	1860
Louis McLane	Del.	1831–1833	1786	1857
William J. Duane	Penn.	1833–1833	1780	....
Roger B. Taney	Md.	1833–1834	1777	....
Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1834–1841	1789	1851
Thomas Ewing	Ohio.	1841–1841	1789	....
Walter Forward	Penn.	1841–1843	1786	1852
John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1843–1844	1787	1855
George M. Bibb	Ky.	1844–1845	1784	....
Robert J. Walker	Miss.	1845–1849	1801	....
Wm. M. Meredith	Penn.	1849–1850	....	....
Thomas Corwin	Ohio.	1850–1853	1794	....
James Guthrie	Ky.	1853–1857	1793	....
Howell Cobb	Ga.	1857–1860	1815	....
Philip F. Thomas	Md.	1860–1861	1810	....
John A. Dix	N. Y.	1861–1861	1798	....
Salmon P. Chase	Ohio.	1861–1864	1808	....
William P. Fessenden	Me.	1864–1865	1801	
Hugh McCulloch	Ind.	1865–....	....	

Secretaries of War.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Henry Knox	Mass.	1789–1795	1750	1806
Timothy Pickering	Penn.	1795–1795	1745	1829
John McHenry	Md.	1796–1800	....	....
Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1800–1800	1761	1816
Roger Griswold	Conn.	1801–1801	1762	1812
Henry Dearborn	Mass.	1801–1809	1751	1829
William Eustis	Mass.	1809–1813	1754	1825
John Armstrong	N. Y.	1813–1814	1759	1843
James Monroe	Va.	1814–1815	1759	1831
William H. Crawford	Ga.	1815–1816	1772	1834
George Graham	Va.	1817–1817	1758	1826
John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1817–1825	1782	1850
James Barbour	Va.	1825–1828	1776	1842
Peter B. Porter	N. Y.	1828–1829	1773	1844
John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1829–1831	1790	1856
Lewis Cass	Mich.	1831–1837	1782	....
Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1837–1837	....	1860
Joel R. Poinsett	S. C.	1837–1841	1779	1851
John Bell	Tenn.	1841–1841	1797	....
John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1841–1843	1787	1855

Secretaries of War.—Continued.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
James M. Porter	Penn.	1843–1844	....	....
William Wilkins	Penn.	1844–1845	....	....
William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1845–1849	1786	1860
George W. Crawford	Ga.	1849–1850	1798	....
Charles M. Conrad	La.	1850–1853	1807	....
Jefferson Davis	Miss.	1853–1857	1808	....
John B. Floyd	Va.	1857–1860	1805	....
Joseph Holt	Ky.	1860–1861	1807	....
Simon Cameron	Penn.	1861–1862	1799	....
Edwin M. Stanton	Penn.	1862–1868	1812	....
John M. Schofield	N. Y.	1868–....	1831	

Secretaries of the Navy

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
George Cabot	Mass.	1798–1798	1751	1823
Benjamin Stoddert	Md.	1798–1801	....	....
Robert Smith	Md.	1801–1805	1757	1842
Jacob Crowninshield	Mass.	1805–1809	....	....
Paul Hamilton	S. C.	1809–1813	....	1816
William Jones	Penn.	1813–1814	....	....
B. W. Crowninshield,	Mass.	1814–1818	1774	1851
Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1818–1823	1767	1843
John Rodgers	.....	1823–1823	1765	1838
Samuel L. Southard	N. J.	1823–1829	1787	1842
John Branch	N. C.	1829–1831	1782	....
Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1831–1834	1789	1851
Mahlon Dickerson	N. J.	1834–1838	1769	1853
James K. Paulding	N. Y.	1838–1841	1779	1860
George E. Badger	N. C.	1841–1841	1795	....
Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1841–1843	1790	1844
David Henshaw	Mass.	1843–1844	1791	1852
Thomas W. Gilmer	Va.	1844–1844	....	1844
John Y. Mason	Va.	1844–1845	1795	1859
George Bancroft	Mass.	1845–1846	1800	....
John Y. Mason	Va.	1846–1849	1795	1859
William B. Preston	Va.	1849–1850	....	....
William A. Graham	N. C.	1850–1852	1800	....
John P. Kennedy	Md.	1852–1853	1795	....
James C. Dobbin	N. C.	1853–1857	1814	1857
Isaac Toucey	Conn.	1857–1861	1798	....
Gideon Welles	Conn.	1861–....	1802	....

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Postmasters-General.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Samuel Osgood	Mass.	1789–1791	1748	1813
Timothy Pickering	Penn.	1791–1795	1745	1829
Joseph Habersham	Ga.	1795–1801	1750	1815
Gideon Granger	Conn.	1801–1814	1767	1822
Return J. Meigs, Jr	Ohio.	1814–1823	1766	1825
John McLean	Ohio.	1823–1829	1785	1861
William T. Barry	Ky.	1829–1835	1785	1835
Amos Kendall	Ky.	1835–1840	1789	....
John M. Niles	Conn.	1840–1841	1787	1856
Francis Granger	N. Y.	1841–1841	1787	....
Chas. A. Wickliffe	Ky.	1841–1845	....	....
Cave Johnston	Tenn.	1845–1849	....	....
Jacob Collamer	Vt.	1849–1850	1792	....
Nathan K. Hall	N. Y.	1850–1852	1810	1861
Samuel D. Hubbard	Conn.	1852–1853	1799	1855
James Campbell	Penn.	1853–1857	....	....
Aaron V. Brown	Tenn.	1857–1860	....	1860
Joseph Holt	Ky.	1860–1860	1807	....
Horatio King	.....	1860–1861	....	....
Montgomery Blair	Md.	1861–1865	....	....
William Dennison	Ohio.	1865–1866	....	
Alex. W. Randall	Wis.	1866–....	....	

Attorneys-General.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Edmund Randolph	Va.	1789–1794	....	1813
William Bradford	Penn.	1794–1795	1756	1795
Charles Lee	Va.	1795–1801	1757	1815
Levi Lincoln	Mass.	1801–1805	1749	1820
Robert Smith	Md.	1805–1805	1757	1842
John Breckinridge	Ky.	1805–1807	....	1806
Cæsar A. Rodney	Del.	1807–1811	....	1824
William Pinkney	Md.	1811–1814	1765	1822
Richard Rush	Penn.	1814–1817	1780	1860
William Wirt	Va.	1817–1829	1772	1834
John M. Berrien	Ga.	1829–1831	1781	1856
Roger B. Taney	Md.	1831–1833	1777	....
Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1833–1838	....	1860
Felix Grundy	Tenn.	1838–1840	1770	1840
Henry D. Gilpin	Penn.	1840–1841	1801	1860
John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1841–1841	1786	....
Hugh S. Legare	S. C.	1841–1843	1797	1843
John Nelson	Md.	1843–1845	1791	1860
John Y. Mason	Va.	1845–1846	1795	1859
Nathan Clifford	Me.	1846–1848	1813	....
Isaac Toucey	Conn.	1848–1849	1798	....
Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1849–1850	1796	....
John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1850–1853	1786	....

Attorneys-General.—Continued.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1853–1857	1800	....
Jeremiah S. Black	Penn.	1857–1860	1810	....
Edwin M. Stanton	Penn.	1860–1861	....	....
Edward Bates	Mo.	1861–1865	1791	....
James Speed	Ky.	1865–1866	....	
Henry Stanberry	Ky.	1866–1868	....	
William M. Evarts	N. Y.	1868–....	....	

Secretaries of the Interior.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Thomas Ewing	Ohio.	1849–1850	1789	....
T. M. T. McKennan	Penn.	1850–1850	....	1852
Alex'r H. H. Stuart	Va.	1850–1853	....	....
Robert McClelland	Mich.	1853–1857	....	....
Jacob Thompson	Miss.	1857–1861	1810	....
Caleb B. Smith	Ind.	1861–1862	1808	....
John P. Usher	Ind.	1862–1865	....	
James Harlan	Iowa.	1865–1866	....	
O. H. Browning	Ill.	1866–.....	....	

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
John Jay	N. Y.	1789–1795	1745	1829
John Rutledge	S. C.	1795–1795	....	1800
Oliver Ellsworth	Conn.	1796–1801	1752	1807
John Marshall	Va.	1801–1836	1755	1836
Roger B. Taney	Md.	1836–1864	1777	1864
Salmon P. Chase	Ohio.	1864–....	....	

Speakers of the House of Representatives

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
F. A. Muhlenburgh	Penn.	1789–1791	1750	1801
Jonathan Trumbull	Conn.	1791–1793	1740	1809
F. A. Muhlenburgh	Penn.	1793–1795	1750	1801
Jonathan Dayton	N. J.	1795–1799	1756	1824
Theodore Sedgwick	Mass.	1799–1801	1746	1813
Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1801–1807	1757	1837
Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1807–1811	1750	1821
Henry Clay	Ky.	1811–1814	1777	1852
Langdon Cheeves	S. C.	1814–1815	1776	1857
Henry Clay	Ky.	1815–1820	1777	1852

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Speakers of the House of Representatives.—Continued.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1820–1821	1784	1854
Philip P. Barbour	Va.	1821–1823	1779	1839
Henry Clay	Ky.	1823–1825	1777	1852
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1825–1827	1784	1854
Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1827–1834	1784	1857
John Bell	Tenn.	1834–1835	1797	....
James K. Polk	Tenn.	1835–1839	1795	1849
Robert M. T. Hunter	Va.	1839–1841	1809	....
John White	Ky.	1841–1843	1805	....
John W. Jones	Va.	1843–1845	1806	....
John W. Davis	Ind.	1845–1847	....	....
Robert C. Winthrop	Mass.	1847–1849	1809	....
Howell Cobb	Ga.	1849–1851	1815	....
Linn Boyd	Ky.	1851–1855	1800	....
Nathaniel P. Banks	Mass.	1855–1857	1816	....
James L. Orr	S. C.	1857–1859	1822	....
William Pennington	N. J.	1859–1861	1796	1862
Galusha A. Grow	Penn.	1861–1863	1823	....
Schuyler Colfax	Ind.	1863–1869	1823	

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
John Rutledge	S. C.	1789–1791	....	1800
William Cushing	Mass.	1789–1810	1733	1810
James Wilson	Penn.	1789–1798	1742	1798
John Blair	Va.	1789–1795	1732	1800
Robert H. Harrison	Md.	1789–1789	1745	1790
James Iredell	N. C.	1790–1799	1750	1797
Thomas Johnson	Md.	1791–1793	1732	1819
William Paterson	N. J.	1793–1806	1743	1806
Samuel Chase	Md.	1796–1811	1741	1811
Bushrod Washington	Va.	1798–1829	1759	1829
Alfred Moore	N. C.	1799–1805	1755	1810
William Johnson	S. C.	1804–1834	....	1834
Thomas Todd	Ky.	1807–1826	....	1826
Brock Livingston	N. Y.	1806–1823	1757	1823
Levi Lincoln	Mass.	1811–1811	1749	1820
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1811–1811	1767	1848
Joseph Story	Mass.	1811–1845	1779	1845
Gabriel Duval	Md.	1811–1836	1751	1844
Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1823–1841	1767	1843
Robert Trimble	Ky.	1826–1829	....	1829
John McLean	Ohio.	1829–1861	1785	1861
Henry Baldwin	Penn.	1830–1846	1779	1844
James M. Wayne	Ga.	1835–....	....	....
Philip P. Barbour	Va.	1836–1840	....	1841
John Catron	Tenn.	1837–....	....	....
William Smith	Ala.	1837–1837	1765	1840
John McKinley	Ala.	1837–1852	....	1852

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.—Continued.

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Peter V. Daniel	Va.	1841–1860	1785	1860
Samuel Nelson	N. Y.	1845–....	....	....
Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1846–1851	1790	1851
Robert C. Grier	Penn.	1846–....	1794	....
Benjamin R. Curtis	Mass.	1851–1858	1809	....
James A. Campbell	Ala.	1853–1861	....	....
Nathan Clifford	Me.	1858–....	1803	....
Noah Swayne	Ohio.	1862–....	....	....
Samuel H. Miller	Iowa.	1862–....	....	....

THE CONGRESSES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Time.	Where held.
I. March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1791.	New York 2 Sessions, and 3d in Philadelphia.
II. Oct. 24, 1791, to March 2, 1793	Philadelphia.
III. Dec. 2, 1793, to March 3, 1795	do.
IV. Dec. 7, 1795, to March 3, 1797	do.
V. May 15, 1797, to March 3, 1799	do.
VI. Dec. 2, 1799, to March 3, 1801	1st Sess. at Phila., 2d at Wash.
VII. Dec. 7, 1801, to March 3, 1803	Washington.
VIII. Oct. 17, 1803, to March 2, 1805	do.
IX. Dec. 2, 1805, to March 3, 1807	do.
X. Oct. 26, 1807, to March 3, 1809	do.
XI. May 22, 1809, to March 3, 1811	do.
XII. Nov. 4, 1811, to March 3, 1813	do.
XIII. May 24, 1813, to March 3, 1815	do.
XIV. Dec. 4, 1815, to March 3, 1817	do.
XV. Dec. 1, 1817, to March 3, 1819	do.
XVI. Dec. 6, 1819, to March 3, 1821	do.
XVII. Dec. 3, 1821, to March 3, 1823	do.
XVIII. Dec. 1, 1823, to March 3, 1825	do.
XIX. Dec. 5, 1825, to March 3, 1827	do.
XX. Dec. 3, 1827, to March 3, 1829	do.
XXI. Dec. 7, 1829, to March 3, 1831	do.
XXII. Dec. 5, 1831, to March 3, 1833	do.
XXIII. Dec. 2, 1833, to March 3, 1835	do.
XXIV. Dec. 7, 1835, to March 3, 1837	do.
XXV. Sept. 4, 1837, to March 3, 1839	do.
XXVI. Dec. 2, 1839, to March 3, 1841	do.
XXVII. May 31, 1841, to March 3, 1845	do.
XXVIII. Dec. 4, 1843, to March 3, 1845	do.
XXIX. Dec. 1, 1845, to March 3, 1847	do.
XXX. Dec. 6, 1847, to March 3, 1849	do.
XXXI. Dec. 3, 1849, to March 3, 1851	do.
XXXII. Dec. 1, 1851, to March 3, 1853	do.
XXXIII. Dec. 5, 1853, to March 3, 1855	do.
XXXIV. Dec 3, 1855, to March 3, 1857	do.
XXXV. Dec. 7, 1857, to March 3, 1859	do.
XXXVI. Dec. 5, 1859, to March 3, 1861	do.
XXXVII. July 4, 1861, to March 3, 1863	do.
XXXVIII. Dec. 1863 to March 3, 1865	do.
XXXIX. Dec. 1865 to March 3, 1867	do.
XL. Dec. 1867 to March 3, 1869	do.

FORMATION OF THE ORIGINAL UNION.

On Monday, the 5th September, 1774, there were assembled at Carpenter's Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, a number of men who had been chosen and appointed by the several colonies in North America to hold a Congress for the purpose of discussing certain grievances imputed against the mother-country. This Congress resolved on the next day that each colony should have one vote only. On Tuesday, the 2d July, 1776, the Congress resolved, "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States," etc., etc.; and on Thursday, the 4th July, the whole Declaration of Independence having been agreed upon, it was publicly read to the people. Shortly after, on the 9th September, it was resolved that the words "United Colonies" should be no longer used, and that the 'United States of America" should thenceforward be the style and title of the Union. On Saturday, the 15th November, 1777, "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union of the United States of America" were agreed to by the state delegates, subject to the ratification of the state legislatures severally. Eight of the states ratified these articles on the 9th July, 1778; one on the 21st July; one on the 24th July; one on the 26th November of the same year; one on the 22d February, 1779; and the last one on the 1st March, 1781. Here was a bond of union between thirteen independent states, whose delegates in Congress legislated for the general welfare, and executed certain powers, so far as they were permitted by the articles aforesaid. The following are the names of the Presidents of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1788:

Peyton Randolph, Virginia	5th Sept., 1774
Henry Middleton, South Carolina	22d Oct., 1774
Peyton Randolph, Virginia	10th May, 1775
John Hancock, Massachusetts	24th " 1776
Henry Laurens, South Carolina	1st Nov., 1777
John Jay, New York	10th Dec., 1778
Samuel Huntingdon, Connecticut	28th Sept., 1779
Thomas McKean, Delaware	10th July, 1781
John Hanson, Maryland	5th Nov., 1781
Elias Boudinot, New Jersey	4th " 1782
Thomas Mifflin, Pennsylvania	3d " 1783
Richard Henry Lee, Virginia	30th " 1784
Nathaniel Gorham, Massachusetts	6th Jan., 1786
Arthur St. Clair, Pennsylvania	2d Feb., 1787
Cyrus Griffin, Virginia	22d Jan, 1788

The seat of government was established as follows: at Philadelphia, Pa., commencing September 5, 1774, and May 10, 1775; at Baltimore, Md., December 20, 1776; at Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1777; at Lancaster, Pa., September 27, 1777; at York, Pa., September 30, 1777; at Philadelphia, Pa., July 2, 1778; at Princeton, N. J., June 30, 1783; at Annapolis, Md., November 26, 1783; at Trenton, N. J., November 1, 1784; and at New York City, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1785.

On the 4th March, 1789, the present Constitution, which had been adopted by a convention and ratified by the requisite number of states, went into operation.

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